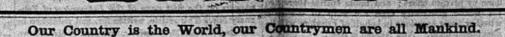
if payment be made in advance, All remittances are to be made, and all letters ported (POST PAID.) to the General Agent. The Advertisements making less than one square inof three times for 75 cents — one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts.

unia, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soas are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the as of the paper, viz: - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS or Louiso, Edmund Quincy, Samuel Philippick,

WIL LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



for communities, when, under a generous impulse, ouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our pathens, in FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE MORT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

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

The free States are the guardians and essen-

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . There is some excuse

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1857.

# WHOLE NUMBER, 1363.

# REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 8.

Your the Washington Union ABOLITIONISM.

that the abolitionists look forward to conspiracy, set the according to the service war, as means for bringing and the emancipation of the Southern slaves as, too, with complacency, if not downright ap-gral and co-operation—is but too evident. They sel their secret agents to the South in the disguise seachers and teachers, male and female, whose set if not only, object is to sow disaffection among go, and shed their blood if they attempt to reclaim m; they instil into them certain dogmas, which coly justify, but render meritorious, a violation law, divine and human, and convert the most sions crimes into acts of heroism; and they gloat presery ramor of conspiracy or insurrection among belares with a zest that must be evident to all ra tad their speeches, sermons, lectures, and pub-le delarations. We could cite scores of examples the they have invoked the British bayonet to aid dives in the massacre of their masters. . . Bit let us suppose, however horrible and revoltse may be the bare anticipation to all but British all attropists and American abolitionists, that the magine a nation of free negroes rising among the mas of States, lords of the soil smoking with the soil of their exterminated masters, and their wives of children : would the sum of human happiness increased by such a result ? Would the sufferas of one race be counterbalanced by the prosper-ir and happiness of the other? Would the pangs durdered or exiled millions of white men, women, all children, and the destruction of all the landarts of social improvement, be repaid by the re-issing spectacle of an industrious, enlightened, glappy nation of blacks, living in the enjoyment Intional freedom, sharing the rewards of salutary bor, and the high gratifications of moral and in stual improvement? Where is there to be Seed where was there ever found, such an example goog the African race? Locat St. Domingo, where the early and latest

his of emancipation, purchased by the massacre, porty, and exile of tens of thousands of white no, women, and children, are exemplified in the as degrading despotism, the most corrupt and etal licentiousness, compled with the most abject arry, and the rapidly-approaching ruin of that raid, one of the most fruitful regions embosomed a the ecan. We behold there an apt exemplificaa of the blessings of emancipation. Idleness and sary combined; the invate, lazy apathy of the limit are quickened by stripes to a short-lived action, and an iron despotism of a semi-barbarous must ten times more severe than they suffered untheir ancient masters.

If any other examples are required, turn toward imics, Martinique, and Guadalupe, where the seedent experiment of emancipation has been fairly tied. The former is fast relapsing into an Africa Arad, and in all probability the race of the the man will soon be extinguished in that island. 'hery day,' writes a late visiter, 'the negroes are same at church is made an excuse and a cloak by apprentices for idleness and licentious revelry. begrees of Kingston, once famed for their order raist, are now nightly scenes of drunkenness and mathery, negro drumming and dancing, under tensk of preaching and singing at the evening satesticles. Jamaica promises soon to become as brim enthusiast can desire.' In Martinique and buddape, we understand, these or similar excesses, mitte obstinate propensity to idleness have been, builtary discipline, and thus the mild patriarchal natendence of the master has been replaced by the layout. If any more examples are required, is the reader, if he wishes to be disgusted with pictures of human vice and degradation, visit those parters in our great Northern cities where those tracked beings who have been seduced from a comfiscilly. brable home, and the protection of a master whose Mest was to treat them Kindly, by the arts of the thitimists, are crowded together. If, in contemplaing the scenes of idleness, filth, and most abantand deparity, that will stare him in the face at the step—if his ear does not shrink from the oaths and baspheny that will assail him on every hand, and if he does not there receive a practical lesson of the state. he bissings of emancipation, he must be one of the disciples of the abolition school. If it should be objected, as has often been the case, that il his may be traced to the curse of slavery, let

rith topan

011,

Tase victims to the demon of abolition, when the promised land in the North, for the ast part either live by petty thefts, or become dead vights on society. At this moment, a large portion of the figitive slaves, and, in fact, of all the free wars of the North, would be perishing in the frosts of water like grasshoppers that have wasted their want in idleness and unthrift, were it not for the mastrings white many the like arts because way. trious white men who, like ants, have providtheir wintry stores, and whose charity kee kir. Without doubt, the most speedy and effectual tole of ridding our country of these firebrands of four would be the success of the advocates of imheliate emancipation in achieving their freedom.

It is would be an inhuman expedient; for, judg
g from what we have seen, and now see, few years

and clarse before their indolence, their extrava
time, their istheir intemperance, want of prudence, carethe assignment of the future, together with those evil-tion assignment on the possession of freedom by the who know not how to enjoy its blessings—all ass cases combined would consume them like causes combined would consume them like sens of a wild, wilful, remorseless philanthropy, which, in rushing headlong to attain some distant supprachable object, is blind to all the obstacles ervene. Again, we ask, would an act fol head by such consequences as those to which we have briefly alluded be conformable to the laws of and Nature, which have for their object the geneal happiness of mankind?

contemplate the Africans in their native trated of everything that gives value to liberty, and three-fourths of them subjected to hereditary

From the Journal of Commerce

It has been charged upon the New England clergy, but they have used their pulpits to advance the in-BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1857. but they have used their pulpits to advance the in-brats of a political party, during the late Presi-satial carrass. Some of those clergymen who have an most active in preaching party politics, have send to ignore the fact that there has been much belief preaching; but the following facts that an come to the writer's personal knowledge through is own observation, or through ear witnesses of igh character, and to show that the half has not character, goes to show that the half has not told on this subject, and that the candidate carried the Eastern States accomplished it all these accomplished it aly through the direct aid and comfort of cler

Your correspondent heard one sermon read, that was preached in a neighboring city on the Lord's day, by one of its pastors. It was mainly upon Kansas, and possessed about as much of truth and religion, as an ordinary article in a Republican newspaper, and no more; for its facts were drawn from newspapers of that class, and from the lips of political speakers. In another county a pastor, on an exchange of pulpits with a neighboring clergy-man, preached a similar discourse. In the same county, a pastor not only labored at home for the county, a pastor not only labored at nome for the same party, but took the stump to advance the same interests. On the Sabbath previous to the general election, the pastors of one of our cities, [more than one of our cities, we guess. Eds.] devoted their main

efforts in the pulpit to the same end.

A few other examples in connection with the immediate influence of such preaching. A single pastor, in one of our Atlantic cities not long ago, came out with a political Abolition sermon, which resulted in the withdrawal of eleven families of his conregation. In the same city, when the agent of the State Domestic Missionary Society called on a gen-tleman for his annual subscription, he replied, 'no more money shall I give to your society while I live.' When asked for the reason, he answered, 'Your missionaries and officers are giving themselves to preach politics rather than the gospel.' Quite a number of gentlemen have informed me that they have been compelled, reluctantly, to abandon for the time attendance upon the church, owing to the con-version of their pastors into partizan Republican speech-makers. One gentleman, feeling that his pew was useless with such preaching, sold it; and, caring of one pastor in another town and de nomination, who confined himself to the gospel in his pulpit discussions, sent him fifty dollars towards

All the above examples, with a single exception refer to the preachers of the Orthodox Congrega-tionalists. It is believed that the state of things was worse with the Baptists, and still worse with the Methodists. And all this preaching was of the same kind, and to advance a single party. I have heard of no preaching to advance either of the other parties, nor of any influence exerted in the pulpit for such an end, unless to pray for one's country or its rulers might be so interpreted; and yet there was a small proportion of our clergy, aside from the Episcopal and Catholic, who did not vote for the candidate who swept all New England before him. These facts are written with pain, by one who is both a native of, and a lover of New England, and

of their clergy, so far as they do the work of their of their clergy, so far as they do the work of their Master. It is to be hoped, for the honor of this portion of our beloved country, which has had an honored ancestry and history, that the late disrepu-table conduct of a large portion of her clergy will never be repeated; for, when professedly Christian ministers are despised, Christianity itself is brought into contempt, since they are regarded as fair repre-sentatives of its value. entatives of its value. Had my observation been extensive instead of quite

ever thorough his researches, be able to print the sad tale of our shame.

#### From the Boston Post. THE NEGROES IN AFRICA.

We are permitted to make the subjoined extract from a letter written by an officer of the United States navy, to a friend in this city. The writer is a son of a late distinguished Senator from one of the New England States. The letter is written from on board the United States ship St. Louis, and dated October 15, 1856, at 'Little Fish Bay, West Coast

the sciences of his nut; in vain would he ask for upon this coast. 'Niggers!' slaves! 'niggers!' is implore with tears, which might soften the heart of the cry. This town is like most other places upon a Tartar Kham, for the purity of his child; and the coast, made up of a few people, called white, and a crowd, a mass of miscrable, filthy, worthless, inlolent (niggers) natives. If Charles Hale, or any other sensible man, wishes or is willing to be permanently cured of his mock philanthropy and sickly sentimentality in regard to the universal negro race, he has only to take a six will not cure him, and convince him that his sympathy for the three and a half millions of the happiest negroes upon the face of the earth is misplaced, then I have only to say, he is past hope and past

'As I live, I do not believe there is one negro in one thousand upon the coast of Africa, who is as well off, morally, physically, or socially, as the worst abused slave in the United States. Slavery here is slavery indeed, and of the most horrible kind Cruelty practised here by black slave owners, is heart-rending to witness. Some chiefs (blacks) own religion among young men, has found out that it thousands—they sell, torture, or kill them, at will be fatal to 'evangelical religion among young men,' has found out that it thousands—they sell, torture, or kill them, at will be fatal to 'evangelical religion among young men' to discuss slavery, and therefore has resolved—slaves or free, even in the towns, would gladly exchange their condition with the meanest, most ill-treated slave in the Union. It is impossible to picture the miserable condition of the native African upon his own soil. Civilization, or even partial culture, with the mass of natives, is an idea so perfeetly absurd, that it does not admit of a thought.
With the combined efforts of a million competent, with the combined energy of a minion competent, it is by general amount of the with millions of money yearly expended to the best virtuous and devoted Eighty-six to cultivate a little possible advantage for a million of years, would not develop one hundred native Africans who would be of any account to the world at large. So much for ed; but then a great many good men, of larger extends. "niggers." Having seen our negroes at home in our perience than these young gentlemen can pretend Southern States, and having seen them here, I re- to, have totally differed from them. Indeed, we Southern States, and having seen them here, I regard the "institution," at it exists there, as a benign, nay, heavenly institution, and our Southern brethren deserve the thanks of the whole Christian world for having ameliorated, in such striking contrast with their brethren here, three and a half millions of negroes. You may imagine that, although never a Democrat, I pray for the election of Mr. Buchanan, and mainly because upon this negro question the Democratic party is right.

The remnants of the HUTCHINSON FAMILY, an nounce a Concert in this city, on Tuesday evening They have very much lessened their hold on publi They have very much lessened their hold on public favor—as much, perhaps, by their want of the artistic skill which an improved public taste requires, as by their attempts to give a political direction to their art. Their participation in the late fanatical Convention held at Worcester, Mass., for the purpose of bringing about a dissolution of the Union, is calculated to create in the public mind a contempt which would probably break out into which would probably break out into an open demonstration of indignant feeling, if their influence was sufficient to warrant any fear of the success of their principles.—Newark Daily Advertiser.

Delta, confesses, ingennously, 'Our profits arise from the raising and sale of negroes.'

#### SELECTIONS.

LIBERTY AND SLAVERY.

Liberty and Slavery, cannot, it seems to us, can there be argument, where there are no common data? There are no common data between Liberty proves the one, disproves the other. Suppose the master and the slave intellectually equal, and both able in dialectics. Suppose, then, that they agree to argue the question, and abide by the logical decision. The logic of the slave will prove that all men should be free—therefore there should be no slave. The master denies from the beginning the fundamental conditions of the argument. The con-clusion is worthless on the mind of the master. But, if the logic of the slave is ineffective, the logic the master is suicidal; for that, legitimately carried out, will prove that no man should be free, and therefore, there should be no master. This battle of syllogisms is more extraordinary than that of the of syllogisms is more extraordinary than that of the Kilkenny cats. In the Kilkenny contest, each par-ty left equally a tail upon the ground; but, in this instance, if the cat for liberty gain the victory, the whole cat survives—not a point of its tail wanting; if the cat for slavery gains the victory, in destroying its opponents, it destroys itself, and not a joint of either tail remains to tell of the catastrophe. The logical dispute between the master and the slave is as incapable of settlement by argument, as that of old between the sophist and his scholar. The sophbeat him in discussion. The claim itself became the subject of discussion. If I beat you in court, urges the scholar, then, by the decree of the law, I am not to pay you; if you beat me in court, then, by the terms of our argument, I am not to pay you either case, I am not to pay you.' 'But,' replied the sophist, 'if I gain the cause, you by the verdict are to pay me; if I lose the cause, then, by our are to pay me; if I lose the cause, then, by our bargain, you are to pay me; in either case, you are to pay me.' Many concerns in this life can never be adjusted by logic. The corpse of an old woman was found petrified in a cemetery. Her grandson had it exhibited at twenty-five cents a person. By what process of ethical ratiocination could one convince this thrifty youth that it was not the correct thing in reasoning to make money by the petrified remains of his grandmother? No doubt, he would have a shrewd answer of his own, and though he might not be critically acquainted with Roman his-tory, we are sure it would be quite as satisfactory as that which Vespasian gave respecting a certain tax. Had he sold his own child, his own daughter; had he sold the mother who bore her to him—as by law he might in a portion of this Union, as, it is said, men in a portion of this Union do—he would, as to the understanding, be equally invulnerable. The truth is, that the understanding is a most feeble ele-ment in the moral sphere of life; instinct, sentiment, Had my observation been extensive instead of quite limited, the foregoing picture would have been of too dark a hue for the garblic eye. There should be a veil thrown over much that has transpired in our churches the past year. It is devoutly to be wished, that a general bonfire may be made of the political stuff that has been preached to too patient hearers. Thus shall no future historian of the church, how-institute the properties of the political stuff that has been preached to too patient hearers. Thus shall no future historian of the church, how-institute and conscience, are there the true forces. Yet, inductions the save in the moral sphere of life; instinct, sentiment, and conscience, are there the true forces. Yet, inductions the properties of the properties of the conscience, are there the true forces. Yet, inductions the properties of t have; he is a propagator, but no father; a partner, but no husband; saved from the most killing anguish that tears the heart, by being a fugitive and sensual animal. Law is not his aid, but his enemy; in nine cases out of ten, made directly against him giving all advantage to the strongest side; necessity sitating to him the most forlorn ignorance and weak-ness, yet holding him to the strictest and most terri-ble account; exposing him to fierce temptation, with no preparation but fear to guard him, it remorseless-ly destroys him with tortures, while it allows the free miscreant to walk abroad in his impunity. Morality is no help to him. In vain would he urge the sacredness of his hut; in vain would he ask for

> From the New York Tribune. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. The Young Men's Christian Association of New York, 'having in view the promotion of evangelical religion among young men,' has found out that it

preachers who foam with eloquence over the sin of great cities, are prudently silent on the corruption which surrounds them. Religion in the slave's own soul, rude though it must be, may give him the grace to bear bravely and meekly the tragedy of his lot; but from without, it gives him little aid. Those

who weep over the darkness of the heathen, sell the slave to send the heathen light; they sell him to buy Bibles, they sell him to have Bibles translated and

diffused, they sell him to pay schoolmasters for every tribe, him, their toiling screant, him, their home-door brother, they forbid to read; they put women into bonds and prison, who pity and who teach him.

Lord et al .- crow, so crow the young cocks-Messrs.

Now we do not mean to say that the Young Men' Christian Association is not a bulwark of the faith we would not needlessly diminish the pretensions o these fine examples of early piety; but, as modesty is by general admission a Christian virtue, perhaps, if it be perfectly convenient, it will do no harm for the virtuous and devoted Eighty-six to cultivate a little presume to say, that from the time of John Newton down to the time of Henry Ward Beecher, not a single clergyman remarkal le for energetic, practical piety, and at the same time for benevolent character, has thought the discussion of slavery incompat ible 'with the promotion of evangelical religion among young men.' It is useless to name the shining lights of the Church who have thought quite the opposite. They were at least as renowned in their day and generation for benevolence, charity and evangelical religion as Mr. Howard Crosby and

mbug than this shallow talk of the inc humbug than this shallow talk of the inconsistency of slavery discussion with the promotion of evangel ical religion. It is a humbug without a particle of philosophy or piety, and we fear with very little sincerity. Who doubts that slavery at the South is sincerity. Who doubts that slavery at the South is debauching and demoralizing young men?—that it is fatal to continence, to culture, to temperance, to temper!—that it leads continually to the worst vices denounced by the Church? Now, it would certainly do no harm to the cause of religion in this city if the Young Men's Christian Association should spread information, stimulate discussion, and mildly, and in a spirit of brotherhood, appeal against at least the extension of this great evil. It would do no harm here, but how much good it might do at the South! How many young persons, full of gen-

From the American Missionary

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. Many years since, there was a proposal to supply the Scriptures to all the families in the United States. An agent of the American Bible Society, in a speech at the anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in Exeter Hall, London, announced to the audience that the work had been accomplished. The Christians in England were delighted to hear The Christians in England were delighted to hear the news. They afterwards learned, to their astonishment and grief, that the slave population of this country had been entirely overlooked—not being considered as having families. The American Anti-Slavery Society, through a Committee representing five or six religious denominations, in view of the facts, proposed to give the American Bible Society \$5600 to aid in the good work of supplying the slave population with Bibles. The overture was rejected, and rather contemptuously. It excited considerable remark in England; since which, the American Missionary Association has, to some extent, given. Missionary Association has, to some extent, given, through its agent, copies of the Scriptures to slaves who can read in some of the slave States, with the happiest results. Had they sufficient funds, they are well persuaced that it could be done to a far

The American Bible Society has recently proposed to supply the Scriptures 'to all the families in the United States.' A correspondent of the Boston Congregationalist says—'It will meet a warm response in every Christian heart.' May it be fully and truly carried out in all parts of the land'; and proposes the following questions :-

'In the event of reaching such a happy result 'If the slaveholder is owner of one, or three housand slaves, is that one family, and if said owner has the Bible, is that great family supplied?
In the Bible Record for August, mention is made of a "model county" in Texas, as in it was no family destitute of the Word of Life; were slave families

'Is the idea of family among slaves to be wholly ignored in this general supply, and will a supply be proclaimed as perfected, while the laboring classes of the South are in a great measure kept out of the

upon the Bible Society the duty of making a de-cided and powerful effort to supply all the families in this land, bond or free, who are destitute, with copy of the Bible.

#### DR. LIVINGSTONE ON THE SLAVE TRADE.

At the instance of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Dr. Livingstone briefly delivered his opinions on the sub-ect of the slave trade, at the great public meeting held in London for his reception. The speech is not well reported, but was in substance as follows :-

' For a series of years, the British government had pent large sums of money with the view to the re-pression, or suppression, if possible, of the slave rade. An idea had sprung up, or rather he suspression, or suppression, if possible, of the slave trade. An idea had sprung up, or rather he suspected a 'fib' had been propagated by the slave dealers, though amongst grown-up people it was a somewhat difficalt thing to trace a fib to its source—(laughter)—that our cruisers on the African coast made the "middle passage" a thousand times worse for the slaves than it otherwise would be. 'Now this," exclaimed Dr. Livingstone, "is all osh. (Cheers and laughter.) I myself believed it once, and the reasoning was very specious. My brothonce, and the reasoning was very specious. My brother, when attending a class on political economy in one of the colleges in the United States of America, neard a professor declare that the British government would promote the welfare of Africans more my fitwould promote the whatever the arms in the Peninsular and Oriental Company send out to India, and that it was a totally mistaken idea to suppose that the cruisers could suppress the slave trade. Well, I went to Angola with that very idea in my head; when I got there, I found the slave trade combut when I got there, I found the slave trade com-pletely repressed, and the means by which it was re-pressed were the making the exportation of slaves much more dangerous to capitalists than even gam-bling for gold. (Hear, hear.) I have seen boys of about 14 years of age sold within a hundred miles of the coast for 12s. a head, whereas, if there had been any demand for slaves abroad, and it had been been any demand for salves abroad, and it had been easy to take them out of the country over sea, they would have got perhaps £20 a head for them. Now, if the slave trade had been going on, these slaves would have been taken out of the country; but no, would have got perhaps £20 a head for them. Now, if the slave trade had been going on, these slaves would have been taken out of the country; but no, such was the activity of our cruisers on the coast that it was dangerous to attempt it. At Angola, and throughout the whole of Eastern Africa, when you ask about this or that person's circumstances, you hear it constantly said, "Oh, he was rich at the time of the slave trade." (Hear, hear.) The fact is, that there are only three men in all Angola who have any of the riches which they got by the slave trade: (Country of the riches which they got by the slave trade: (Country of the riches so obtained seem to bring no blessing with them. (Loud cheers.) They do not stop in the family. (Renewed cheers and laughter.) In former times, the Jesuits, with their usual foresight, planted fine Mocha coffee at Angola, and this slaves would not bring prosperity. Yet the South is pluming itself upon the fallacy that the larger

erous impulses, might be saved from ruin! How many new States might be saved from the crime and the curse!

But no. The Young Men's Christian Association is too busily engaged in spreading evangelical religion to engage in this truly Christian work. All we can say is, that we are very sorry for them, and wish them a great deal more grace, and a more enlightened discernment. They may possibly find, before they get through with this matter, that they have no Association left; and then what will become of evangelical religion? The fifty-eight young men who carnestly and honestly opposed this new Declaration of Faith will not sit quietly with gags in their mouths, and will ask for something better than a dry fodder of entities and quiddities. The consequences may be fatal to the existence of the Society, but not altogether, we trust, to the cause of evangelical religion in New York.

(Laughter.) But I want to know who began those wars. I have a good deal of acquaintance with the native tribes in the interior of Africa, and I find that there is never a war amongst them unless it is about cattle. But when there was a slave trade on the coast, and a market for the sale of the prisoners, the people fought fiercely, the one tribe to capture as many prisoners as possible, the other to defend themselves and children against being taken captive, because they knew the result would be to make them slaves. These wars were fomented and continued by the slave trade, and the slave dealers—not the slave trade suppressionists—must therefore take the credit of them to themselves.

(Hear, hear.)

THE UNION AND SLAVERY.

New York Tribune, writes to that paper as follows :-

'This is my position. I say to the Slavery men "You are tearing up the very foundation of the Con-stitution, and are substituting in its place another and a totally different one. You are abandoning the basis on which the Union was formed, and are converting the Government into an engine for the spread of Slavery, the nationalization of Slavery, and the indefinite perpetuation of Slavery. You are thus departing utterly from the track of the fathers. You are violating utterly the understanding upon which the Union rests. It was made to subserve the if this be your determination, and it is carried out, then the free and slave States must part. Let them part in the manner that becomes the civilization of the nineteenth century. Under your scheme of Slavery in perpetuity, an Ethiopia in the South is inevitable. Such is the retribution the crime of Slavership in the crime of Slavership very in its new aspect will work. You have four millions of blacks now; you will have ten millions directly. This mass of barbarism will enforce its own expulsion from our system as a matter of neces-sity. And if your scheme is to be carried out, let us begin now. The sooner the better. Take into account these considerations, and push on your plans

To the North I say: "The revolution com-menced by the Nebraska bill is going on to com-pletion. We failed to arrest it by the elections of 1856. You have hopes for the future. You had for the past. I did not share the former; I do not share the present. Prepare, then, in a deliberate and sober and rational manner, for what apparently awaits us. We are carried along, as every genera-tion and every age is carried along, by a force which we cannot control. We cannot avert our destiny by declaring we do not like it. You do not desire the separation of these States. I do not. But the current sets in that direction. Whether we will or no, we daily approach nearer to that goal. If the existing policy of the Government is to be pursued, the avowed designs of the Slave Power are to be unpublicated and that the Christian community will proceed the community will be community will be community will proceed the community will be c hindered by legislation or by executive administra tion. If this great experiment of constitutional freedom in the interest of universal enlightenment and liberty is to be turned from its glorious course and perverted to the destruction of what it created to uphold, we are forced upon the refuge of separation, or we choose submission, and thus exhibit a shameful desertion of our principles and our duty Which shall it be? As men bearing manhood in our souls, we have no election, no choice. We are driven upon an alternative. We do not choose it. It may be distasteful, it may be hateful; but however hateful, or however distasteful, we must accept it."

## THE FUTURE.

tion from the present to the past, and we are obliged to ask what our fathers thought of an institution in its inception, which now in its fullblown cumula-tion doctors of divinity tell us is not merely sound, but scriptural. There lies before us an old news-paper, (The New London Gazette, Aug. 5, 1768.) which utters the protest of those days against also paper, (The New London Gazette, Aug. 5, 1768,) which utters the protest of those days against slavery. The poor, little yellow sheet, worn by innumerable handlings, with an antique air about it, small and badly printed as it is, still preaches in a corner of its fourth page, a gospel to these present times. It tells us (and the reader will pardon the typographical fac simile) that 'in the case of home 'born negroes, if we claim any right to them as 'the children of slaves, we build on the foundation haid by them who made slaves of their ancestors, 'so that, of necessity, we must either justify the so that, of necessity, we must either justify the trade, or relinquish our right to them as being the children of slaves.' This was public opinion almost one hundred years ago. We claim that we are advancing; we demand, for the present time, an

in former times, the Jessits, with their assat sight, planted fine Mocha coffee at Angola, and this slaves would not bring prosperity. Yet the South coffee has propagated, it is supposed by birds, all is pluming itself upon the fallacy that the larger over the country. Several plantations of it were discovered when I was there. I saw it as far as 300 perity. It is this which stimulates breeding, and miles from the coast. Now, the merchants of An-which has made Virginia a market of men. It miles from the coast. Now, the merchants of Angola, finding that they cannot carry on the slave is frightful to glance at the increase of slave poputrade as they did formerly, have turned their attention to this coffee, and hence plantations are readily Atlantic States (including Virginia) in 1790, and formed and rapidly increasing. (Cheers.) Indeed, formed and rapidly increasing. (Cheers.) Indeed, 1,204,221 in 1850; that in the Gulf States there it would almost seem as if God had provided these means of giving them riches if they would but leave the ways of sin for legitimate industry. It is very of 2.05 per cent. per annum in the slave poputhought by some that the wars among the African lation of the Atlantic States since 1790, and since thought by some that the wars among the African tribes are more cruel now than they were when the prisoners were sold as slaves. This I was assured by a slave dealer myself; but I believe that this story is like the other about the activity of our cruisers having increased the horrors of the middle passage. (Hear, hear.) Well, this slave-dealer told me that the Marava, who live to the north of the Zambesi river, when they have a war, kill all their prisoners; and "is it not better," he asked, "to export them, as slaves? For if we were allowed to export them, we could take them away and Christianize them."

property. In sixty years the increase of slaves was 2,506,416. The proportion of slaves to the free white population in 1790 was 4,5457, and in 1850 it was 7,2377. If we are to go on in the same way, any schoolboy can cipher out how many slaves we shall have in the year 1900. Where are we to stop? If we have four millions of slaves now, and with the greatest difficulty keep them in tolerable subjection, what will the white folks of the South do with forty what will the white folks of the South do with forty millions? And yet, by the natural law of increase, forty millions we shall have, long before Democratic sagacity has provided against such a contingency. The science of population has given rise to innumer-able theories; we wish somebody who has inherited even the shreds of Mr. Calhoun's mantle would tell us what we are to do with all this wealth fifty years hence, and how we are to prevent its reversing all our calculations, and making wealth of us.

### THE CASE OF ANTHONY ADAMS.

CITIZEN OF NEW YORK CONDEMNED TO SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:
Six: The case of Anthony Adams, a colored man,
just returned from North Carolina, I deem of suffi-

just returned from North Carolina, I deem of suffi-cient moment to lay before the public, and have consequently drawn up a brief history of his im-prisonment, for the crime, it would seem, of hav-ing been born with a dark skin.

Without entering at all upon the merits and claims of 'the peculiar institution' upon the moral sense of mankind, I will at once enter upon the subject in hand, and furnish a copy of a letter from New York, which gave the first intimation that a free citizen of this State was incarcerated in the jail at Edenton, N. C. Edenton, N. C.

\*New York, July 21, 1856. DEAN SIR: A few days since, while on a visit to my native town, I learned that a negro man, a stranger in that vicinity, had been arrested and thrown into prison on suspicion of being a runaway slave. He represented himself as being a free man, and a native of the stranger of the stran ive of your town.
I took an interest in his case, and called at the jail

o hear his statement, and see what prospect there was of having him liberated. 'He informed me that his name is Anthony Ad-

'He informed me that his name is Anthony Adams, and that he has a sister living in your house. He was formerly in the employment of a Mr. Whitzaker as a boatman, and left Port Jervis about eight months ago. At New York, he shipped on board a schooner bound to Plymouth, (N. C.) at which place he has, up to the time of his arrest, resided. He left the town of Plymouth, and went to Edenton on a steamer, the captain of which had him arrested, as the law requires, on his arrival at Edenton, he having no free papers, or seaman's protection, he having being a free man.

'At his request, I write you to ask if you will send out an affidavit to establish his freedom.

'He informs me that you are

· He informs me that you are a lawyer, and of course will know how to proceed in his case.

'The laws of North Carolina are very strict in re-

gard to free negroes coming into the State, and im-pose a fine on them, for which they are liable to be sold into slavery for a term of years. If the boy has stated facts to me, and has any friends that des return home, you can procure his release without any difficulty by sending out the affidavit before the session of the next County Court, which will be early in

'Mr. Malachi Haughton, a lawyer of Edenton, will attend to his case without any charge, if you will send him the proper proofs of his being a worthy

free negro.

'If the boy left your town for any improper conduct, and is in any way vicious or trifling, it may be as well to let him have a good master, and try a few years of wholesome plantation labor. He says he is about eighteen years of age. I should be pleased to hear from you on the subject, as I have some curiosity to know whether his statements are true or not.

'Yours, very respectfully,

[Directed]

(Directed) C R H

This letter was received by Mr. Bennet on the 23d July, and was the first intimation that Adams was in any difficulty. And in order to effect his release and restore him to freedom, the following affidavits were forwarded to Mr. Haughton, at Edenton, N. C., and a request, if the papers were insufficient, to indicate at once what further steps were necessary; and also furnish the amount of his jail fees, and what other funds would be necessary to effect his discharge:—

feet his discharge:—

'State of New York, County of Orange, ss.:

James Bennet, of said county, being duly sworn, says
he is a citizen and freeholder of the town of Deerpark
therein, that he has been acquainted with Anthony
Adams, now about the age of eighteen years, said to
be in prison in Edenton, North Carolina, and has
known him from birth, as well as his mother; that
Ann Adams, the mother of said Anthony Adams,
was born in the town of Montague, in Sussex county,
State of New Jersey, being next adjoining to this, the
town of Deerpark, upon the premises of James R. town of Deerpark, upon the premises of James R. Cole, Esq.; she was married to George Adams, a free black of this town, and Anthony is a child of that marriage, and is also free; that the father of Anthony is now dead, having been killed some ten or twelve years since by means of a soythe; and said Ann, his mother, is still living in this town, as is also Elizabeth, mother, is still living in this town, as is also Engageth, or 'Lib,' his sister, now residing with deponent as a domestic servant; that the last knowledge deponent had of said Anthony Adams, he was boating for one Mr. Whitaker, upon the Delaware and Hudson canal; and further, that he, the deponent, knew the said Anthony Adams to be a free black and citizen of the State of New York. Burther said hot State of New York. Further saith not.

Sworn to this 25th day of July, 1856, before me. FRANCIS MARVIN,

'A Justice of the Peace of Orange County. [Certified by Charles Drake, Clerk of Orange Count, N. Y., and bearing the seal of the County.]

State of New York. County of Orange, as.:

Oliver Young being duly sworn, says he is a resident and freeholder of the town of Deerpark, in said county of Orange; that he is acquainted with Anthony Adams, a young colored man, of the age of about eighteen years, now said to be confined in jail in Edenton, in the State of North Carolina; that he has been con, in the State of North Carolina; that he has been acquainted with said Anthony since he was a very small boy, and knows him to be a free citizen of the said town of Deerpark, and further saith not.

(Signed.)

'Sworn this 25th day of July, before me,

'FRANCIS MARVIN,

'A Justice of the Peace of Orange County.'

[Certified and sealed with seal of Orange Co., N. Y.,

as above.]

\*State of New York. Orange Co., ss,—Alfred Bullock, of raid county, being duly sworn, says, that he is a resident and freeholder in said county; that he is acquainted with Anthony Adams; that he has known him since he was a small boy; that the said Anthony and his father George have worked upon the farm of deponent frequently during several successive years heretofore; and that he knows the said Anthony Adams to be a freeman and citizen of the State of New York; and further saith not.

(Signed.)

ALFRED BULLOCK.

\*Sworn this 25th July, 1856, before me,

\*FRANCIS MARVIN,

\*A Justice of the Peace of Orange County.\*

[Certified and sealed with the seal of Orange Co., N. Y., as above.]

America.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 20, 1857.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN CONTINENTAL EU-

ROPE.

ry'; and to this she adds, that she generally finds

them well informed on that subject, and watchin

It is to be hoped that Mrs. Stowe finds some bette

al Assembly by his anti-slavery zeal in the debate

is at present one of the most active and influential

members of the French Protestant church. We pre-

book, recently translated in this country, 'Science vs.

Modern Spiritualism,' makes the curious blunder of

identifying the American Unitarians with the Ameri-

To show that the author of this article understands

what slavery is, we give the following extract. He is

speaking of the course of policy systematically pur-

\*To create enough slave States to counterbalance the creation of the free, is their natural line of policy

Hence come continual aggressions and new project for ever rising from the ashes of the old; and in all

the common end is not the glory of the confederation but the formation of new slave States. Yesterday

honest travellers, who, on returning from America, shrug their shoulders when one speaks of Uncle Tom

and Dred, and who give us to understand that our credulity is abused, and that the mality is very differ-

ent from the romance.

Very well, then, do not read Madame Beecher

Stowe, read simply the journals of the South—the sermons of the South—the advertisements of the South—the official acts of the South, and what will you see I do not speak of what lies at the bottom of slave-

ry, always and everywhere: men sold like beasts, the irresponsible power with all its brutalities, the constant murder of the immortal soul for which Christ died, the privation of every right of immortality, the laws

against instruction, the difficulties of enfranchisement

the insecurity of marriage. Lay all this aside for

son, a fourth the daughter-the infant torn from the

I despair of the nation which permits them, which en-courages them, which labors to propagate them, if I could not also cast my eyes on the intrepid phalanx of

must conquer. They will save their country at last, and even now they preserve it. Without them one could not but expect the approaching fulfilment of this word pronounced by an American statesman; "I tremble for my country when I remember that God

is just."

But that is not all. There are States in the Union

Virginia is one, of which the sole industry is the breed-ing of slaves! Every year the slave merchant makes his rounds, buying here a man, there a woman, else-

where a child. The proprietors break thus all the bonds of affection, annihilate the family, torture a thousand miserable hearts, and reserve their indigna-

tion for those odious abolitionists who dare blame the

tion for those edicous abolitionists who dare blame the institutions of the South. As to the cargoes of slaves thus gathered, these they embark on the Mississippi, to be employed in the consuming States, of which the culture devours without ceasing the negroes that Virginia and Carolina produce. Is the African slave trade more odious than this?

Count de Gasparin has thus shown that he under

stands how infamous, how atrocious this system of sla-

very is, and how church-members (whom he calls

Christians) and their clergymen not only maintain,

We desire to cast a stone at no one; not even a

· Christian victories should only be gained by Chris-

As if that would justify such a position ! and again

And even in regard to the defenders of slavery in

the North—even in regard to the celenders of slavery in the North—even in regard to those electors of Penn-sylvania, who have just decided the election of Bu-chanan, Christians should remember that they also may possibly have been blinded by considerations of mistaken patriotism, which have after all a respect-able side to them.

for them to be free from it.'

And again :-

his attitude towards these men :-

nd work, and who in the end

can spirit-rappers.

sued by the Slave Power :-

sume him to be the same Count de Gasparin who

Mrs. Stowe writes from Europe to the Inc

Having thus transmitted these papers to Edenton, I. C., the friends of Adams awaited a speedy answer; but no tidings of further proceedings were received until about the first of December, when Mr. Bennet received the following communication:

'EDENTON, (North Carolina,) Nov. 17, 1856.

JAMES BENNET, Esq.: Siz.—There is a negro in jail here, who says his name is Anthony Adams, and that he belongs in your place—that his mother's name is Ann Adams, and that he has a sister living with you. He is in jail as a runaway slave, not having any evidence of his freedom, and will be dealt with as the law of this State directs, unless proof of his freedor Pearing no one would attend to his matters, I have volunteered to write you in relation thereto. He tell me that you know him well, and can identify him. I understand that depositions have been taken in your I anderstand that depositions have been taken in your place and sent here as evidence of his freedom, but being taken ex parte, were not introduced. If you know the man, I think it very necessary that you should come, and if it is impossible for you to do so, he says, please get Mr. Sanford Nearpass to come, who he says also knows him. His expenses will have to be paid, which I suppose will be about \$75, if it is attended to soon. I hope you will give this your immediate attention. It is a hard case for him to remain in jail all this winter, and then be disposed of as a slave, if he is a freeman, of which I disposed of as a slave, if he is a freeman, of which I have no doubt. If you will come, it will save the trouble, delay and uncertainty in taking depositions. You may depose that there was such a man left, your place, as he describes himself to be, &c.; but that will place, as he describes himself to be, &c.; but that will not prove that this is the identical person. If, however, you, nor any one else that knows him, cannot come, you will let me know by whom you propose to prove his freedom, and before what Commissioner, for this State, you intend taking the evidence, in order that the Attorney for the State in this place may be regu-larly notified of the time and place of such taking.

Your immediate attention will confer a great favo

Your immediate attention will confer a great favo on the poor negro. I have no doubt he will do any thing for you, in the way of compensation, that he is able. He has no money, consequently few friends.

Yours, &c., WILLIAM R. SKINNER,

'Clerk of Chowan County Court.

'N. B. A Court can be called at any time.

Upon the receipt of this letter of Mr. Skinner Mr. Bennet conferred with some friends, and it wa thought that the attention of the Executive of th of New York should be called to the subject and request the Governor to send an agent, and in the name and by the authority of the State, procur the release of one of her citizens. It may be her remarked, that about four months had elapsed since the alfidavits, properly certified, had been forwarded to Edmton, N. C., before Mr. Skinner, the Clerk of the County Court, gave information that they wer insufficient to release Adams.

To the first letter addressed by Mr. Bennet to th

Governor, he received the following reply: STATE OF NEW YORK, Executive Department,

Albany, Dec. 6, 1856.

DEAR SIR: In the case of the colored man held North Carolina, it is necessary to present to the Governor evidence of his having been kidnapped. Then the Governor can send an agent after him at the expense of the State. See Laws of 1840, page 319.

'How came Adams in North Carolina? w came Adams in ...
Yours, respectfully, GEO. E. BAKER.

JAMES BENNET, Esq., Port Jervis, N. Y.,

To enable the Governor to have a more detailed history of the case, Mr. Bennet wrote again, enclosing a copy of all the information he had respect-ing Adams, which was, the letter from New York of July 21, the letter of W. R. Skinner, Clerk of the Court in Edenton, N. C., dated Nov. 17, 1856, and the affidavits of Messrs. Bennet, Young, and Ballock, forwarded to Edenton July 26, 1856.

It was while these papers were at Albany, awaiting the decision of Gov. Clark, that the writer of this received a letter from the Hon. A. S. Murray, Washington, D. C., covering a letter addressed letter, and th reply of Gov. Seward, are essential to a full history f the case, and I insert them accordingly.

The letter of Mr. Murray urged the sending a person immediately to Edenton to identify Adams and bring him home. The following is the letter of Gov. Saward :-

'EDENTON, N. C., Dec. 14, 1856

'WM. H. SEWARD, ESq.:

'Str.,—The object of this letter is to inform you that a black man, or negro, calling himself Anthony Adams, hailing from Port Jervis, New York, has been in jail here since the 20th of June, at an expense of thirty cents per day, and will be sold, if his identity cannot be established by some respectable white person. His friends have been informed of his whereabouts, and that he certainly will be sold for his jail fees, if some one who knows him does not come on and release him. He appears to be a quict man. and release him. He appears to be a quiet man.

His offence is that he came to reside in the Sta

Our laws will not allow Northern free negroes to settle among us.
It is a burning shame that the citizens of Port

because they are too penurious to come on and rebecause they are too penurious to come on and recognize him, and a damnable shame that the great State of New York, after shrieking for negro freedom—voting for Fremont and free negroes—should abandon one of her citizens. You being at the head of your Republican party—a man of sense and cunning—is the reason why I address you. If you will not help your friend, you must call on your friend Horace Greeley. Had it not been for Col. R. T. Paine, who is in the House of Representatives, the negro would have been sold long since. Call on Col. Paine for in-Yours, &c., FRED. L. ROBERTS.

To this letter, Mr. Seward replied as follows :

· WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1856. Dran Sin,-Your letter of the 14th inst., inform ing me that a black man, calling himself Anthon Adams, hailing from Port Jervis, New York, has been Adams, hailing from Port Jervis, New York, has been in jeil since the 20th of June last, at an expense of thirty cents per day, and will be sold if his identity cannot be established by some respectable white person'—'That his friends have been informed of his whereabouts, and that he will certainly be sold for his jail fees, if some one who knows him does not

his jail fees, if some one who knows him does not come on and release him, has just been rereived.

The subject is entirely new to me, and I thank you, very sincerely, for the information.

'I have at once written to a discreet person at Port Jervis, requesting that an agent, qualified by the necessary personal acquaintance with the person, may go to your place and effect the release.

'Meantime, I beg you to do me the favor to obtain a statement of the jail fees and other expenses required for his liberation, and to draw on me, at sight, at this place, for the amount, and I will pay the same on sight of your draft, so that the danger which may result from delay at Port Jervis may be avoided.

'I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

· I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, · WILLIAM H. SEWARD. · FREDERICK L. ROBERTS, Esq., Edenton, N. C.

Without waiting for an answer from the Gover nor, as soon as the writer of this received informa nor, as soon as the writer of this recent manner tion from Washington, requesting us to send an agent to North Carolina to identify Adams, he called upon the Hon. James Bennet, and suggested that he should proceed at once to Edenton, N. C., and release Adams.

To this he finally consented, and on the 29th De-

cember, left Port Jervis on his mission. Just as he was leaving, however, he received the following letter from Albany:-

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 25,

Dean Sir,—The Governor is very desirous of aiding you in the rescue of the kidnapped Adams, but he is advised that the law makes no provision for Adams's rescue by authority of the State. He is therefore reluctantly compelled to return you the papers. Yours, respectfully, GEO. B. BAKER, Private Secretary.

JAMES BENNET, Esq.

Mr. Bennet proceeded at first to Washington where he was introduced to Col. Paine of the House of Representatives from North Carolina, and from him learned the true history of Adams's imprisonment, the interest that several of the most influen-tial men of Edenton had manifested to effect the release of Adams, and the proper course for him to pursue to effect Adams's rele

After various delays on the way, Mr. Benne finally arrived at Edenton; and, as the Hon. Mr. Paine had given him letters, and also had apprised his friends that Mr. Bennet was on his way to identify Adams, no difficulty was interposed, and Mr. Bennet, with Adams in charge, left Edenton, N. C., with this pass:—

Personally appears before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Chowan, and State of North Carolina, the bearer, Anthony Adams, and proves by James Bennet, Esq., that he, the said Adams, is a citizen of the State of New York, consequently entitled to all the privileges of a free person of color.—Jan. 7, 1857.

ALEXANDER CHESINE, J. P.

State of North Carolina, Chosean County:—I, William R. Skinner, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that Alexander Chesine, whose genuine signature appears above, is an acting Justice of the Peace in and for said County, duly commissioned and qualified.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court at office in Edenton, this 7th day of January, 1867.

office in Edenton, this 7th day of January, 1857. ·WM. R. SKINNER, Clerk. [L. S.]

With this certificate Mr. Bennet left Edentor

With this certificate Mr. Bennet left Edenton, under the impression that he and his charge would have no further difficulty in passing through the States on his journey toward the North Star.

But arriving at Portsmouth, Va., he found a low lying directly across his track, and was flatly told by the captain of the steamboat upon which he wished to take passage to Baltimore, that he could proceed no further with Adams, unless he (Bennet) could prove by some person in Portsmouth that the colored man with him was a free man. Mr. Bennet in vain showed his rass from the Clerk of Edenter net in vain showed his pass from the Clerk of Eden-ton—in vain offered to make affidavit himself before the Mayor that Adams was a free man. The oath

of some person in Portsmouth, that he believed Adams to be free, would alone answer.

Mr. Bennet recollected that while staying a Portsmouth the Sunday previous, he had formed in slight acquaintance with a gentleman stopping at the public house, had told him his business in going to North Carolina, and had also showed him letter of Col. Paine. It occurred to him that per-haps this stranger would feel justified in going be-fere the Mayor and making the required oath that he believed Adams to be a free man, and in charge of Mr. Bennet to convey him to the State of New

Mr. Bennet found this gentleman, (to whom he feels under many obligations,) and having gone be fore the Mayor, secured the necessary papers to en able him to proceed to Baltimore.

Arriving at Baltimore, Mr. Bennet repaired a

once to the railroad station, and asked for tickets for himself and Adams. 'Who will be responsible for the colored man you have with you?' inquired for the colored man you have with you?' inquired the ticket agent. 'I am responsible for him,' re-plied Mr. Bennet. 'Ah! my dear sir, that will not answer. We cannot take the colored man un-less you give bonds to the amount of \$1,000.' Remonstrance was all in vain. The bond must be given by somebody who was known to the agent. Mr. Bennet did not know a single person in Bal-

timore, and of course could not at once comply with this requirement. Determined not to be foiled, he started for the Washington depot, and took the cars for that city, taking Adams with him, (not daring to leave him in Baltimore, lest he might be again to leave him in Baltimore, lest he might be again kidnapped,) and the gentlemanly agent making not the least objection to his having a colored man with him, as he was now going South. Mr. Bennet again called on the Hon. A. S. Murray and the House of Representatives, because he again called on the Hon. A. S. Murray and the House of Representatives, because he from the House of Representatives, because he the House of Representatives, because he was now going South. Mr. Bennet agked leave to present a petition of a few citizens from Massachusetts, for the Dissolution of the Union. Nine days was the 'Old Man Eloquent,' the noble champion of the Right of Petition, arrayed at the bar of the House, as guilty of treason, but finally his eloquence triumphed over the machinations of the slaveholders. Some ten years ago, Abolitionists were mobbed in nearly all parts of the North, upon the mere suspicion of being Disunion-tendence.

At Willard's.'
You must get him or some one else to say it

all right, or we cannot carry him.'
'But I shall lose the train. I assure you this freeman, and I have a perfect right to carry him 'Can't help it, sir. You must get Willard

some one else to certify these facts, or he can't go.

Away to Willard's again must Mr. Bennet go.

and did go—and lost that train—and procured the required certificate, and then Mr. Bennet and Adams were again on their way for Baltimore. The first gentleman to whom Mr. Bennet gave his letter from Gov. Seward proceeded at once to the proper officer gave the required bond of \$1,000, and Mr. Bennet left Baltimore and the slave States, with a more perfeet hatred of the institution of slavery than he ever before entertained.

After two weeks' absence, this journey to North

Carolina, undertaken at this most inclement season of the year, at an expense of some \$200 furnished by the liberality of a few individuals, has this poor olored man been restored to freedom; after having been thrown into iail on the 20th June last, tried for the crime of going into the State of North Caro-lina to 'reside,' and fined by the Court of Edenton \$500 : for which he was to have been sold into sla very-and would have been, if Col. Paine, Dr Warner, Mr. Skinner, and a few other gentlemen at list any Edenton, had not interposed and raised objections to the legality of his arrest. To these gentlemen, Mr. April next. This list is to be returned to the Judg Bennet wishes to express his high appreciation

their kindness. The real facts of this case of Adams, as they are obtained from Col. Paine and others—as well as the statement of Adams himself since his return—appear to be these: Sometime in November, 1855 Anthony Adams, the colored man in question, shipped on board the schooner James S. Davenport, bound from New York to Plymouth, N. C., the Captain agreeing to give him \$20 per month until his return to New York. Adams says he was taken sick at Plymouth, and the Captain had him sent to the Hospital. Here he remained about two months, and after having recovered, he hired out on a fishing boat for about two months; worked awhile on the roads in Plymouth; was again taken sick; and while vet unable to work, but sufficiently recovered to be about the place, he was on board a steamboat (the Chieftain,) lying at the wharf, talking with the hands of the boat; the boat unexpectedly, to him, shoved from the wharf, and he then made an effort to get ashore, and would have jumped overboard and swam ashore, but the Captain of the boat seized swam ashore, but the Captain of the boat serzed him, tied him with a strong rope, accused him of being a runaway slave—and when the boat arrived at Edenton N.C., the Captain gave him, still tied, of being the Constitution of a faction, and not a strong representation of the captain gave him, still tied. at Edenton, N. C., the Captain gave him, still tied, in charge of a constable, who immediately carried him to the jail of that place, and there he remained from the 20th of June, 1856, till January 7th, 1857, except when he was taken into Court, and tried for coming into the State to reside. At this trial, he anderstood that he was fined \$500, and would be sold into slavery for a number of years; and while he was in jail, a number of slave-dealers came in the prison, examined him, and made many insulting remarks in regard to what they would do when they bought him—some naming a price which they would give, &c. Adams says he has always declared that he was a free man, and never intended to reside in the says of the sixty Delegates, who, if they should happen to be mainly elected by Missourians who had become inhabitants on the lat of April for the very purpose of being registered on the list of voters, and whose residence in the Territory may have ceased with the act of voting—the interval being also mainly passed in Missourians who had become inhabitants on the lat of April for the very purpose of being registered on the list of voters, and whose residence in the Territory may have ceased with the act of voting—the interval being also mainly passed in Missourians who had become inhabitants on the lat of April for the very purpose of being registered on the list of voters, and whose residence in the Territory may have ceased with the act of voting—the interval being also mainly passed in Missourians who had become inhabitants on the lat of April for the very purpose of being registered by Missourians who had become inhabitants on the lat of April for the very purpose of being registered by Missourians who had become inhabitants on the lat of April for the very purpose of being registered by Missourians who had become inhabitants on the lat of April for the very purpose of being registered by Missourians who had become inhabitants on the lat of April for the very purpose of being registered by Missourians who had become inhabitants on the lat of April for the very purpose of being registered by Missourians who had become inhabitants on the lat of April for the very purpose of being registered by Missourians who had be except when he was taken into Court, and tried for he was a free man, and never intended to reside in the State; that several gentlemen had interested themselves in his behalf; that the happiest moment of his life was when he heard the voice of Mr. Bennet in his prison-house, who he believed had come to release him; and that now he is again restored to freedom, he can only give assurances of a grateful heart toward every one who has been instrumental ture from Parker Pillsbury, which was a lecture 'a

in his rescue.

I understand from Mr. Bennet that he learned from Col. Paine, that having heard that a colored man, claiming to be a froeman, was likely to be sold cisms; but it was a most vigorously written and hap under a judgment obtained in one of the Courts in that State, for having, against their laws, come into the State to 'reside,' and satisfying himself that Adams was really a freeman; and learning the still more important fact that Adams had been brought into the county tied hand and foot, consequently against his will, and that the only evidence of his being a freeman was the statement of Adams himself, which in North Carelland and had been brought to monarchy and European aristocracy. His descriptions of some works of art not usually mentions. being a freeman was the statement of Adams himself, which in North Carolina could not be taken as evidence, they (Col. Paine and others) were determined, if possible, to have the judgment set aside, and prevent the sale of Adams. This was effected, and Adams retained in jail under a complaint of his being a runaway slave, while Mr. Skinner was to apprise Mr. Bennet of Port Jervis, N. Y., of the condition of things—doubting not but that the condition of things—doubting not but the condition of things—doubting not but the condition of things—doubting not but the condition of some works of art not usually mentions scriptions of some works of art not usually mentions ed by American travellers, and his descriptions of land and ocean scenery, were exceedingly vivid and graphic word-paintings. The description of Antiprevent the sale of Adams. This was effected, and him were Cathedral, especially, was (like the structure of that edifice years ago, but had no conception of its properties.) dition of things-doubting not but that successful

efforts would be made to restore Adams to freedom.

I have thus given a brief history of this case, and leave you to make such comments, and draw such inferences, as you may; but would myself remark that it is another instance of partial legislation in favor of slavery, in this case so palpable that even a doughface may discern it. Had a slave been arrested in Port Jervis, the Marshal's posse, backed by the whole military force of the Government, might have been put in requisition upon the oath of a claimant before a commissioner that 'the property' belonged to Mr. A. of Edenton, N. C., and the treasury would have bled freely to forward to Edenton and cardial and ca leave you to make such comments, and draw such ton in the quickest possible time ' the chattel ' whose ' service or labor was due' to Mr. A. But if the trembling 'property personal' she m that he was free, no evidence n claim that he was free, no evidence of that fact | could be shown at Port Jervis. It would be enough

jail in a slave State—tried, and condemned to be a as a slave, on the false charge that he came to side in the State of North Carolina.

side' in the State of North Carolina.

Humanity shudders at the wrong, and slaveholders themselves throw their influence in favor of justice, and plead for the oppressed.

The State of New York is appealed to in behalf of Freedom, but the Executive is 'reluctantly' compelled to say that there is no law to authorize him to send relief. Sworn affidavits, under the seal of to send relief. Sworn affidavits, under the seal of the county, avail nothing. The proofs must be brought there, to Edenton, North Carolina. No Marshal's posse stands by the incarcerated free man, backed by the army, ready to throw open the prison doors at Edenton, and bid poor Adams go free; and no treasury is opened to restore to Freedom one of the State's humble sons.

Time passes. A freeman is to be made a slave. Will no one save? Yes! sympathy for the oppressed is not dead. What the State cannot do may be done by private effort; and noble spirits there are yet whose generosity does not stop to calculate

yet whose generosity does not stop to calculate whether their exertions in behalf of Freedom will be misapprehended. And Adams is free! t now that he is free, no time should be lost by

the friends of Freedom in Congress to secure the passage of a law by which the General Government shall give the same protection to a freeman in a slave State as it does a slave owner over his chattels in a

free State.

The fourth article, second section of the Constitu tion of the United States declares: 'The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and im-munities of citizens in the several States.' Die Anthony Adams, a citizen of New York, recei

fail in its duty toward the citizens, if it does no pass a law at its present session, authorizing the Executive to act efficiently in similar cases.

Very respectfully, Port Jervis, Jan. 30, 1857.

> From the Milwaukee Democrat; DISUNION.

The growth of the Disunion sentiment in this country is remarkable. In 1842, the venerable John Quincy Adams scarcely escaped expulsion

end.

Arrived at the station in Washington. 'I will take two tickets for Baltimore—one for myself and sufficiently tolerant to permit the open discussion of take two tackets for Raitimors—one for myself and one for this colored man.'

The agent, looking at Mr. Bennet, asked, 'Who is responsible for the black man?'

'I am, sir; and here is the certificate that Adams is a free man.'

'That will not answer. Where did you stop?'

The twill not answer. Where did you stop?' but unless measures are devised to gradually abolis slavery, their number will continue to increase.

But we do not wish to discuss, in this essay, the practicability' of dissolving the Union, but merely sustain the right of the people to deliberate upo the subject. The Republican press, we are sorry t say, bus not treated the distinguished men who be lieve that the people of this country would be bene fitted by an abrogation of the present Constitution with sufficient candor; and we are actually sick, to hear prominent Republican Senators, day after da assert that they are not Disunionists, when the ought to treat such loose charges with the siler contempt they merit. As for the pseudo-Democrati press, the Union hobby has long been its only stock trade, and of course it holds up its hands in hol horror when the right of free discussion is cla upon this, as upon all other subjects.

MORE VILLANY IN KANSAS. It will be seen by a letter from our Kansas con

espondent, that a new and important move ha n made in the Boons Legislature toward th raming of a pro-slavery Constitution.

This bill provides for the taking of a census, or lis of voters, by certain bogus officials, who have an ab lute and unlimited discretion to place on tha list any person whom they may choose to set down as an 'inhabitant' of the Territory on the lst of of Probate, in each county, before the 10th of Apri which bogus official is vested with the power of ad ing to, or striking from the list, until the lst of May; inhabitancy on the lst of April still being the only test provided.

These lists thus made out are to be printed and irculated, and on the basis of this enumeration, the Delegates, sixty in number, are to be apportioned by the Governor to the Election Districts. The ection of Delegates is to take place on the third Monday in June, at places fixed by the bogus County Court, and to be presided over by three Judges of Election appointed by the same bogus tribunal. The Delegates thus elected are to assemble at Lecompton on the first Monday of September. The bill con-tains no provision for submitting the Constitution thus framed to the approval of the inhabitants of the Territory—which, in the interval between the choice of the Convention and the completion of their labors, will be likely to double in number and such a submission to popular approval evidently forms no part of the plan.

To a Constitution framed by such a Convention,

of being the Constitution of a faction, and not a free and full expression of the sentiment of the peo-ple of Kansas. There is the additional and most fatal objection, that the people of the Territory have no check upon the doings of the sixty Delegates, ry would have no power of saying nay .- Tribune.

MR. PILLSBURY ON FOREIGN TRAVEL To Editor of Telegraph and Chronicle :

is a lecture.' The subject was 'The America Abroad.' It was not a mere enumeration of object

Mr. Pillsbury closed with some impressive remark Mr. Pilisbury closed with some impressive remark upon the superiority of the human soul to all natu-ral scenery and artistic grandeur, and inculcated the development and exaltation of the mind and charac-ter as the worthiest end of all travel abroad. I have

The following passage shows that Count de Gaspa rin understands the low aims and compromising pola Lyceum in the town where I reside, and is als fulfilling other engagements for its delivery. Who ever may hear it will listen to an able and interestin production, free from cant and fustian, and abound ing in thrilling and instructive passages. J. P. icy of the Republican party in the recent election : What was the point of contest? Did the Fre monters aim at immediate emancipation? Not the least in the world! They simply limited themselves

to demand that the ancient boundaries placed by compromise should be respected, that slavery should not be allowed to overleap them for the invasion of Kansas, and that all new conquests of territory should The Liberator

But, though he thus clearly understands this, his whole article shows that he recognises (or chooses to ention) no organized movement in the United States in opposition to slavery except that of these Fremonters. We must suppose, of course, that Mrs. Stowe has had no personal communication with Count de Gasparin, or she would have given him bethat on that side of the water, with men who feel the

chain of a despotic government, and who sigh and long for the free air which Northern Americans Our next extracts from this article will show these two things; first, that its author constantly applies the epithets 'anti-slavery' and 'abelition' to these breathe,—'it is inconceivable how quick-sighted they become in all the ethics of the great question of slavesame Fremonters, who, he has already admitted, aim ed 'not the least in the world at immediate emancipation,' and who distinctly agreed ' that the ancier with keen interest the movements relating to it in boundaries placed by compromise should be respected, and next, that he relies upon the Church, either a forming an integral part of the Fremont movement, examples of the intelligence and discrimination which or prospectively to be allied with it, for the ultimate she praises, than are exhibited in an article entiverthrow of slavery. tled 'The present crisis in the United States,' which

overthrow of slavery.

Behold the immense hourly increasing army of Christians, determined to make an end of slaver; If some churches are feeble, if they, alas! for the sake of union, have consented to be silent, there are others who, cost what it may, have lifted the flag of truth. The battle is set, in spite of the counsels of aloth and timidity, and to engage in the battle is almost as difficult as to gain it.

In the United States, thanks to the Christian element which now more and more rallies to this standard. appears on the first page of the Independent of Feb ruary 5th. This article, written for, and published in the Archives du Christianisme, was sent to Mrs. Stowe by the editor of that publication, with a request for its transmission to this country, that Christians in America may see how their cause looks in the eyes of Christians in Europe. Thus we now have it in the

ent which now more and more rallies to this stand-Independent, and are enabled, in our turn, to judge of ard, the war against slavery has at last won the place the ethical accuracy and clearness of vision of one, at which belongs to it. Ten years ago, its rank was almost the last, and the question of slavery figured among many others in the election programmes, and those who sought to make it dominant were thought fanatics. At the time of the nomination of Pierce, it least, of the Christians of Europe. Mrs. Stowe further informs us that the writer of this article, Count de Gasparin, is a man whose personal character and standing in society entitle his opinions to the greatest was a leading question. In the present nomin weight; that he distinguished himself in the Nation 'Yes-the only one. They had but slavery in view relative to slavery in the French colonies; and that he

They voted for and against slavery.

Such a defeat as this last is-sure to end in a victory. What progress! This subordinate question has become the only one! Abolition, which was scarcely a party, has become the avowed sentiment of hal the confederation. That is an immense gain?—and it the triumphs of slavery in this nineteenth century are enough to make us blush and hang the head, we recover heart when we see of what miracles the Chris-tian faith is capable. On this rock shall be broke all the efforts of the enemy.
'Notice, that anti-slavery has almost attained th

majority. Never was a President elected with so few votes as Buchanan. If from the electors we turn back to the people themselves, we should doubtles discover a majority for Fremont. Here, then, is the position of Count de Gasparin

Look carefully at it, and compare its various part with each other. He sees clearly that slavery is anti-Christian as wel but the formation of new slave States. Yesterday it was Texas, to-day it is Kansas, to-morrow it will be Mexico—then Nicaragua, already occupied by Walker, Again they will essay to lay the hand on Cuba, to make sure the perpetuity of slavery there, and to prevent the scandal of her abolition—scandal which the American government has already declared would be exceeded to a declaration of war.

as atrocious, yet he admits those to be Christians wh practice, defend and glorify it, and deprecates censure not only of churches which are silent upon it for the sake of union, and of politicians who are its declared champions, but of the numerous preachers who defen

equivalent to a declaration of war.

In a word, to confirm slavery wherever it is threatened—to carry slavery where it does not now exist—to He suggests, as a sufficient reason for refrainin from such censure, that we should perhaps do the swell the disease to enormous proportions—to discourage all those who attempt to heal it—such is the plan same things in similar circumstances. He further intimates that such censure is not

of action personified by the newly elected American President—the plan for which the South has voted as Christian method of proceeding. one man, and to which Pennsylvania (ah, Pennsylvania) has given her twenty-seven votes.

Well, then, what is there under this word slavery?

To hear many people talk, one would imagine slavery is not so black as it is painted. We do not want for

Clearly recognizing that the Fremonters did n aim, the least in the world, at immediate emancipation, that they did not propose to touch slavery i the States at all, and that they were ready to concede its indefinite and unmolested continuance there, he yet speaks of the large minority attained in the vote for Fremont in the following preposterous terms :-Behold the immense, hourly increasing army

Christians, determined to make an end of slavery.'
In the United States, thanks to the Christian el ard, the ear against slavery has at last won the plac which belonged to it.

Abolition, which was scarcely a party, has becom

the avowed sentiment of half the confederation.'

Anti-Slavery has almost attained the majority.'

He does not know of, or does not choose to recog the insecurity of marriage. Lay all this aside for a moment, and look on one simple common scene.

Come with me to this place in the neighborhood of a church, and these men who come here to hear the Gospel, what are they going to do? They are going to sell one by one the members of a family, who are exposed on the stand, advertised to be sold singly or in lots, at the convenience of purchasers. This one buys the wife, that the husband, a third carries off the nise, any better representative of Christianity in this country than the American Church, nor any better representatives of Anti-Slavery principle and action than the Fremonters.

The whole tone of his letter shows that he writer more as a partisan of the Protestant church, smarting under the sarcasm of Catholics who point out (and arms of its mother is disposed of in its turn. These very truly) the brotherhood subsisting between the this country, than as a hater of slavery, though we doubt not that he does hate it. We doubt not that there are in Europe better rep-

resentatives of anti-slavery than Count de Gasparin. But we have no idea that any experience of European despotisms can make their victims so quick-sighted in regard to the ethics of the great question of slavery, as standing in the defence of freedom, year after year, face to face with the pro-slavery American government, and especially with its willing ally and efficient bulwark, the pro-slavery American church,-

THE MODERN HELOTS THE BURNING OF A NEGRO. The following ac-

. It will be recollected that the crime for which Mose was burned was the murder of his master. A large concourse of people were assembled at Abbeville numbering 4000 to 5000. The negro was taken from Such are the facts, not exceptional but general, to which the debates of legislative assemblies, the laws and proclamations of the South, give a character inand proclamations of the South, give a character incontestably official. The contest does not relate to romances or theories, but to authentic facts occurring each year, each day, in the open day-light, and on the very broadest scale. And it finds Christians to approve it. To approve, did I say? To glorify it rather. And multitudes of clergymen, blindly devoted to this state of things, pray. God to maintain it. Ah, how wonderful is the power of prejudice and habit, how perfidious the deceptions of interest! If, instead of the collective term, slavery, these misguided men could in the affair. Our informant says, that when he left, the fire had already consumed his head, legs and feet, state of things, pray. God to maintain it. Ah, how wonderful is the power of prejudice and habit, how perfidious the deceptions of interest! If, instead of the collective term, slavery, these misguided men could see rising before them all the abominations of which it is in reality composed, their consciences would be revolted. Would they dare to pray thus: "Oh, Lord, we beseech Thee to preserve among us the institutions which perpetuate impurity, which destroy marriage, which annihilate the family, which crush the most sacred affections"? No, with such a view they would not persist one day: no sacrifice would be too great for them to be free from it."

'The excesses of popular vengeance are horrible but, before God and man, we charge responsibilit

but, before God and man, we charge responsibility upon those wretched fanatics of the North who would gloat over murdered masters, ravished wives and daughters, and desolated homes, for the sake of an abstraction. They owe a fearful accountability to Heaven.

We judge this Spartan to be a legitimate descend but approve and glorify it. Now let us see what is ant of the people of the same name who formerly dwelt in Lacedemon, and who were as free fro the declared champions of slavery; not even at those anti-slavery fanaticism as any modern Democratmen in the free States, who have just given to this They took special care of number one, avoided all sorts of useful labor, carried deadly weapons and freely used them, honored theft and robbery, killed their slaves without scruple or legal formality when tian arms. Should we denounce all the proprietors of slaves as monsters? Should we declare that the then chose, and treated them and their wives and daughters most unequivocally as property while it was convenient to suffer them to live. If a Helot had of slaves as monsters? Should we declare that the numerous preachers who defend slavery are all hypocrites? Should we represent the Southern States as a haunt of wretches, destitute of the common sentiments of humanity? No. We should not begin in this way. We should remember, that placed under the same influences, engaged in the same interests, entangled in the same complications, we should be perhaps drawn to express the same sentiments. taken similar liberties with any of them, or their families, of course they would have burnt him alive, and called it (in Spartan) an 'execution.' And if any traveller from a civilized country, cliancing to be pres ent at the time, had inquired whether this offence ha been committed by the Helot under any special provo cation,-as, whether his father or brother had been killed, or his wife or daughter ravished-they would probably first have stared and hesitated, from the real difficulty of comprehending so novel an idea, and ther have expressed the opinion (in Spartan) that that was

> But we find still another point of resemblance b tween the Spartanburg people and their ancestors. The old Spartans, it is well known, did not live in the same house with their wives, but visited them as secretly as possible at their separate habitations. This elves explains the very peculiar phraseology of an adver-

tisement, which we cut from the same number of Spartan, as follows:

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.-My hope Square left home for his wife's house on Jehn plantation, on Tyger river, fourteen miles. Spartanburg, on the 25th of December last, not returned. Square is about 22 years old, or 10 inches high, weighs about 155 lbs. He or 10 inches high, weight and mixed clothing. I when he left a black hat and mixed clothing. I was when he left a black hat and mixed clothing. I was pay the above reward for his delivery in Spanish jail, or the nearest jail he may be caught.

I will also pay \$50 upon the conviction of us as son or persons found guilty of harboring and by during his travels upon Tyger.

Jan. 22.

HENRY ROLLING

It seems that 'Square'—another peculiarity of the Spartans was to have but one name—left know the surtans was to his wife's house, which was fourier alle he went to his wife a notate was sources alle off, on the Tyger river, and has n't yet returned. Pe. off, on the Lyger has n't much of a house to Source Perhaps he had become a Christian, and determine pernals he had from his wife any longer. Perhaps thought his wife's manners and morals might be in jured by the society of John Poole, and went to a move her from bad company. Perhaps he low ha way. Perhaps he found his way. Conjectore is no less. We shall look anxiously for the next make of the Carolina Spartan; and if it should happy the Square should come our way, we hope he will give us a call.-c. K. W.

OBITUARY.

part a cle unti the the Rev ther calm it is and er-hop righ tem ful the

ma ly in the

We are informed, just before going to pres, that are we are into med fellow-laborer in various branch of reform, Dr. Augustine C. Tart, of Francisco has reached that point in life which is commonly of ed death. A large circle of friends, and very man who have been encouraged and assisted by him to tra from vagrant and vicious habits to a life of hones industry, will regret their loss. Dr. Tarr commenced his professional life in his to.

tive place, Uxbridge, Mass. At an early age he janed the orthodox church in that place, but afterant discovering its pro-slavery and otherwise anti-chrise character, he withdrew from its communion about 1845, frankly stating to them in a letter (which wa afterwards published) his reasons for that step.

He afterwards pursued the practice of medicine is a time in East Boston, but was persuaded in 1847 to devote himself to the duties of General Agent of the Boston Society for Aiding Discharged Contra which he continued to discharge in an effective and indicious manner until the failure of his health, shoet two years ago. When Dr. Tarr commenced this important web.

he found it very difficult, not only to obtain place of employment for those graduates of penal institutions who were desirous of returning to an honest life, be even to obtain temporary homes for them until enployment could be secured. To supply the last & ficiency, he unhesitatingly received the most despense and unpromising cases into his own house; and, aid by the sympathy, tact, and active co-operation of his admirable wife (daughter of Father Taylor, the vell known Seamen's Preacher in Boston, he succeeded in reclaiming, first to a civilized and then to an house life, many a man who had seemed just on the vergest self-abandonment and ruin. Naturally of a cheerful and genial disposition, one

of the most social and agreeable of men, Dr. Tarr wa eminently fitted for a duty which not only brought him in contact with many strangers in every cland society, but the success of which so materially depended on his power of attracting men, and gaining the confidence. And he succeeded in this important point, alike with the poor and vicious, who were to be persuaded to honesty, and with the respectable ad wealthy, who were to be persuaded to charity.

Dr. Tart's disease was of a very complex and sh scure character. Having entailed much suffering at long confinement upon him, it ceased on Treday, Feb. 17th .- c. K. W.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE

The editor of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, in copying considerable portion of the Report of the Manager of the late National Anti-Slavery Bazzar in this ex, takes occasion to comment upon one sentence in the report, wherein the Anti-Slavery Standard is spin of as 'the only absolutely free organ of an association, as the Liberator is of an individual. The Edite d the Bugle modestly but firmly urges that that paper, which is the organ of the Western Anti-Slavery Seisty, is fairly entitled to claim for itself the name and reputation of being a free paper, - the free ergs an anti-slavery association. He is right. There's no journal published in the land, North, East, or West, (the South of course is out of the questin, where men don't dare think, much less speak,) nort entirely entitled to the confidence and respect of all lovers of freedom, of all friends of the slave, than the Anti-Slavery Bugle of Ohio; and it has never bes worthier of this reputation than it is now. This is a sufficient introduction to the following letter, which we need not say it gives us great pleasure to inset

Wимости, Feb. 17th, 1857.

DEAR MR. GARRISON : Will you be so obliging as to admit a statement is reference to a passage of the report of the Banac which I have just learned has been perverted by the opponents of the cause in the West, to the injury of the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

Our commendations of the Standard were give representatively .- not exclusively. The Bugle, though another, is yet the same. It is a portion of the same free press of the American Anti-Slavery Society, this we feel it a privilege to support. Its auxiliarys ensures its excellence; for no other paper than the best can continue in such a connection; since it uld the very highest integrity and ability to maintain union with a movement conducted on principles shirt take from us all we have, -make us no pecunia; " turn,—and it is not always at the moment that we peceive how much they enlarge and strengthen ourseles Prompted by an affectionate respect to Mrs. Form Mr. Robinson, and all who have founded and costs ued the Bugle by the sacrifice of their live us maintenance, we were about to say in the Basar Report what we now say; but were checked by the flection which must needs come up hundreds of time in crowding a report of thousands of good deeds at one page Only the generic terms son. Never of to say in one breath all that could be said. Sas learning, however, the misuse, in this instance, man of the absence of specification, we are exceeded sorry not to have left out something else to make him for the above, and seize with satisfaction the opports nity afforded by the Bugle for commending it is it very same terms as the Standard, to general druk

I am, sir, always, M. W. CHAPMAN Yours for the cause,

CONVERSION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS Conversion to what? If to sectarism, ther state may be worse than their first. If to Christian ity, there is no doubt that many of them greatly not it, especially those who have gone to College (side without the help of the Education Society) with the

purpose of becoming ministers.

Yesterday (Thursday, Feb. 19th) considerable and bers of people in various parts of New England together to do something for the conversion of Calent students, as they have done, by special concert add rangement, for many previous years. Their states of effecting this object are two.

They first assemble in a vestry or other part at

pray. Now, real prayer is excellent preparation in any sort of carnest work; and this is more likely be real prayer than most vestry petitions on charge casions, for the people who meet take the time but their ordinary week-day business, and without design. the 'conversion' of these young men is their 'sel sincere desire. They therefore pray first.

They next, simultaneously and solemnly, go without their dinners. And, if all the students should not be converted by this energetic measure, they propose to do just the this energe on the third Thursday of next Feb. ruary.-c. K. W.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE DISCRION CONVENTION eld at Worcester, Mass., Jan. 15, 1857. pp. 79.

Our press of matter last week permitted no mor the bare announcement of the publication of this thin the pare administration of the publication of this pericular notice. As an exact record of the first of school of meetings which we hope will be mutiplied unil Massachusetts becomes actually Free Soil the first organized expression of men not belonging to the Abelition movement that they dare follow their her Acoustin fathers, and that they judge those fathere to be best honored by imitating them—as the alm and deliberate expression of thoughtful men that aim and nemocrate expression of thoughtful men that it is time now to secure what remains to us of liberty and honor from the rapacious grasp of the Slave Powg-and as the record of a turning point, whence we hope to see liberty ascend to the supremacy which nabifully belongs to her, and slavery sink into conet and oblivion-this pamphlet deserves the care perusal of every man and woman. It contains Call for the Convention, with the names of it the proceedings of the meeting, the speeche of those who took part in it, and the letters of person wited who were unable to attend.

THE PSALMS OF LIFE: a compilation of Psalms Hymns, Chants, Anthems, &c., embodying the Spiritual, Progressive and Reformatory sentimen of the present age. By John S. Adams. pp. 262. Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.

This collection of Hymns (with music) has on my great negative merit, which we rarely find in boks of its class. It seems quite free from those superstitions and demoralizing sentiments and idea slich, by giving false representations of God, of nun, and of the relation between them, so extensive by corrupt the minds of childhood, youth and age, is the church collections of Psalms and Hymns. On the other hand, it has the positive merit of including many hymns of great excellence, both in septiment and expression, prominent among which are those in graise of freedom. We regret to see that it sometime tikes the unjustifiable liberty of altering hymns,-Those which were not good enough to insert, in the form their authors gave them, should have been left

1000 AGAINST SLAVERY: and the Freedom and Dutof the Pulpit to Rebuke it, as a Sin against God By GEORGE B. CHERVER, D.D. pp. 272. Publahed at the office of the Independent, New York. Dr. Cheever is a man of wonderful rhetoriea

and also of wonderful logical power. With a just case and true premises to start with, he is irresisti-Ms. The chapters composing this book are recast from sermons and addresses delivered in New York sty and elsewhere to immense congregations, and no doubt with most powerful effect in exciting both aviction of the guilt and a detestation of the evil of slavery. Their most prominent topics are the right and duty of all men, and especially of clergymen, to peak out boldly and thoroughly against slavery; radication of the Bible from the calumnious accusa ton of justifying that sin; and an overwhelming demonstration that it is diametrically opposed, alike to the nature and commands of God, and to the relations, thence resulting, which his children bear to each other. We rejoice to see these discourses put into this permanent form; and we earnestly desired that their author may put himself in thorough harmony with his doctrine here, by ceasing from his present coclesiastical fellowship with slaveholding durches, and his constant their admission that those churches and their ministers-are Christians .... c. K. w.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TEACHER, and Journal of Home and School Education. The February num er contains much valuable matter. It is published James Robinson & Co., 119 Washington street.

New Music. We call the attention of all lovers of music to the following pieces, just published by Oliver Ditson & Co., 115 Washington street, Boston :-The North Carolina Rose : Song and Chorus. Words

om Mrs. Stowe's Novel of 'Dred.' Farewell, but whenever you welcome the hour. At old well-known and favorite song of Thomas Moore. The Queen's Waltzes. Three in number, with In-

traduction and Finale, by Charles D'Albert, Beethoven's Adelaide. Arranged for four hands. Gentle Alice : A Ballad. By H. Avery.

The Carina Schottisch. By Charles D'Albert. La Dames de Scrille. (The Ladies of Seville. Five brilliant waltzes. By C. Schubert.

The Tremolo Polka. By H. Eikmeier. The Court of St. James Quadrilles, founded on Popular English airs. By Charles D'Albert.

Little Dorrit's Vigit: A Ballad. By G. Linley.

NEW YORK STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CON-VENTION.

THE LIBERATOR, for several weeks past, has contain el conspicuous notices of the series of Anti-Slavery Conventions which have been holding in the State of New York under the auspices of the American Anti-Savery Society. Among these, no one is of more interest, and in some respects none of more importance than that which commences to-day at Albany, and which is to be continued through Saturday and Sunday, 21st and 22d; with regard to which we heartily slopt the language of the Editors of the Standard :

'This Convention ought to be sustained by the persecal presence and co-operation of every Abolitioniss in the State who can afford the time and expense of strudance. Every earnest friend of the cause, wheth it agreeing with the American Society in all respect t not, is earnestly invited; and surely, if elo s not, is earnestly invited; and surery, it cooptens to attend roald not well be greater. William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, Rev. S. J. May, Carles L. and Sarah P. Remond, Anron M. Powell that is L. and Sarah P. Remond, Aaron M. Powell and S san B. Anthony are all expected to be present.

Meers Garrison and Pillsbury, indeed, have been in the State in attendance upon other Conventions, during the past two weeks: while Mr. Phillips, being engued at Hudson on Wednesday last, is not likely to despoint these who may be attracted by the prospect of hearing him. The other speakers have been laborof hearing him. The other speakers have been labor-ing in the State for some time past, and their friends beed not be under any apprehension that they will fail to be present. Let the friends of the cause then, far and near, respond to this call, and come to Albany in multitudinous array. The question of Disunion, presume, will be the principal topic of discussion, we rejoice in the prospect of its presentation under cir-rumstances likely to command the earnest and, we bye, the candid consideration of some at least who have hitherto contemplated it through an atmosphere of prejudice and misapprehension."

S. W. HAYWARD and S. C. BLISS, who attended the late Anti-Slavery Bazaar in this city, are requested to send their address to Samuel May, Jr., 21 Corn-

We regret to say that, through an accident transmission, the report of the Rochester Anti-Surery Convention arrived just too late for insertion in this paper. It will appear in our next, c. k. w.

RHODE ISLAND .- To our friends in Proridence and vicinity we would announce that, in all probability, the usual meeting in their Anti-Slavery Course, on Sunday next, will be omitted. It is to b) hoped that a meeting will be had on the Sunday next following, viz. March 1st. - s. M., JR.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURL Sr. Louis, Feb. 1, 1856.

The Free Soilers of Missouri have unfurled th lorious banner of Emancipation! Already they have won a victory! Already a prominent paper, of extended circulation and established position, has an nounced its determination to 'trust its fate and for tune to this holy and invigorating cause! There is

move, after all!

St. Louis is anchored. Platte county and the from ier region of Missouri may heave and tug as they are able, but the ship of State is immovably anchore to the policy and creed of the mighty North. The propagandists are fighting Abolitionists in the prow out a fire has been opened in their rear, and, p God, we intend to keep it up, till the last ru among them all is dead, conquered, or missing! No compromise our principle, and victory our motto, we will soon complete the repeal of the Missouri Compro mise, by wiping out the criminal and disastrous institution which our fathers permitted the South to establish here

I say to: but I must explain the expression, I cioice at this auspicious movement, but have no felow-feeling with its advocates.

You may have heard how this movement was inau curated. It was the duty of the Legislature to elect President and Director of the Bank. Mr. Palm, an Emancipationist, was a candidate. A border-ruffian, in the course of his remarks, announced that he had intended to vote for Mr. Palm, but, having learned since he came here that the gentleman was not 'sound on the goose,' he would now cast his vote for another candidate. Mr. Clover, of St. Louis, immediately

'The Senator from St. Clair (Mr. Mayo) has state that when he took his seat this morning, it was his intention to vote for Mr. Palm, but that the developintention to vote for Mr. Palm, but that the develop-ments since made, showing that gentleman to be un-equivocally on the record in favor of the emancipation of negro slaves in Missouri, have not only altered that intention, but produced a contrary one, mani-festing itself in his voting against Mr. Palm. I change parts in every particular with the honorable Senator from St. Clair. When I came here this morning, it was my intention to vote against Mr. Palm; it is now my determination to vote for him. The change in my determination to vote for him. The change in my case is attributable to the same cause which pro-duced the change in the views of my friend from St. Clair. I shall cordially vote for Mr. Palm, because, he is an emancipationist; because, as I have learned from the honorable Senator from St. Genevieve, who put him in nomination, sooner or later, as the good people of Missouri shall determine, he will vote for ridding the State of slavery by gradual emanci-

Mr. Palm was elected! The discussion which preceded his election is significant as a sign of public opinion, and is in some respects encouraging to the friends of equal and exact justice to all men. Mr. Brown, editor of the Missouri Democrat, took part in the debate, and declared himself in favor of free labor and free soil. Members of the three political partie expressed themselves in favor of emancipation-and members of each, I believe, declared themselves opposed to such a policy.

This discussion, I suspect, was foreordained by ou Free Soil politicians. It was to act the part of Richard Roe. The case is in court now, and Messrs. Doe and Roe will soon be forgotten.

It is easy to foresee that this debate will have great and important influence on our political parties. At this time, we are cursed with three contending organizations-I can neither call them parties nor factions; for principles and men are so strangely mingled in their creeds, that one cannot be loyal to principle and support the men, or loyal to the men and advocate the principles they profess! First comes the Benton party-half of it free soil, part of it abolition, part of it pro-slavery, sans propagandism. Next comes the 'Antis'-Atchison party-border-ruffian propagandists chiefly, but partly composed of freesoilers in creed, who have a personal antipathy to Benton. Lastly comes the American party-which, dead in the Union, must bury itself here as soon as

From these three organized political mobs, two parties will inevitably spring, who will be loyal to their principles, regardless of Mr. Benton-the Emancipationists, and the 'Blacks,' or pro-slavery propagandists. All other issues will be buried by comm

My sympathies, of course, are with the advocates an unnecessary, unrighteous, unprofitable undertak- a degraded race, but we know the border-ruffian is ing. I have served God and the devil in my day and still more degraded. I will, therefore, suggest that

Slavery is a central crime-the centre of a system of

Slavery, like every other crime, casts a blight on the material condition of the people who cherish it. This constitutes the evil of slavery.

To root out a crime, it is necessary, if you would eradicate the system of which it is a centre, to strike at the inward principle by which it is sustained and nourished. Will the Emancipationists do this? No. They are aristocrats themselves-these Democrats in ereed! These advocates of emancipation are taskmasters themselves-the best, gentlest, most indulgent of taskmasters, it may be, but slaveholders, neverthe less, and upholders of this gigantic crime against the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man

Take, for example, the leader of this host-Mr Francis P. Blair, the younger; a noble gentleman, of generous impulses, incorruptible fidelity to his princioles, afraid of no living man or organization of men. He might have been in Congress years ago; he might have sat in the Senate of the United States he might have been the Governor of Missouri, if he had consented to pay the common price for such positions-sacrifice of manhood, abjuration of his real po litical faith. He valued the honor of place rather than far manifested by some of the prominent colored resithe position. Jim Green is a Senator; so is our beloved Charles Sumner: but both seats are not places of honor. Summer walked uprightly into his edged.

while the demagogue of Missouri crawled into his edged.

Aside from the claims to equality which the color of honor. Summer walked uprightly into his seat, when this long-sought right will be legally acknowlcould walk there.

I honor him for it; but we Abolitionists cannot petency and success in various mechanical and busi spare the rod even to men who are incorruptible them- ness departments, there is a propriety in occasionally selves, if they uphold iniquity by example or by si-

Frank Blair is a slaveholder-in the sight of God. this huge crime, we, at least, will have no communion Courier and Enquirer the following tribute :with him. We must regard him as a time-serving politician merely, until he lets his slaves go free, and acknowledges manhood where he now sees chattel-

We must look on his party as a division of the army of the enemy. Beelzebub is trying to cast out Beelzebub. If good men, who hate wrong, not because it is bad policy, erroneous political expediency, but because it is wrong, if they step in and stab the monster while its children are contending among themselves, glory be to God in the highest; but to these aristocratic advocates of Democracy none! Stand forth, Frank Blair!

What is slavery? Listen to his answer. You will find it in the Missouri Democrat, of which, it is understood, he is part proprietor, and the 'inspiration.' Slavery is bad policy, says Mr. Blair. Why so? Because injustice is always impolitic? Because, says Mr. Blair, 'it keeps out capital and free white labor from the State. It robs a State of political power. It seals up the earth and her hidden treas-

and manly intellect; it blights the soil; it impover- ty their lot may be cast. Already have the most grat

lavery, Mr. Blair.

Slavery is a crime, and the mother of a numero

It crucifies the Christ afresh, in making mercha omething good in Nazareth; and the world does lize of God's poor children, for whom His only Son died on the cross of Calvary.

It is a sin against the Holy Ghost, for it blasphem by ranking God's awful and sacred image amou the things of worldly traffic.

It is soul-murder—the highest crime of man agains

obber. He robs his slaves of their sacred, civil, political and personal rights—their rights to hold and equire property, to the wages of their labor, to selfovernment, and - holier than all - their right to nemselves, their wives or husbands, and their chil-

ren, Property in man is robbery of man. It is piracy. The receiver is equally guilty with the thief. The forefather of every slave on this continent was a free man before our pirate-fathers seized his ancestors in Africa, and before our pirate-fathers who enacted the Constitution framed the iniquity into law. Equally guilty are those who acknowledge the crime by selling, buying or holding men.

It is fornication and adultery—for, by destroying the self-respect of the female slave, by placing her in the power of her master, by putting the social brand upon herself and her race, by annihilating marriage, by selling the little ones whom God has given her, it is guilty of these offences. Slavery, not Popery, is the true 'mother of harlots.'

It incites the slaves to revenge-an unholy passion which manifests itself in petty thefts, lying, idleness, and occasionally, as at Southampton, in 'righteous

It disobeys the Divine law, saying, Whom God eath joined together, let not man put asunder'-for t forcibly separates fathers and mothers from their children, husbands from wives, brothers from eisters

It is a vast machine for the production of Haynau It is the main pillar of Heathenism in America. It degrades the master as well as the slave, and the oor white man also is its victim.

It incites mobs to murder by hanging, burning a

the stake, drowning and shooting.

It makes a holy duty a penal offence by its laws prohibiting the education of the slave, and divine sympathy with the suffering fugitive it punishes by e and imprisonment and confiscation of property.

It defies Christ's command when he said- Preach the gospel to every creature '-for it refuses to permit the slave to study the Bible, by keeping him in igno-

It drives out Christianity from the pulpit, the Le gislative chamber, the printed book and newspaper. Slavery, in brief, is the sum of all villanies. What does Mr. Blair say about these crimes ?-

. It will be asked-What will be done with the riggers? We answer, that charity begins at home; that we are only interested for the whites. You who are so much attached to the niggers could not fail to provide for them. We are not the apostle of the Geniles. We regret to say that we have very little Boo-aboolagha philanthropy in our nature; and even for the purpose of civilizing and Christianizing the Afri-can, we should not tolerate his presence, if we could can, we should not tolerate his presence, if we could lawfully and homorably dispense with it. We feel that our mission is not of that nature, but we do not object to those who are called to it. We will, nevertheless, suggest that our colored folks might be shipped to Liberia.

See the effects of slavery on a noble mind! I auses it, in this case, to limit its sense of justice, its benevolence, to a class and a race. It gives up to party ' what was meant for mankind.'

All the cruel wrongs inflicted on the slave are just tified, slighted, almost, as Clay said, sanctioned sanctified, by one word-nigger. Mr. Blair 'is not the apostle of the Gentiles.' I do not see why he should, therefore, suggest further wrongs on the Gentiles' of Missouri on this account. He proposes to expatriate them. What right has he to do this great and cruel wrong? Ship them off to Liberia indeed! Suppose we reverse the process, and ship off the slaveholders? Try it, Mr. Blair, and see how you would relish this proposal. I would rather see emancipation; but while I would hall with glad- the slaveholder expatriated than the slave. The nerecoil from the method by which they seek to secure Compromise, or invaded Kansas, trampling on its it. They are trying to serve God and the devil both : rights and murdering its citizens. The negro may be generation; but I decidedly object to serving both at our uncolored folks of Platte county might be shipped to Liberia ' More anon

JOHN BALL, JR.

EQUAL SCHOOL RIGHTS FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

A recent number of the Boston Telegraph remark on the flourishing condition of the Charlestown High School, and adds the following encouraging fact :-The colored scholar, Miss Smith, whom the School Committee attempted so unjustly to exclude from entering the High School, has abundantly vindicated her title to admission by working her way to the head of her class, passing several who entered before her.'

In our circle of Boston and Cambridge acquaint ances are also some very commendable examples of the progress of colored boys and girls in the public -those who cheerfully forego amusements an make sacrifices of any and every thing that interferes with their studies at home or prompt attendance a school; and it is right to say that these exertions are correspondingly appreciated by their teachers.

The colored citizens of Rhode Island are now er gaged in the laudable struggle for the equal school rights of their children. They have already enlisted many earnest and able friends of humanity in behalf of their movement, and judging from the zeal thus dents, in their newspaper communications and other mediums of appeal, the day seems not far distant

upon his belly-so he kept out of Congress until he citizens of Rhode Island can urge additional to their being tax-payers, owners of real estate, and their com reminding their white fellow-citizens that, like them their services have been contributed when the Commonwealth was in danger, eliciting high encomium a robber of men; and, until he washes his hands of from the papers of the State, and from the New York

Courier and Enquirer the following tribute:—

'The colored people of Rhode Island deserve the good opinion and kind feeling of every citizen of the State for their conduct during the recent troublous times [the Dorr excitement] in Providence. They promptly volunteered their services for any duty in which they might be useful in maintaining law and order. Upwards of a hundred organized themselves for the purpose of acting as a city guard for the protection of the city, and to extinguish fires in case of their occurrence while the citizens were absent on military duty. The fathers of these people were distinguished for their patriotism and bravery in the war of the Revolution, and the Rhode Island colored regiment fought on one occasion until half their number were slain. There was not a regiment in the service which did more soldierly duty, or showed itself more devotedly patriotic.

Are not the descendants of such citizens entitled the same educational facilities that are so freely guar antied to all other children in the State?

The theory of an equal common school system is yet to be realised throughout the entire North, and all the sooner will this reform gladden our hearts in pro portion as true men and women will work earnestly ures; its spectre drives back prosperity, great cities, to regenerate the public sentiment in whatever locali

ishes the State treasury; it depreciates the value of real estate; it degrades the condition of the poor position to established usage and in advance of the white population. That's all, adds Mr. Blair, and therefore I will root it out.

God prosper you! I say; but that's not all about slavery, Mr. Blair. ed to the persevering efforts of anti-slavery frie

> In Pennsylvania, where no colored citizen can approach the ballot-box, equal school rights are of course not immediately expected to shed their benign influ-ence throughout the State. But in a school district in Bucks county, a young female teacher from Mas heroic qualities, conquered the prejudices which op-posed the ingress of colored pupils into her school, and she is now dispensing the dew drops of knowledge to all who seek, irrespective of accidental difference The father of this young lady was once a clergyman officiating on Cape Cod, and on one occasion rode through the village in a chaise with Frederick Doug-This act, aggravated by the avowal that he should repeat the offence should similar circumstances again occur, so shocked the nerves of the negro-hating members of his church, that the consequ ing members of his church, that the consequence was a dissolution of the union between pastor and people. The father's precept and example have been nobly followed by the daughter.
>
> In Connecticut, the colored citizen has not yet se-

> cured his equal political rights; but a colored young man, COURTLAND V. R. CREED, has just graduated from the Medical Department of Yale College. These cheering indications should stimulate the

> friends of humanity to continued well-doing, for success will ultimately bless all their labors. Boston, February 16, 1857.

DISUNION CONVENTION AT WORCES-TER-POSITION DEFINED.

GARRISON: Being deprived of the pleasure of attending the Distriion Convention, and having consequently vote on the construction of its platform of principles, while by the newspaper accounts of my unexpected appointment as a member of the State Committee. I am publicly identified with the purposes of the Convention I desire to state briefly, in THE LIBERATOR.

my position as to the question of Disunion. When, about twenty-five years ago, I heard, for the first time, a description of the true nature of American slavery, the doctrine of the duty of immediate emancipation, then proposed as a remedy struck my mind with the force of a self-evident truth. From that time to the present, my convictions of the wrongs of human bondage have deepened and strengthened and with a sincere regard to the welfare alike to the slave, the slaveholder and my country, I have endeavored to aid, in all proper ways, the glorious work of freeing the millions trampled under the iron heel of slavery. Following the light cast upon other arrangements of society by the discussion of the slavery question in its various relations, I was irresistibly led to adopt, in the main, the views now held by yourself in regard to human governments and 'church' organizations. I felt called upon to disfranchise myself, not only on account of the pro-slavery character of the government, but also because of its warmaking assumptions, and vindictive treatment of its enemies. I held the right to life to be inalienable, as well as the right to liberty. I could not be otherwise than a disunionist, for it seems to me that common decency requires that professedly free commonwealths should withdraw from an alliance which involves the support of a system of unpaid labor, enforced upon its victims by a despotism the most cruel that ever rest-

ed upon the necks of mankind. While, therefore, I accept the doctrine of the Con rention as to the duty of dissolution, it would appear if I understand the drift of the last resolution adopted by that body, that I do not coincide with its sentiment as to the rightfulness of war. I on for a neace ful dissolution of the Union, and believe if ever a sep aration takes place, it need not cost a single drop of blood: but if violence does ensue, let its infliction and its guilt rest with those who wield only the weapons of tyranny and barbarism; while with the disunionists be the glory of suffering for well-doing.

ed, and hold it would be vastly more prosperous and powerful than the present 'free' States; and yet I, for one, might not be able to become a member, as, in addition to my views above stated, I maintain that the Golden Rule, practically applied as it might and should be to the business arrangements of society, would result in a Christian Social Reform that would sweep from the community every form of oppression and poverty.

Yours, truly, SETH HUNT. Northampton, Feb. 2, 1857.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Lowell, Jan. 23, 1857. I have been in this place, endeavoring to do a little

anti-slavery work, for the last ten days. Lowell has the credit of being a pretty hard place for anti-slavery lecturers and reformers generally. This no doubt s true to a certain extent ; yet from what I saw, I am satisfied that a wrong impression exists in the minds of many who have held meetings here. There are many persons in the place who have labored long and suffered much for the cause of humanity. I have not time, nor space, neither is it my intention, to specify individuals, many of whom might be named as engaged in the great reforms of the day; but one or two I must name, to rectify a false impression which some of your city papers have given currency to. A few weeks since, an article appeared in some of the papers, claiming the credit of the State Reform School for Girls for an individual in Boston. Who wrote the article, or what could be the motive of its author, I know not; but simple justice requires me to say, that the originator and prime mover of that great reform is Miss E. J. Alden, who was, at the time of its inception, an operative in one of the Lowell factories. Having conceived, and somewhat matured the idea in her own mind, she presented the case to her friend, Miss Brown, who readily offered her assistance in circulating petitions to be presented to the Legislature. To their indefatigable and persevering labors are the weak unfortunate ones mainly indebted for an institu-

tion which is now the pride and boast of the Old Bay I spent some days in Lowell, during which time I scattered very many anti-slavery tracts, and sold some books. The friends here are trying to get up a course of anti-slavery lectures. In this I hope they will succeed; they could not fail to do great good. There is enough anti-slavery feeling and sentiment here to do a good work, if it can only be brought together and made to bear upon a single point. At present, it lacks a nucleus around which to gather. About thirty copies of Tun Liberaton are taken here, and many are ready and willing to do something; but they ar waiting for some one to direct their movements. If the Mass. A. S. Society could send a colporteur into the place to labor a month in circulating tracts, discussing the philosophy of the anti-slavery reform, getting up meetings and bringing the friends together, great work might be accomplished. There is suffi-cient material here out of which to form an activand efficient abolition society; all it needs is some on to take the matter in hand, and put the ball in motion From Lowell I go to Nashua, from which place you

shall hear from me again.

Yours, for humanity, COLPORTEUR.

THE CAUSE IN ILLINOIS. Extract of a letter from Andrew T. Foss, dated STERLING, Whiteside Co., (IIb.) Feb. 5, 1867.

vorable circumstances, in some respects. I find many of the old 'Third party' men, or 'Liberty party' men but in Rochester, the Board of Education have yield- in this State. They are, most of them, thoroughly ed to the persevering efforts of anti-slavery friends, disgusted with the leaders of the Republican party is and abolished their proscriptive schools. Among those who have labored and made sacrifices to inaugurate meetings, and are very desirous that our radical docthis reform, it is but an act of justice to record the name of Lucr N. Colman.

Coleman, of Rochester, N. Y., is now with me. She has been, as you have probably heard, in Michigan, during a part of the fall and winter thus far. The friends in Michigan speak of her labors in terms of approval, and in every case, so far as I have heard any expression at all, it is believed that she brings to the cause valuable talent as a speaker and as a financial

It seems to me that Northern Illinois is now for the harvest; but the laborers are not only few, bu only teco, and one of them going at her own charges. I wish the Executive Committee could put an efficient corps of lecturers into this field the coming fall and winter. I should earnestly want to be one of the number. I believe the State can be revolutionized in a short time. I was never heard with greater atten tion and earnestness than I have been for ten days

I cannot promise much in the way of funds, and ye the prospect is that we shall do much better in Illiois than in Michigan.

Yours, for the conquest of Illinois, all to be with to be

GRATIFYING TESTIMONY. CLEVELAND, Oswego Co., (N. Y.) Feb. 5, 1857

I am clear in saying that much has been done for he oppressed through your faithful agents in thi quarter of God's vineyard. I attended the Rom Convention, and had the honor of being called to the chair. I saw Rome hide herself behind a conservative breastwork, and dare not show her hand, because it was black. The last session made reporter and press talk out. I next met our friends at a small village called Camden, where a small Wesleyan church was well filled. The meetings were fully attended. No other church would open a door to the cause of the slave. I very much admired the spirit of the speakers. Sarah P. Remond acts well her part; she is modest and retiring in her address, but speaks words of thrilling rebuke and appeal in the ears of Northern mothers. The sensation is great wherever she goes. I need not say that I love Mr. C. L. Re-

mond, A. M. Powell, and Susan B. Anthony; for that cannot be doubted. My home shall be their home nd the home of the oppressed. Aaron Powell held me meeting in our village, Cleveland, that did much ood, and paved the way for the Remonds. Charles and his sister held two other meetings here that did much good, and either of those meetings was larger than the Rome Convention. When at Rome, I did not ask for the best speakers to come here; but was glad to see my dear friend Charles at Constentia, who managed adroitly in destroying the Union to save it. I presume to say that our three meetings will do more to enlighten men and free the slave than a half dozen Conventions in Rome or Utica. I am glad that I am not a Roman citizen, if to be such is to be a conservative.

N. B. I believe of a truth, that if Charles and Se

rah P. Remond could hold one or more meetings the different school districts of this or any other county, much would be done for the slave that cities and church-going people will not do.

With much respect, AND THE ACT OF

MARRIED-At Peachem, (Vt.) January 22, Mr.

of Peacham.

In Williamson, Wayne county, (N. Y.) on the 14th
ast., by John P. Bennett, Esq., Mr. Harmon J. FriLer to Miss Mary H. Cooper, all of Williamson.
In New York, on Thursday, Feb. 8, by Rev. Dr. Thompson, of the Broadway Tabernacle, T. Joinea Whire, M. D., to Miss Enma J., doughter of the Rev. James N. Gloucesler, all of Brooklyn, L. I.

DIED-In this city, Feb. 7, SERIEL BEMAN, 17.

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Donations to the Tract Fund. Enoch Plumer, Newburyport, Mass., 1 50 W. Comey, East Foxboro', 0 91 Robert F. Walleut, Boston, for sale of John Stimpson, Milford, (Hopedale,) 2 50 By Joseph A. Howland :

Thos. Martin, West Boylston, Mass., \$1.00
Martha Smith, Plainfield, Conn., 3.00
Collections at Brooklyn. " 1.13

Connection. In the acknowledgment of funds received by the Treasurer of the American A. S. Society (see Liberator of Jan. 30,) the Proceeds of the Fitchburg A. S. Fair are entered as though they were a contribution to the Tract Fund. This is incorrect The proceeds of the Fair go to the general purposes of the Society.

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S REPORT
Of Receipts from Jan. 1, to Feb. 1, 1857.
Rec'd from Caroline E. Putnam, Salem, to redeem pledge, \$10 00
Rec'd from Cha.les C. Burleigh, for his collections:
In Millville \$1 74, Uxbridge 90c, 2 64 Hopkinton 4 14, Ashland 24c, 4 38
Hopedale 7 00—14 02
Rec'd from S. May, Jr., for proceeds of A. S. Fair in Fitchburg, 286 53
Rec'd from S. May, Jr., am't of dona- tions and collections at annual
meeting, 562 81 Rec'd from S. May, Jr., for donations
and collections from the following persons:
Jacob Leonard, E. Bridgewater, to redeem pledges, 7 00
Mrs. M. W. Chapman, to redeem

pledge,
E. B. Kenrick, Cambridgeport, 50c,
A. M. J. M. Page, Deerfield,
N. H. 1 22, J. G. Dodge, West Cambridge, to redeem pledges, James N. Buffum, Lynn, to redeem pledge, Reading A. S. Society, by Elizabeth H. Porter, Treasurer, 12 50
Lewis Holmes, Bridgewater, to redeem pledge, 2 00
A. C. Churchill 50c, P. Connell 25c.

James Dee 25c, C. E. Spink 25c, all of East Bridgewater, to redeem pledges,
Mrs. M. E. Alden, Middleboro',
Henry W. Carter, Boston, to redeem
pledge,
George O. Paul, So. Newmarket, N.

H., to redeem pledge, 3 00 Rich'd Plumer, Newburyport, to redeem piedge,
SAMUEL PHILBRICK Brookline, Feb. 1, 1857. SPECIAL NOTICES:

NEW YORK STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CON-VENTION will be held at ALBANY, on Friday,
Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 20, 21, 22d, at Association Hall—commencing at 2 o'clock, Friday, P. M.
Admission to evening sessions 25 cents. Day ses-

sions free.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Parker
Pillsbury, Charles Lenox Remond, Sarah P. Remond,
Aaron M. Powell and Sasan B. Anthony will sitend.

157 Friends of Freedom, let there be a full attend-

be held in the Rev. Mr. Edmund's church, (Christia corner of Tyler and Kneeland streets, on Sunday e ning, at 7 o'clock, on the Causes of Crime. A dresses will be made by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sp

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

Another as porter or blacksmith.

Another to learn the art of printing.

A young woman is auxious for a teacher's occupa-

Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Combill.

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

July 25.

#### Boston Hall of Arts.

THIS Institution is now open for the reception of Machines, Models, Manufactured Fabrics, Raw Materials for Manufacture, and all objects of novelty or interest connected with the useful or ornamental arts. It consists of two well lighted rooms, each 210 by 50, and 14 feet high, in a substantial new brick building, centrally located. It is designed to be a PERMANENT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, on the follow-

TERMS:

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

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

For every dollar thus paid, the exhibitor will receive ten tickets, each giving admission to one person. Till the first of April, exhibitors will be admitted free of rent, and it will be at their option to continue, on the above terms, or withdraw.

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

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

The pric. a single ticket, admitting one person, will be Twenty-Frye cents.

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

as soon as the space is summering occupants of the space of the space, should make immediate application, by letter, to the SUFERINTENDENT, stating the nature of the article to be exhibited, and he amount of space required, or personally, at the Hall of Arts, corner of Essex and Lincoln streets, exrance in Essex street, up stairs, EMERY B. FAY, Proprietor

EMERY B. F. ELIZUR WRIGHT, Superintendent Boston, Jan. 1, 1857.

Autobiography of a Female Slave.

POR sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill—and also by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., Winter Street—the 'AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FEMALE SLAVE—published by REDFIELD, 34 Beekman street, New York—in one volume of 406 pages. Price \$1 00.

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

The Christian Examiner, for January, says—'Un-

wide, friends of freedom and humanity!

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

Amusement and Instruction PARLOR DRAMAS:

Dramatic Scenes FOR HOME AMUSEMENT, SOIREES, EX-By the Author of The 'Hundred Dialogues.'

Is All new and original—of a high moral tone.

Just published. Price \$1 00.

Sent safely by mail, postage paid, on receipt of Sold by Booksellers generally.

MORRIS COTTON, PUBLISHER, BOSTON. 3w

January 2.

DENTIST. MANN, M. D., Surgeon Dentist, formerly at 13 Avery Street, and attends to those who wish for his services.

For the convenience of invalids and others, who may not conveniently visit a Dentist's Office, Dr. Mann will attend at the residence of those who de-

### NININGER CITY.

THIS new town in Minnesota (the best territory open for settlers) is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, twenty-five miles below St. Paul. It has a very fertile and thickly populated back country, and will be one of the most important points in the has a very fertile and thickly populated back country, and will be one of the most important points in the country. The attention of all classes of mechanics is requested to the advantages here presented. By agreement, several hundred thousand dollars' worth of improvements are already engaged to be put up. Large hotels, mills, an Athenaum, and numerous warehouses will be commenced early in the spring. Nininger was surveyed in August last, and already contains several hundred inhabitants. Property is fast rising, but is yet very low. Rare chances for investment are presented to those who come out early next season.

Further information can be obtained by addressing LOUIS LOICHOT, Postmaster, Nininger City, M. T., IGNATIUS DONNELLY, Philadelphia, Pa., or WM. B. REED,

or WM. B. REED,
Feb. 6. Nininger City, M. T. Legion of Liberty.

NEW edition of this work, (compiled by the Inte A NEW edition of this work, (compiled by the into Julius R. Ames of Albany,) which did so much good service in the anti-slavery contest of former years, has just been published by the American Anti-Slavery Society. This edition is larger than any preceding one, and forms a neat volume of 336 pages. For sale at the Anti-Slavery Offices, 21 Cornhill, Boston; 138 Nassau street, New York; and 31 North Pifth street, Philadelphia. Price, Fifty cents.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON,

PRINTERS; Julo Vil

21 Cornhill ..... Bostow.

TO THE BRANDYWINE: On its banks in West Chester, October 7, 1856. BY THE AUTHOR OF 'THE PATRIOT'S HOPE." Room in thy vales, O Brandy wine ! A Pilgrim bends above thy stream, And strolls among these aisles of thine, Upon thy fadeless Past to dream, And, o'er its history brooding, sigh Thy Present can so smiling be, While only Doubt's despairing eye Into thy Future fate can see !

Soft! reverent be the pilgrim's tread-The place is holy! holier spot Than this, that shrines these sacred dead, The earth 'mong all her shrines hath not! These sacred dead! known no more here-And yet to every patriot's eye They left behind an atmosphere Radiant as that of bowers on high !

Rank weeds above their ashes wave-No sculptured marble mocks their worth-Yet memories cluster round each grave, As bless'd as ever known on earth! And while a heart for Right shall bleed And to the voice of Freedom bound, Long will it to this vale retreat. And consecrate it 'Holy Ground!

The spirit of the morning sighed, The roses trembled in their bloom As Battle came, with deadly stride, And swept them to this nameless tomb ;-And as each sword and helmet fell, How Freedom trembled, shuddered, wept, Thou sigh'dst in vain, O stream, to tell, The secret in thy bosom slept.

Slept, pillowed on thy crimsoned waves Swift witness shall its waking be, When Judgment holds this land of slaves Up for the test of Deity! That secret pillowed thus! O stream, No diamond wave of Palestine E'er gave to Song so rapt a theme, Or held so high a trust, as thine!

And yet, alas! in vain that trust, In vain the theme to history given, For Freedom, from each altar thrust, Prays to be taken back to heaven! Like shade advancing on the light, The Curse these martyrs bled to stay, Still spreads our land with deadly blight, And holds almost a sovereign's sway !

Room in thy wave, O placid stream! Fresh martyr-blood is flowing free, And he who dares indulge the dream That this 's a land of liberty, Is weltering senseless in the gore That calls to thee, O Brandywine, To wash it from the Senate's floor ;-Room, room, in every wave of thine

Room in thy halls, O martyr dust! Break ground again for heroes dead, Who held as sacred Freedom's trust. And for it unsuccessful bled! Take the new treasures of thy rest, As crst, with dirge of muffled drum As trophies wrenched from Freedom's best, From Kansas' bleeding plains they come

Alas! no voice returns the waves, Except in music soft and sweet, And silent is this place of graves, As if pressed by an angel's feet O sunlight! making glad the earth! O joyous air! O laughing waves! How can ye seem so full of mirth Above a land of chains and slaves

NATURE AND HER LOVER BY CHARLES WACKAT I remember the time, thou roaring sea,

When thy voice was the voice of Infinity,-A joy, and a dread, and a mystery.

When your odors and hues in the fields and bowers Fell on my soul as on grass the showers.

I remember the time, thou blustering wind. When thy voice in the woods, to my dreaming mind Seemed the sigh of the earth for human kind.

I remember the time, ye sun and stars, When ye raised my soul from mortal bars, And bore it through heaven in your golden cars. And has it, then, vanished, that dreamful time?

Are the winds, and the seas, and the stars sublime, Deaf to thy soul in its manly prime? Ah, no! ah, no! amid sorrow and pain, When the world and its facts oppress my brain,

In the world of spirit I rove, I reign. I feel a deep and a pure delight In the luxuries of sound and sight,-

In the opening day, in the closing night. The voices of youth go with me still.

Through the field and the wood, o'er the plain ar the hill: In the roar of the sea, in the laugh of the rill.

Every flower is a lover of mine, Every star is a friend divine; For me they blossom, for me they shine. To give me joy the oceans roll,

They breathe their secrets to my soul. With me they sing, with me condole. Man cannot harm me, if he would;

I have such friends for my every mood, In the overflowing solitude, Fate cannot touch me : nothing can stir To put disunion or hate of her

"Twixt Nature and her worshipper. Sing to me, flowers, preach to me, skies! Ye landscapes, glitter in mine eyes!

Whisper, ye deeps, your mysteries! Sigh to me, winds! ye forests, nod! Speak to me ever, thou flowery sod ! Ye are mine, all mine—in the peace of God!

THE FACES OF THE POOR.

BY MRS. E. B. BROWNING.

Faces !- O my God We call those faces! men's and women's-ay, And children's ;-babies, hanging like a rag Forgotten on their mother's knee,-poor mouths, Wiped clean of mother's milk by mother's blow, Before they are taught her cursing. Faces-phew, Well call them vices festering to despairs, Or sorrows petrifying to vices; not A finger-touch of God left whole on them; All ruined, lost—the countenance worn out As the garments, the will dissolute as the acts, The passions loose, and dragging in the dirt To trip the foot up at the first free step !-Those faces !- 'twas as you had stirred up hell To leave its lowest dreg-fiends uppermost In fiery swirls of slime, -such strangled fronts Such obdurate jaws were thrown up constantly, To twit you with your race, corrupt your blood. And grind to devilish colors all your dreams Henceforth,—though, haply, you should drop salcep By clink of silver waters in a muse Of Raffael's mild Madonna of the Ried

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ. At the Disunion Convention held in the City Hall. Worcester, January, 15 1857, (Evening Session.)

PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT BY MR. TERRINTON.

I was giving, this afternoon, some reasons for being a Disumonist. One of the chief,—one, indeed, that includes all the others,—is, as it seems to me, that we are essentially two nations, and it is always wise to have that in form which we have in essence. All shams and all falsehoods are necessarily evils. No one can for a moment deny, that, judging the North and the South by the fairest test, their press, we are essentially two nations,-just as much as France and England. Take the remarks of the Southern press on the Sumner outrage, can you find its parallel in the French or English press, even at the time of the watchfully after them, expecting some dastard asmodel Constitution, for sixty years! Even when it had reached its nadir of infamy, as we thought, in Webster, Calhoun and Clay, no decent member ever carried a pistol into the Senate chamber; but it is the most extravagant heroism or the most thoughtless heedlessness to go there without one now. The Senate is claimed as the bright consummate flower of the country. Such, then, is your Senate—such, then, is your government! Can it be considered, in any sense, the government of one, of an harmonious, nation? It seems to me impossible. Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, said to be the holder of thirteen hundred slaves, the richest man in his State, has to come as far north as Providence before he dares confess that he disapproves the conduct of Brooks. I have been told by members of Congress, that he never peeped or muttered his dissent at Washington. The wealthiest man in South Carolina dares not cross the path of her representative bully! What perfect vassalage of social and public life to the rowdvism of that drunken row that we call the House of Representatives! In these letters which we have received, men pro

fess to look for great success from certain political efforts at the North. We can best judge the future by the past-that is fair judgment, within certain limits. Girt about by the same circumstances, no man can expect the future to be essentially different from the past. Point me to one single success in the past, on the Northern side. I know of but one that can be pretended,-it is the vindication, or what was supposed to be the vindication, of freedom of debate on the floor of Congress. Is the record of that triumph written in the assassination of CHARLES SUMNER JOHN QUINCY ADAMS went to his grave thanking God that the seal on debate was broken. It was; and the recoil of the blow was the assassination of Senator. Is that the freedom of debate? This freedom of debate is, that no man speaks his mind there in safety, without a revolver in his hand and a friend behind him to watch. Yet this is the only approach to a triumph on the part of Northern politics. Look over the catalogue: Fugitive Slave Law-Florida-Texas — Louisiana — Missouri Compromise — Kansas and Nebraska—every where the triumph is Southern. Now, I ask any intelligent, candid man, on what basis he can found his expectation that the next fifty years are to be essentially different from the

How much more frank, candid, honorable and statesmanlike is the letter of Mr. Grapings than that of Mr. Wilson! How much more profound is his understanding of the philosophy of the reform movement! He has learned by the experience of twenty years of gallant battle in behalf of the right; -it has been the normal school of his heart. (Applause.) In that school, he has been a diligent and willing pupil. His letter begins by tracing historically the influence of the government, and he says that, tested by the whole past, the government is a failure; that the tried to say that very thing, but it stuck in their government is destructive of all the noble purposes throats. Gouveneur Morris prayed them on his knees for which it was instituted. Mark how strong the to say it, and they would not. With 70,000 slaves, language! It is just what Adams said, that the an- and no cotton, they could not articulate so much de imating spirit of the Federal Government, since 1830, cision; are you quite sure that with 4,000,000 slaves, had been to extend and perpetuate slavery.' Gindings and the cotton crop, we shall all refuse to say any thing comes to the same conclusion-tit is destructive of all else? Massachusetts, in 1789, refused to say it; who the noble purposes for which it was founded.'

I respect the heart of J. R. Giddings-it is in the We are creatures of the circumstances about us. In right place. He is a statesman worthy of the name, the same circumstances, ninety-nine times out of and for this reason: he knows the excellent use of just such a movement as this, outside and beneath his own. I am sorry to say that HENRY WILSON does not know it, or has been frightened out of the willingness to confess it by the catechism of Mr. Brown. in all the rest. He understands himself and the cause Mr. Gippings knows this, that standing there, he is not the creator of public opinion, but merely the user of that which we are to create for him. The politician merely represents the average of present opinion; he has usually no heart, often no time, and seldom any power, to plant the seeds of a better future of

public thought. Mr. President, the use of such meetings as these is that we are all free here. No man has any thing to and leave the door open. That is his policy, and gain or lose from the meeting. The platform, especially, has lost all the reputation it ever had; and hav- only remedy. We tried the experiment with Washing thrown off this burden, it can run the race of in- ington, and Rutledge, and Jay, and Wythe, and Morvestigation totally unfettered. There is the great use ris, the best men of the nation-it has failed. We of such meetings. You go into a political meeting, tried it when the country was comparatively poor-it and Mr. A. cannot avow his own sentiments-he is failed. We are to try it again with the children afraid of hurting the election of Mr. B. I know the the Cushings, the Pierces, the Buchanans, and the American statesmen who have emphatically confessed Marcys, with wealth rolling in like a flood, and that they had not enjoyed the luxury of speaking smothering all public virtue with temptation,—we are their minds for twenty years. Of course, men moving to try it with an empire lopping to one side with an in such fetters cannot create public opinion on such a nexation,-and there is not half the chance that we subject as slavery. Why did Mr. Wilson write such shall succeed the second time even half as well as a letter to this Convention? He wants to use it when at first. Disunion says, 'Change the circumstances. he is next attacked in the Senate. It was not written before you start on the voyage.' That is all it says. for Worcester, but for the Washington Union. Yes, But all we ask of you to-night is, simply to take the he desires to have us repudiate him. One of the matter into consideration. While you go on with keenest lobbying members of the Fremont party came your politics, still, in the depth and silence of your home from Pennsylvania, before election, and asked own hearts, ask yourselves, 'Is this effectual, after me to urge Mr. Gannison to write an article against all? Men that are afraid to utter their own senti-Fremont as bitter as he could make it. 'It will be ments-can they be trusted? Men who write letters, worth a thousand votes to him, said he; 'I know the not as answers to communications received, but as very Districts where he will gain as many.' These preparation for defence against future attacks-are are the politician's plans-I am not finding fault with they to be trusted? I came to this meeting because them; but Giddings is more than a politician. He it is one where each man is allowed to launch out and recognizes the fact that, outside and beyond his meth- sound on and on in this attempt to seek out a remedy od, a wider, broader, deeper movement is necessary, for a great national evil. No man is obliged to take which shall prepare for crises yet to come; and although he cannot come on this platform, he is willing When a nation is at fault, when sagacity is at fault, to say, "God speed, gentlemen! I do not see things the best policy is to seek counsel and advice every from your point of view, but it may be good and per- where. We cannot make crises, but we can prepar haps necessary; and though at present my convictions for them. We cannot hurry on a question like this. may differ from yours, go ahead, and God bless you! God in his Providence lets the South give us the Such a politician as that is worthy to stand and do texts; all we have to do is to preach the sermons the work of to-day; and you may be certain, that Brooks is the best of texts-the first verse of the new when another day dawns, he will do the work of to- Gospel of Liberty. I say, we cannot create crises

That is the work I ask of a political party. I ask it not to be afraid of something stronger and wider, more reckless and aggressive, than itself. The Republican party shrinks from the reputation of being aggressive; but the only strength of a minority is in attack. The mistake, as it seems to me, with the Re-publicans in Congress is, that they act only on the de-ered from words, is simply to get possession of the fensive. I know but one man, and that is SEWARD, who is wise enough to understand this. He never defends his course, rarely if ever explains his position, and never apologizes. If you are one man fighting three, do nothing but strike every head you see (applause); aggression-attack-the blows thick and

The Liberator. fast, not stopping to say what you mean or why you fast, not stopping to say what you mean or why you strike—let the enemy find out by the result. Aggression is the strength of a minority always, and especi ally in a fight like ours. You go into a political cau-cus; it is not safe to discuss this deep, wide, radical question—you must count votes to-morrow. You cannot plant seeds for the harvest two or three years What I ask of the Republicans is, to do their own work, and be kind enough to let us alonethrow no obstacles in our way. How does Mr. WIL son know that, in the progress of events, another method may not be necessary? Giddings sees that it may be, and therefore he sends us a letter full of that deep, sympathetic, telerant love of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, which, though he takes his own course, leaves a free door open to others.

Now that I have recognized what I regard as sound, wise and generous in Mr. Giddings's letter, I want to criticise him a little. What is the point he makes? He says, 'Don't go out of the Union! Stick to it! Stand to the same forms as at present?' What for Why, he continues, 'We will purify ourselves; we bitterest hate between the two people. Look at that Senate! Almost every deak filled with revolvers;— us as a nation; we will redeem the government Senate! Almost every deak filled with revolvers;— us as a nation; we will redeem the government to as your statesmen leave the Capitol, their friends look what it was in '89.' What then? Then we are to say to the slaveholders in the separate States, 'If you sault;—members of Congress walking the streets of Washington with cocked pistols under their cloaks;— gramme. Look at it! We are to stay just where we and that is the government, the boasted result of forty thousand pulpits, innumerable free schools, and a cleansed the Union, (a South so rotten that it will not be safe to keep it in a clean Union); and when we have done that, we are to say to this very South, Purify yourselves, free your slaves, or go off! Pray, Mr. Gippinds, what help is this perpetual sore of the South to be to us in this process of cleansing our-selves? What is the use of staying in the Union for the next twenty years, merely to clean ourselves, at the risk of breaking up at last? Why not come out now, and do it alone? This corrupt South will not cannot help us much in such an effort. I humbly submit, that if Massachusetts should lack the aid of Mr. Brooks, she would cleanse herself full as quickly. (Applause.) If the only purpose is purification, what help is the South in that process? None at all. She is a minus quantity, as they say in mathematics. Mr. Giddings's philosophy is at fault. If he will only cut himself off, and let the South go at once, he will purify the North much quicker than if he continue surrounded by the perpetual temptation of the South. The very act of Disunion is half purification. Suppose one of the Siamese twins should die, and the other should sicken in consequence of the corrupting influence of the dead body he was compelled to drag about with him, and the physicians should advise, Don't cut the ligament; let it remain till your health is firmly reëstablished, and then cut it asunder' That is exactly Mr. Giddings's philosophy. And after all, he professes to gain nothing. At the end of his process, he is to risk Disunion, which is the only risk we hazard now.

> Look at another point. His whole philosophy is, to get the government back where it was in '89. Suppose we do that. Suppose that, having wasted whole generation, by immense struggles and sacrifices, by the most disinterested virtue, so much has een accomplished-what have we done? We stand just where our fathers did-the same Constitution, the same blood, the same literature, the same custom and habits about us : who will guarantee that we shall not reach the same result? Given the same captain and crew, a ship freighted under the same charter. the same instructions, we are to set our sails and steen off. Who can be sure that we shall not accomplish precisely the same voyage? Of course we shall make he very same harbor; and having tried the experiment and failed, why do we go back to risk ourselver in the same circumstances? There is an old proverb in England, 'it is only the fool who strikes his foot twice against the same stone.' If we undertake to set out from the same point, with the same pilot, of course we shall come up at the same harbor-Guinea a slave-trading, piratical voyage. (Applause.) Ye this is all Mr. Giddings proposes. There is to be no new guarantee, no new form: he supposes us to go back to '89, and then we are to say to the South 'Abolish slavery, or go off!' Why, gentlemen, our fathers were as good men as we are likely to have when we get to that fabled point; and our father knows that Massachusetts, in 1875, will do better hundred, we shall go the same way.

I except, therefore, to the philosophy of Mr. Gippings; yet it is the best letter in the bunch. There is more true appreciation of our movement in it than better, and he is better able to bear the neighborhood of an odious Disunionist than any other man. He is not ashamed of his natural parent. The maple leaf GIDDINGS is not ashamed of the root GARRISON. (Loud applause.) He knows the root whereon h grew, and the soil out of which he sprung, and he is not ashamed to own it. Having had his horse stolen, he proposes to put the animal into the same stable there is nothing in it. Dissolution is the simple and but we can prepare for them. Our object in this movement is to prepare public opinion for the future

My friend Stermen Posten proposes a certain political arrangement, and his object, he says, is not Disunion, in the sense we use it, but it is a certain ered from words, is simply to get possession of the United States Government, and then repudiate the present State Government of South Carolina, and set up another-that of the blacks. But he is to do it through the present political organization of the States. Massachusetts cannot go down bodily to put down South Carolina and set up the slaves; it is to be fore, to retain that Government for one purpose, as Wilson wants it for another. I object to both. You never can get, in fifty years, a majority of this nation in favor of a dissolution of the Union. I do not ex-State. She would have hung Brooks on Pennsylvania Avenue in twenty-four hours. Massachusetts had been besten so often that she did not know how to do any thing but whine. Do you think the Em-Thus far, and no farther! We send you no more nihilate the decision in the Med case, of which Massabench of Massachusetts as will defy the Supreme Court, and put Massachusetts judicially out of the Union. (Applause.)

Mr. President, these are the crises for which we familiarize men with the argument, to let them know in the State. (Loud applause.) the current of the fight, to let them anticipate the probable contingencies of events, and be prepared for them. What could have been nobler in Massachuetts than to have said, when CHARLES SUMNER came North, 'The Sesate will vindicate her own walls from blood, before Massachusetts sends her valued sons to sit in them '? We can create a public opinion that will be at boiling heat enough to do it, when next the occasion comes. We need not fear but we shall have crises enough. The madness of the victim God's hand is ready to strike will yield us them

Men ask how we expect to dissolve the Union, except by the ballot-box. I expect to have it dissolved me. I do not expect to go to the ballot-box. I do not believe I shall ever go there. As far as my memory goes, I never did go. It was an accidental abstinence for some years, but a purposed one for years afterwards. With due care, we may, with the resent state of things, arouse the nation,-if you will only take away the timidity of some Senators, and the caution, whispered caution of some Republican leaders, and let Yankee tongues was loose, at least at home, if not at Washington. If we pay them three thousand dollars a year for speaking half their minds at Washington, at least let it purchase us the liberty of speaking the whole of our own at home.

We can prepare for these events in the future by weighing the Union,-by taking down its high preensions,-by letting the gas out of the balloon that has been blown up by the fuming pretensions of many aspirants for office, which, thank God! they never got, by taking down this lofty picture, and looking at it, not in the glare of gas, but in the cool daylight f a clear conscience. Then look on the other side of the medal : see what Disunion means; see what it will bring to bear upon the slave himself, upon the ndependence of Northern minds. I spoke of JOHN PIERPONT this afternoon. Take such a man as Ev-ERETT; and although he has not, and never had, any thing but a muscle where usually there is a heart to keep the blood flowing, yet you know he is the 'Pla to of Massachusetts '-scholarship in its highest formthe bright consummate flower in the republic of letters. What a slave he is! He undertook to tell the story of Washington, whose great claim on the gratitude of the universe,-at this hour, when the world, marshalled into two great parties, rushes to battle on the greatest question of the age, that of bondage,-it s that, though sunk in the corruption of a criminal whose feet had been baptized in the soil of every battle-field of Freedom, from Bunker Hill to Thermopylæ, went from city to city, and from State to State, and 'remembered to forget' that Washington ever uttered an anti-slavery word! That is the result of the Union-it takes the main-spring out of scholarship. So with PIERPONT, when he published that second edition of his never-to-be-forgotten 'First-Class Book,' and dated the preface on the day Anthony Burns, with his two thousand body-guard, was carried out of Boston, and hoped the public would be pleased with the alterations he had made,-leaving out every anti-slavery word! That is your Union! Shall we not tell these facts ?- shall we not talk about them ? Shall we not ask whether these are the accinot at liberty to try to save our future Everetts and Pierponts? Who shall say that the temptation that bowed down Pierpont, with the laurels of fifty wellfought fields on his brow, shall not prove omnipotent over all our literary men in the future? Are we not at liberty to prepare an anti-slavery feeling, inevitable, aggressive, intelligent, determined to be stopped by no obstacle, frightened by no superstitious reverence, but to reach the hovels of the Carolinas, no matter how many parchments are stretched over their

That is all we ask of you. It is nothing very

Lord North. Old Dr. Beecher used to say that he liked Calvinism, because Calvin had the same objec-tions thrown at him that were thrown at St. Paul. tions thrown at him that were thrown at St. Paul. Then Garrison is John Hancock come in a new body, for he stirs up the same objections that were raised against him; and tried by that test, our movement is the same cause with that of our fathers, only cropped out in a new place.

VILIG (A.Y.) Caronics says:

'During the past week, a great many negroe have been sold; more, perhaps, than were ever sold here before, in so short a time. Generally they have sold high. Some negro women brought upwards of \$1300. Many negro men brought from \$1600 to \$2500.' cropped out in a new place.

What I want to do, in regard to this question of Disunion is, to direct public attention to the possibili-ty of Disunion, to familiarize the public car to the word Disunion,—at any rate, to disarm it of its hithin favor of a dissolution of the Union. I do not ex-pect it. If you number up thirty-one States and ple of Massachusetts, and when that is done, leave twenty-five millions of people, you will never get a events to stereotype it into practice. I do not believe majority in our time. In the vast confusion of the in attempting to cover the whole nation with the same complicated interests of our great nation, we cannot purpose—it would take too long. We have covered tell when we can redeem it. But this we can do. Wisconsin so that she stands a rebellious State to-day God be thanked! this nation is made up of thirty- -God bless her! (Loud cheers.) Her Chief Justione independent sovereignties. If we can pick off ought to be hung as a traitor. He never will be, one, we break the arch. Do you suppose that, if She is so much in the gristle, that men do not mind SEWARD had been assaulted as SUMMER was, that you would have seen the spanie! Massachusetts? No; you would have seen the bull-dog of the Empire Massachusetts to do the same act, how the Washington Union would abuse her, and chivalrous Virginia tremble as if the Tennessee slaves had really risen in revolt !

Cherish these meetings; spread them; repeat them pire State would have so borne it? I believe not; in defiance of parties and partisan leaders; sound on ive hundred men would have found their way to in the discussion of this question; let the plummet Washington in twenty-four hours. What we want is down; try all the formulas of logic; it may be that to prepare for another such crisis. For another such at last, as in the Arabian story, some fortunate tongue trage, we can create a public opinion ready to say, may pronounce, accidentally, the magic charm that hus far, and no farther! We send you no more will make the door of the Bastile fly open. You Senators.' If the Supreme Court undertakes to an- have only to go on. I claim the right to investigate! Growl, Mr. Wilson, if you will, you cannot stop my chusetts is so proud, we can, if we do our duty for a Vankee right to ask questions. I got it from the old couple of years, put such a Chief Justice on the hulk of the Mayflower; it was planted on Plymouth Rock, and there it stands; and as long as a Yankee tongue wags, there never shall be a sin so popular, so deeply planted, so omnipotent, nor so delusive to the ambition of Senators, that it can bribe every Yankee can prepare. We only want public opinion ready for them. In order to get it, we do not want letters like it will yet call the travelling courage of Yankeedom Hanay Wilson's, we want Conventions like this, to back, and make us worthy to keep Bunker Hill still

#### From the Wankegan [III.] Excelsior, Dec. 10. WENDELL PHILLIPS

Lectured last Sunday evening, to a crowded audience, in Dickinson Hall. The subject was, 'Agitation,' and was handled in a masterly manner, but we were disappointed. We had heard much relating to Wendell Phillips—the Garrisonian abolitionist, the bigoted, treasonable, self-righteous fanatic,—the man who, rather than adhere to his oath, taken in early life upon his admission to the Massachasen in early life upon his admission to the Massachusetts bar,) to support the Constitution of the United States, abandoned an agreeable, and to him a profitable profession. We expected to meet a man of a stern, ascetic bearing, with words full of caustic bitterness. Judge our surprise when the speaker appeared upon the stand! He is a man of a delicate nervous temperament, an embodiment of the most refined of human sensibilities. His manner is most refined of human sensibilities. His manner is easy and unaffected. His articulation distinct. His ideas analytic and well digested. His language concise, expressive, and tastefully select. He has been called an infidel, and the charge he does not care to repudiate. In temper and manner he is as calm and soft as a summer's evening, and no one would take him for the world's ideal of an Agitator. He showed that reforms thrive only by agitation, that it is not made by the educated classes,—not by the Church,—not by the press,—not by the clergy, but by the people. The old Hunkers found fault with him because he did not compliment the Church—the radicals because he did not denounce Church—the radicals because he did not denounce it. For ourselves, we were content that he should do neither. Men and women who never yet conceived of the parturition and infant struggles necessary to the development of a new idea, left the hall with a better opinion of agitators than they ever entertained before. To such we would say—if you desire reforms, help agitate—take the Excelsior—uphold the sector of agitators who demond not uphold the society of agitators who demand not your money, but the free use of your brains for your own benefit. To Wendell Phillips we would say, God speed your agitation,—make it, continue to make it, deeper and stronger. Speak your best thoughts—the panting slave will bless you—God and humanity are on your side.

#### From the Yonkers [N Y.] Examiner. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

A very large audience assembled in the Lyccum on Monday evening last, to see and hear the cele-brated Wendell Phillips, whose name, figuring among the most ultra of the Garrisonian school of abolitionists, has become familiar throughout this and almost every other country. Whether one who has attained a world-wide celebrity enjoys the respect or receives the hatred of the community, his presinstitution, and dying in its embrance, he dared to leave on record an emphatic and eloquent protest that three-fourths of the crowded assembly who against the crime from which he was never able to greeted the lecturer have heretofore regarded him with the most embittered dislike and looked him as little removed from a madman. We are equally sure, that while his auditors may still enter-tain the same contempt and disapprobation for his anti-slavery theories as before, yet they will be willing to certify to his sanity, and maintain that though an abolitionist, he is not the less a gentle-

man.

The lecture was universally admired. Its clear. succinct statement of historical facts was unusual in an extemporaneous lecture. The polished man-ner of the lecturer, and the beauty of his elecution. to say that the majority of his audience were herein most agreeably surprised. They had conceived him to be a ferocious ranter, and blustering man of words. They found him to be a quiet, dignified and polished gentleman and scholar, calm and logito say that the majority of his audier them? Shall we not ask whether these are the acci-dental or natural results of the Union? Are we not is not the man one would call a fanatic, and cer-at liberty to ask. Will these things change? Are we tainly cannot be suspected of want of intellect. Therefrom we learn the moral that all abolitionists are not 'fanatics and fools.' While we may deprecate their principles and purposes, we may not, in one indiscriminate condemnation, embrace the many pure-hearted and noble-minded men, whom an overicuteness of moral sensibility may have impelled into their ranks.

#### From the Newburyport Herald. THE DEATH PENALTY

Has been the subject of debate in the State Senate for several days, upon the report of a committee taking away from convicts the grant of life for one That is all we ask of you. It is nothing very courageous, after all. You will only have to eat up a parchment which your fathers blurred,—only to eat the bitter words which they ought never to have written,—only to walk backward and cover their shame. Who believes—I do not—that Samuel Abanda Aba panel of that vault, and ask us to believe, at least, in the sincerity of his truth to freedom, and to feel that the sincerity of his truth to freedom, and to feel that he never intended, never labored for, such a history as that of the last sixty years. To think this is showing only a decent respect to the purposes of the fathers. Charles Sumer says that the fathers of the Revolution meant that Liberty should have the support of this pation. If they did, we, Mr. President, port of this nation. If they did, we, Mr. President, are helping out their good intentions. We simply propose to take them at their word, and since their scaffolding has failed to put up the majestic cathedral they intended to rear, we will put up a better scaffolding, and by and by we shall see the true cross glittering at the top.

We have a right to abolish and change governments—certainly we have. 'Treason!' Who was it said it was treason! It ought to be. Treason runs in the blood that flowed out on Bunker Hill. I hope we shall never submit to inoculation to avoid the disease. The dog runs naturally to water; so the Yankee runs naturally to treason,—treason to any institution that seeks to gag his lips. When a man's lips shape themselves easily to the cry of 'Traitor,' I know he is a regular descendant of George the Third and Lord North. Old Dr. Beecher used to say that he

HIGH PRICE OF NEORO PROPERTY. The Clarks-ville (Ky.) Chronicle says:



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OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first exames of disease. An extensive trial of their virtue, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown curns of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they and character as to forbid the suspicion of ustrue. Their certificates are published in my American Annual which the Agents below named are pleased themse which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give Directions for their use in the omplaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costivenes is frequently the aggravating cause of Pitzs, and the cur of one complaint is the cure of both. No person as feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPETSLA, which is sometimes the cause of Costiveness, and always uncomfortable, take mild dose — from one to four — to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the heartburn, bodyburn, and soulburn of dyspepsis will rapid y disappear. When it is gone, don't forget what cure you.

FOR A FOUL STONACH, or Morbid Inaction of the Box-

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or Morbid Inaction of the Bos-cls, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills a fixt, and restored to the system.

FOR NERYOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEL, Paix in the Stomach, Back, or Nide, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These cou-plaints will be swept out from the system. Don't went these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

these and their kindred disorders because your stemach is foul.

FOR SCROPULA, ERYSIPELAS, and all discurs of the Skin, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon bega to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful uleers and sorn have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases, which seemed to saturate the whole system, have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with purples, blotches, uleers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system want clean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

leansing.
To PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicate ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of invariable discases will be swept out of the system like char before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

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they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, and all Bilious Affections arise from some derangement — either topidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile, and render it unit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the dart which empties the bile into the stemach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundies, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costivenes, or, alternately, costiveness and diarrhora, prevails. Ferrish symptoms, langnor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is serre pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowless sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tradency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colle, bilious diarrhora, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of the course or four pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer sech pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

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

they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowis gently, but freely.

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

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