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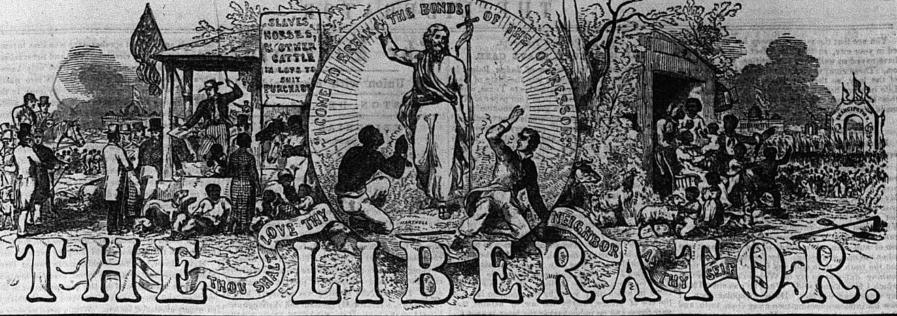
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erts (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. The capies will be sent to one address for TEN gurs, if payment be made in advance.

Titersisements making less than a square in ree times for 75 cts .- one square for \$1 00 The Agents of the American, Massachusetts The Agents of Anti-Slavery Societies are au and to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS of lasts, Bound Quincy, SANUEL PHILBRICK lattic Paillip [This Committee is responsible arthe financial economy of the paper—not for WALLLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

THE W. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH BEATH Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding

NO UNION WITH BELAVEHOLDERS!

ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves -for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT. -- JOHN QUINCY ADAM.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

TOL. XXII. NO. 50.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1852.

gefuge of Oppression.

Be alle but perfectly characteristic article upon

best it no doubt that the abolitionists were

frod in this matter. To secure the suc-

theft of slave property, most abolitionists will

par crime, from lying to murden. Their rea-

therated. They regad slavery as the sin, of them as the only sin of the day.

Id Lemman intended to reside in New York,
as to hold there a quasi domicite, the decision

Court would be universally approved, however

rathe regretted by the owners, because the law or is such cases. But the decision is, we fear,

strate one. It was founded on the opinion ery does not exist in the natural, or in any a statute law. It followed, according to the

of Judge Paine, that wherever there is no stat-

gree him cannot be recognised for a moment, over span what pretence, by what necessity, or

and a time the slave is brought or sent, or oth-

arms consent of his master mas nimself in sed spot. The following questions admit of see, at least: 1. Is it true that the only law

national 1. In a true law? 2. The pri-naises slavery is statute law? 2. The pri-ziples of the natural law may not directly it but they do not exclude it. This pre-

to not secondary and remoter principles sharel taw directly sanction slavery? 3. Can-

the dominion of the master be so sanctioned,-

is are there not circumstances in which, by the

consof the natural-law, the dominion of the

granulation in a state of the s

entities? 4. Admitting, for a moment, that exists wholly by statute law, it is certain that

sentions are declared crimes by the same laws.

os to a State under which no such law is known.

es of his principles? If not, what becomes of

tensitiational provision with reference to the ex-

(the existence of slavery by mere statute;) will nonciple touch slave property, which is, by

sthrough a free, and to another slave State? 6.

me, brough a tree, and to monther state state; of silver no principle of natural or of common law silver no principle of the moster?

Tampaisne, (including the State of New York and life Psine,) debet jure suo sic uti (admitting that it nept.) at alleriar non landat. Judge Paine refused

and the slaves in safe keeping until a higher main the slaves in safe keeping until a higher actual settle the question. Counsel for the sens begged him to do so, on account of the great his interests involved in his decision. The abo-

ists resisted this prayer, of course. The slaves

the abolition its, after having stolen them, de-

er, have done all the work they care to do.

toes from cold and hunger. They spend too

or in the moon, to allow them to waste a thought,

a less a dollar, upon so many degraded free

abolitionists is, alas! a mockery. No wonder-

ade us free, whether Jew or Gentile, bondsman

upon the South cannot but be bad.

lingly set free, as fanatics word it. Tha

Vadi Jodge Paine order his delivery? If so, what

the consent of his master finds himself in

a fat so means are unjustifiable when a slave

the Boston (Catholie) Pilot says :---

THE LEMMON CASE.

country and almost a strange people, whenever and wherever they can. All this is done under the

This is abolitionism. God grant that whatever judgment He has in store for us, we may not be left to the philanthropy of abolitionists. If these lunatics should ever take it into their heads that our children would be better off wandering about the children would be better off wandering about the streets of New York, picking up rags, and burrowing with vagabonds in celtars in the Five Points, than with us in our own house and home, we suppose that under a Seward dynasty, we should have to submit; but we would know what we wouldn't do.—New York Day-Book.

### Selections.

on a sabbath? 'STAND BACK!' r credit! We shall lose caste in the secta-

So, also, to their official servitor they said in sub-

ocholders knew before, that they could not safely of their slaves to the North, and keep them there a week. In most cases, the poor fellows would of such a man, what are an those phases many reeds serving church? They are as frail as so many reeds seneighbors motes. Like all hypocrites or fanata, they strain at gards and swallow camels. It is the freeded, that a slaveholder, who wishes to remove with his people to another slave State, cannot his le route of New York—cannot be driven thither than the route of New York—cannot be driven thither than the route of New York—cannot be driven thither than the route of New York—cannot be driven thither than the route of New York—cannot be driven thither than the route of New York—cannot be driven thither than the route of New York—cannot be driven thither than the route of New York—cannot be driven thither than the route of New York—cannot be driven thither than the route of New York—cannot be driven thither than the route of New York—cannot be driven thither than the route of New York—cannot be driven thither than the route of New York—cannot be driven thither than the route of New York—cannot be driven thither than the route of New York—cannot be driven thither than the route of New York—cannot be driven thither than the route of New York—cannot be driven this people to another slave State. ace from one vessel to another, and do not stop thany place, without having his property The rear of the consequences of electing Judges. noble Massachusetts bench would never give city. 'Ah!' said I, 'and how long pray, will you give him to live?' 'Well, about four months will settle the matter,' he continued. 'The public curiosity will then be fully satisfied, and his audience at decision. May God keep it from destruction see Soders and unconstitutional conventions!

wholly dispersed!

I am satisfied to rest the issue of my prediction on the fact, that within a fortnight you will transfer your place of worship, not only to a larger 'taberna-cle of witness,' but still nearer to the throbbing heart of this city, which so needs the reforming in

nd over your barricades, and carries off your priso doors as Samson bore away the gates of Gaza on his igots and worldlings that mumble their pool words of complaint against him, and so carries of captive by the might of his majestic moral power hat, with every new sound of his apocalyptic trumpet, with every new revelation of truth and duty, we feel, every soul of us, as if we could shoul

Such earnest natures are the flery pith,

As we come to realize more and more the weigh

'My hope and heart are with thee! Thou wilt be A latter Luther and a soldier-priest,
To scare church harpies from the master's feast!
Our dusted velvets have much need of thee:
Thou art no sabbath drawler of old saws,
Distilled from some worm-cankered homily;
But, spurred at heart with fiercest energy
To embattle and to wall about thy cause

To embattle and to wall about thy cause With iron-worded proof, hating to hark The humming of the drowsy pulpit drone Half God's good sabbath, while the worn-out clerk Brywbeats his desk below. Thou, from a throne

Mounted in heaven, wilt shoot into the dark Arrows of lightnings! I will stand and mark!

I am well aware that all this eulogy of an in-I am well aware that all this eulogy of an individual might seem out of place, and quite superfluous to this audience, were it not fully understood, that in this case I subordinate all merely personal considerations to the great paramount claims of the principles I would thereby illustrate. I have aimed to set forth my views of the principles, obligations, and mission of the right Christian pulpit in these days. If, in so doing, I have seemed to dwell too long on personalities, remember I could not well appearance. long on personalities, remember I could not well an otherwise in a description of the faithful and free pulpit. It is because, in my opinion, your minister impersonates, as few others do, the great radical wherever they can. All this is done under the pretence and in the name of 'philanthropy.' Horrible!—inost horrible! A family robbed, mother and children destroyed—and honest, faithful men destroyed—and honest, faithful men innistrations and moral reform, and because I very ministrations and moral reform, and because I very at least) has done, or is doing, more to elevate and reinforce popular sentiment and heal the moral maladies of the mass. In view of this positiveness of his moral power, I, for one, have been willing to subordinate the minor questions of his theology. Indeed, no sufficient argument has yet made it clear that his theology is wholly false. It has ever been with me the principle rather than the man; better should I say, the man of principle. I have so 'e-garded the man only as the exponent of the primi-ple, and I know of no one who better represents it: I mean the principle of MANLY RESISTANCE TO POPULAR WRONG! That is it! And, furthermore, this much will I say, though they were the last words I had to utter, that, in nothing has the judgment of many well-meaning Christians been so much at failt as in their estimate of this preacher, his spirit and purposes. Let others call him as they will and do, disorganizer, infide!, deist (it was always so with those who go in advance of their age,)-it is enough for me that he is a whole-hearted reformer! Three are few enough of such, unhappily, even among the ministry. I say also, that Unitarianism never did a worse thing for itself than when it passed the sentence of proscription on such a man. From the moment it so fell back from the one great principle of the broadest toleration, it received a stroke of

paralysis in this city. Its numerical forces here, and its nominal relations everywhere, have continued visibly to decline for the last few years. It has but the mere name to live. Its tendency is downward as a sect; and, like the Whig party, to which it really seems to have some testhetic affinity, it will difficult by and by to find out where it is. It has striven to struggle up against this oozing away tendency, by building, at great cost, one or two magnificent and stately churches, which are, after all, insolvent or in the market, or by coalition of one or two feeble churches; but it vainly resists the law of retributive decline, which it has incurred by ecreancy to the one fundamental principle of its ife,-courageous toleration! It really seemed, at one time, as if this denomination were on the ascend-ing scale among the sects,—a very Protestant among

rotestants; but, as soon as any strong crisis, came they were just as weak as all the rest. Falling backvard 'in terrorem' against the legitimate tions of their principles, they put on the shackles to decline. As to what remains of them, if they con tinue to build the wall of restriction around freedom of inquiry, as the last king of France did around the city of Paris; if they go on as he did to face down the 'reform banquets,' then must they also suffer as throne of their distinctions is burnt away from un-der them! Yes! and you may write this, if you will, among the prophecies of your Bible, no less likely to be fulfilled than many which are there.

From the Cincinnati Christian Press THE MOST SPEEDY, SURE, AND SAFE METHOD OF ABOLISHING SLAVERY.

States to negotiate with each State for the entire abolition of its slave system, upon receiving a due proportion of the sum appropriated for that purpose.

While travelling as an agent East and West, I have presented this view to many persons of intelli-gence, and of various classes, and have seldom found

I desire, through the Christian Press, to discusthis subject, and if, after sufficient discussion, it shall

slave system.

The first I shall offer is, that the General Government has fostered the system, and therefore ought to bear, in part, the burden of emancipation.

Crush any efforts the slaves might make for freedom. Therefore the General Government and the free States are as certainly criminal, and as certainly responsible to God for the existence of slavery, as the slave States can be, and consequently are under the highest possible obligation to secure the entire abolition of the classical consequence.

IV. The expense of sustaining slavery will soon amount to more than the sum necessary for its abo-lition. The slaves now are three millions one hunred and ninety-eight thousand, and the increase will be eighty thousand a year, or more. then, is just at hand, when a standing military force will be necessary to hold them in subjection, and immense must be the expenso, and great the danger to the liberties of the country. This is a point which claims the welfare of all who desire the safety and welfare of the government and nation. It is alone
a consideration that ought to urge all the people

oral Coverement should make whatever sacrifices are

VI. Slavery is a disturbing principle in the Govrnment, and one that never can be at rest, and one is permitted to exist.

IX. Nothing could be more honorable to the genthe whole earth. It would make exercise world tremble on his throne. Then let Christians, which to pour out this swelling tide, which, if bounded, would soon overflow all the land, every wheel of enterprise would stop, and all would become a stagnant pond, and utter ruin would be the resul. Such masses of slaves could neither be sold nor employed. The demand of the slave States for more territory. It may be alleged that the slaves are so ignored as the proposed plan of abolishing slavery.

It may be alleged that the slaves are so ignored as the proposed plan of abolishing slavery.

It may be alleged that the slaves are so ignored as the proposed plan of abolishing slavery. the design is to initigate these waters of roin by spreading them over all these vast regions, and before they become too deep on these, to pour them on countries far beyond. They do not expect to live always, but are determined to live as long as they can. The demand for territory will be made so long as any on earth can be had; and if they had power party, they would force him to enlarge.

the Slave Power are becoming intolerable. The evolutionary spirit of seventy-six is already burning revolutionary spirit of seventy-six is aiready burning in the bosoms of many.

The stamp act and the tea tax were as feathers compared with the Fugitive Slave enactment, by which the right of the free States to protect their own citizens is prostrated, and a petty officer of the United States can, in despite of the State magistrates, without a jury trial, send a citizen from his glad to employ all the colored people in the free States, without a jury trial, send a citizen from his glad to employ all the colored people in the free States, without a jury trial, send a citizen from his contents. wife and children into perpetual bondage. Every seizure of a person under this unjust and cruel enactment kindles up the fires of revolution, and calls out resistance to the Government, which is constant-

becoming odious to all just and benevolent citi-

The Slave Power has already seized upon the General Government, and has overthrown the rights of the free States, and made the citizens slave citiof the free States, and made the Citzens slave citi-zens. Such degradation is beyond endurance, and must tend to create revolution, and ultimately to overthrow the Government, and bring the two sec-tions of the Union into bloody conflict. The slave States, always sustained by the strong party of mercenary men at the North, will never submit peace-fully to be confined to their present limits. By means such a party, they have triumphed over the free

States up to the present time.

If all the free States were true to freedom, there would be no revolution. The slave States are too weak in themselves to make a formidable revoluon, and would never venture to disturb the Governnent, were they not encouraged by a strong merce ment, were they not encouraged by a strong merce-nary party in the free States, and such a party they will have, so long as mercenary men can make gains by trading with the South. There is a party in the free States standing for freedom, and growing stronger under every encroachment of the Slave Power, and soon the free States will find it necesparty in the free States, and such a party they ary to their existence to resist the aggressions of

he Slave States.

The strugglo between the slave and free institutions is for existence. They are antagonistic prin-ciples, and cannot exist long together—the one or the other must fall. And it should be noticed that a inority, with right on their side, can make a sucits citizens. One fugitive slave taken from every five miles square of the free States, if such could e taken, would revolutionize the free States, and by force of arms they would set all the slaves free in the Union. The Government of the United States

could easily crush Mexico, but it cannot, to any general extent, enforce the Fugitive Slave enactment.

When the Government puts itself in conflict with the consciences of its subjects, it must fail to enforce its edicts. Conscience will make men do what armies cannot make them do. The two sections of the Italian are rapidly coming to the two sections of the mics cannot make them do. The two sections of the Union are rapidly coming up to the point where desperate conflict must begin. It is, therefore, time that all parties should unite to remove the disturbing cause. Let slavery be abolished by purchase on the part of the General Government. To this, the slave States cannot reasonably object. If slavery were abolished, we should be all one people, having but the same general interests, and the Union might stand to the end of time. To secure this, it would be worth to make the sacrifice necessary to abolish the same general interests, and the Union might stand to the end of time. To secure this, it would be worth while to make the sacrifice necessary to abolish the

while to make the sacrifice necessary to abolish the only obstacle to permanent union and prosperity.

VII. Knowledge and virtus are essential to the existence of a republic, but slavery promotes ignorance and vice. It throws the free inhabitants too far spart to admit of a common school system, and the poor are not to be educated, and the slaves must be kept in ignorance.

No other bend could hold three millions of people in such degrading bondage. There is no vice which slavery does not generate. In all the slave States, there is not the first sentence of law to secure the right of marriage among more than three millions of people. The most horrible impurities

hence there is reason to believe that the increase of wealth and enterprise resulting from the abolition of slavery would far transcend the sum to be paid for the slaves. Besides, these slave States would have their due proportion to pay for the abolition of perance and violence are prominent fruits of the slave system.

slave system.

VIII. In these respects, slavery is destructive to the best interests of the nation, and endangers the very existence of the government. Whatever sacrifice is necessary to abolish an evil so great and dangerous, should be promptly made. The slave system is one of the strongest obstacles to the propagatem is one of the strongest oostacles to the propaga-tion of a pure Christianity. It takes away the key of knowledge, by which the kingdom of heaven is opened, and it opens every fountain of moral pol-lution to deluge both races. Slavery destroys more souls than any other system of wrong of equal ex-tent. No amount of worldly gains can compensate for the loss of souls. The loss of a thousand miland we list of a consideration that ought to urge all the people term.

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It is a consideration that ought to urge all the people term to urge all the urge all t V. In case of a single foreign invasion, vastly more may be lost by slavery, in life and property, than would be necessary to abolish the slave system, which is creating millions of enemies in the bosom of the nation, and putting it in the power of a foreign nation to form desperate and numerous armies by the slave system, and it would be one of the eign nation to form desperate and numerons armies by the slave system, and it would be one of the within our own limits to destroy life and seize the most glorious achievements of Christianity, and it within our own limits to destroy life and seize the most glorious achievements of Christians, and poperty of the citizens. A thousand millions of would tend greatly to unite Christians that are now property might be destroyed in a single foreign individed. Slavery is a disturbing principle in all the orange of the states to abolish their will all denominations of Christians at once unite white the states to abolish their will all denominations of Christians at once unite will all denominations of Christians at once unite in this great moral enterprise? The can be regenerated while this stronghold of iniquity

that threatens to bring the two sections of the slave into dreadful conflict. A large portion of the slave eral government and the nation than to give a thousaste make slavery profitable by breeding slaves for sand millions for the redemption of more than three States make slavery profitable by breeding slaves for market. This gives an undue increase to the slave population, and hence the imperious demand for love of liberty as has never been given by any namore slave territory. An increase of eighty thousand slaves every year, with an advance upon that increase, must soon fill up an immense territory. It would make this nation the admiration of the earth. It would make this nation the admiration of

They are fast coming up to the point of inevitable destruction, and hence their desperate efforts to despoil foreign countries. Texas has been seized, and Mexico has been depoiled of her territories, and the design is to mitigate these waters of ruin by the slave system and set all free, and enact laws for

over Deity, they would force him to enlarge to would all come to the free States, and on that world for them. While the system exists, the Government and the free States will never find rest. The free States, as a matter of self-preservation, will be go to taking care of household affire, and some enobliged to make resistance. The encroachments of terprising males would go into business for them-The selves, and consequently there would be a demand for ning one half more laborers. Such has been the result of

> Many of their children and relations are there. and the great body of the colored people are there, and they have an affinity for society of their own color. The products of the South are more profitable than those of the North, and, of course, the ble than those of the North, and, of course, the planters would be able to give better wages than the Northern farmers. This would be a strong in-ducement to the colored people to go to the South. And besides these considerations, there is that of And besides these considerations, there is that of cheaper living; the expense of clothing and fuel must ever be much less at the South than at the North. Now, it is the policy of the South to drive out the free colored population upon the free States; but if emancipation takes place, the policy of the South will be to hold up inducements to colored but if emincipation takes place, the policy of the South will be to hold up inducements to colored people to go to the South, because they will be needed there. The result of emancipation will be, that the colored people will gradually tend to the warmer parts of the South, and the white people will gradually recede from the warmer to the cooler parts. Emancipation will greatly lessen the colored population at the North, and that by choice, and not by wrong means.
> 3. Some may object to abolishing slavery by pur-

chase because it would require immediate emancipa-tion. To this it may be replied that immediate emancipation is what justice requires, and is, therefore, best. It is always best to do what is right. If all best. It is always best to do what is right are set free at once, a common school system can be adopted for their education, and the ignorance and adopted for their education. vice resulting from slavery can be speedily abolished. The sense of the wrong endured under the slave system would be removed from the minds cessful revolution against a Government in which are of the enrancipated, and all the inducements to insurthree millions of slaves. A Government that has three millions of enemies in its limits must ever be proportionably weak, and must become still weaker as it attempts to enforce barbarous enactments upon its citizens. One fugitive slave taken from every five miles square of the free States if such could be taken would be removed from the minds of the enrancipated, and all the inducements to insurrection would be removed from the minds of the enrancipated, and all the inducements to insurrection would be removed from the minds of the enrancipated, and all the inducements to insurrection would be removed from the minds of the enrancipated, and all the inducements to insurrection would be removed from the minds of the enrancipated, and all the inducements to insurrection would be removed from the minds of the enrancipated, and all the inducements to insurrection would be taken away. If all are emancipated
ed at once, all can be employed, but if a part are
emancipated at a time, that part will not be employed, and must go to the free States for employment.
A gradual emancipation will force the emancipated
the millions of elaves. A government that has a construction would be removed from the inducements to insurrection would be removed. upon the free States; an immediate enancipation will not only retain the emancipated at the South, but it will open the South for the reception of the colored people of the North. The colored people are better than any other adapted to the cultivation of the warmer paris of the country.

4. It may be urged that to purchase the slaves would be an acknowledgment that they are right-

would be an acknowledgment that they are right-fully held, but this is a misapprehension. It would be an admission of the power to hold them, but not of the right. Most of the abolitionists have contribut-ed to purchase the freedom of slaves, but, surely, they never intended to admit that those whose free-dom was purchased were rightfully held. It was

to purchase that of all.

5. It may be alleged that the purchase of the slaves would create a great monopoly of money; but this would not be so injurious as the monopoly of slaves. The money would enable the planters to give good wages to the emancipated slaves to cultivate the lands well, and to give fair prices for Northern products, and would be a real advantage to the whole country. It will be no disadvantage to the North to have the South grow richer.

There can be availed believed to the state of the

There can be no valid objection to this great enterprise of benevolence to the sighing millions that are bought and sold as the beasts of the field. And the South could not reasonably object to this method of emancipation.

JOHN RANKIN.

Barlow!—p. Z.

THE WEBSTER OBSECULES. (Boston correspondence of the Anti-Slavery Standard.)

WHOLE NO. 1142.

We are full of business to-day, getting ready to bury Mr. Webster in Effigy to-morrow. The day's papers will tell you of the procession that will 'drag its slow length along' through the streets, and also of the profound grief that will fill every heart, and which you cannot refuse to believe on such authority. The Eulogy is to be delivered in Faneuil Hall, which will mourn as much as unlimited black cloth ity. The Eulogy is to be delivered in Faneuil Hail, which will mourn as much as unlimited black cloth can make it. You know that Mr. Everett was first appointed to this task. But his succession to the Secretaryship of State rendering this impracticable, it was offered to Mr. Choate, and refused by him, as the ill-natured world believes, because it was not given to him at first; as, indeed, it should have been. This was more than a thousand pities. It would have well repaid a trip from New York to have seen him tear his hair and spin like a tetotum or a dervise about the platform. He would have resembled 'a monkey in convulsions' (with a small touch of hysterics) more than ever before. These two gentlemen being out of the way, the Eulogy necessarily fell to the lot of Mr. George S. Hillard, really the only other man of the necessary literary and rhetorical abilities, excepting, of course, Mr. Winthrop, who was entirely out of the question in this case, that the Free Soil Exodus of 1848 has left the unlucky Whig Party. It has plenty of money; its coats and hats are unexceptionable; but, with these hree (or four) exceptions, its stupidity is perfectly frightful. Of course, Mr. Hillard does not stand in a line with Mr. Everett or Mr. Choate; but he writes good English, (only rather over-finished and redun-dant in quotation and allusion,) and his delivery is generally liked. His style, too, is eminently suited to the mortuary vein of eloquence, having been exercised in behalf of several deceased friends with

orcised in behalf of several deceased friends with a felicity justly entitling him to the nom de societe of Obitoury Hillard.

There was some talk of dispensing with any military escort, by way of slur upon Military Candidatism; but the services of the Sims Brigade called too loudly for remembrance to be overlooked, to say nothing of the necessity of 'swallow-tailed coats' and cocks'-tails to give variety and life to a procession of black coats. It would have been altogether too bad, had this slight been put on those gallant fellows. They would have been justified in refusing to turn out and help another City Government in an amateur Slave buut. I hope I shall not be violating confidence (especially as the whole affir will be over before this letter appears) if I tell you that they have applied to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society for the Coat which Sims were when he was taken by Marshal Tukey's orders, and which has adorned their Office ever since. We were rather reluctant to trust so characteristic a relic out of our rob them of such a trophy of the only campaign they ever had, or are like to have. So we have let them have it, they binding themselves in the sum of en thousand dollars (the bonds signed by John H. Pearson, and secured by the hypothecation of the

Brig Acorn) to return it in like bag condition, after

the ceremony. It is their intention to have it borne on a lofty staff, as was the turban of the Prophet, inpropriate motto—'Know whether this be your Son's Coat, or no!' It will be a deeply interest-Son's COAT, OR NO! It will be a deeply interest-ing object, from its intimate connection with the Great Seventh of March Speech.—While you must sympathize with the just pride of these fine fellows, when murching under this remembrancer of their glory, you cannot fail to rejoice to hear that justice is to be done to the heroes who really bore the heat and burden of the dark. the Sims Brigade encountered was their exposure, for several successive nights, to incessant Brandy and Water. To be sure, as the Civic Fathers did sup-Water. To be sure, as the Civic Pathers did sup-ply them with wine, too, they might justly receive the further honorary addition of 'the heroes of Brandywine!' But the Boston Police, under the command of Marshal Tukey, were the real heroes of that day, and it is right they should not be for-gotten on this. The whole force, then on duty, armed with the very Whittles served out by the United States, with which they used to be put through their exercise at daybreak, are to be marched in hollow square, as they escorted Sims to the Acorn, with an Ethiopian Minstrel (who has most kindly volunteered his services) in the centre, to represent that aban-doned Traitor, so as to give a lifelike air to the scene. Unless, indeed, (for which earnest efforts are mak-ing.) a real slave can be caught in sesson for the ing,) a real slave can be caught in season for the Celebration. The Managers on this occasion, without regard to expense, have sent to Sivannah, and procured the very Whip with which Sims received 'the usual correction,' in the Jail there, for his attempt to destroy this Glorious Union, and which will be conspicuous in the Procession. The Court House too, is to be again dressed in chains, a delicate and proper compliment to the Compromise Measures and the Memory of their ablest advocate. It is not imthe Memory of their ablest advocate. It is not impossible that, for some reason or other, some of these particulars may be suppressed in the published accounts. So little are newspapers to be relied upon in these days! Fortunate, indeed, are you and Posterity in having a Correspondent who unites to unusual facilities of information, the most scrupilous regard to accuracy, even in the minutest particulars!

We, certainly, have great reason to be thankful that our lot is cast in so very entertaining a part of this funniest of all possible worlds. Only think of living in times when the Duke of Wellington is discovered to have been a Wit, Mr. Webster a Sainl, and that Dutch bastard, Louis Napoleou (who, every-

and that Dutch bastard, Louis Napoleon (who, every-body knows, has not a drop of Bonaparte blood in his veins,) to be the legitimate heir of the Bonaparto this veins, to be the *trigitum te* her of the Bonaparto dynasty! It is not one of the least diverting passages of this our life to read the indignation of the Webster presses at the temperate (though, still, good naturedly exaggerated) characters of Mr. Webster in the English papers. Nothing short of enlogy that would set him above all English Orators, to say nothing of 'all Greek and Roman fame,' will content the maw of these comorants. However, Mr. Velasco (or Alasco) Sargent, the editor of the little Velasco (or Masco) Sargent, the editor of the last Transcript, has put that matter at rest. It seems this sagacious gentleman has, "for the last three years, been a pretty diligent student, for a specific purpose," of ancient and modern orators, and we have his word for it that Mr. Webster don't

Demosthenes or Cicero!

Demosthenes or Cicero!

This, of course, settles the question. He also construs the extravagant hyperbole of Mr. Everett (only to be accounted for by warm personal friendship,) when he classed him as the superior of BURKE?!!!

Will not Milesian impudence and Gascon assurance yield henceforth the palm to Yaukee brass ? Superior to Burke! If he be, it must be as Glover's Leonidas was equal to Virgil.

Leonidas was equal to Virgil.

\*Equal to Virgil! It may be, perhaps;
But then, by Jore, 'tis Dr. Trapp's!'

It must be some very American edition of Burke, published by the Harpies and Brothers, with the best things left on', to which he is superior. I wonder whether this Minute Philosopher of the Transcript did not discover, in the course of his specific studies, that Hemore and Milton must knock under to Juel Barlow i-n. T.

LEMMON AID. BLPHIA M. Lemma having received the \$5,000 for his are, his abandoned the intention of going to MR. BAN. for a garantee that they will manumit the a fifth that they will manumit the a fifth the termination of the legal processes a have been or may be instituted with a view to the relate of Judge Paine's flecision, whenever Post Office cerait can be er. And to AD-St., Haston, them free of sel so to do by three of the subscribers to the may, var.: Judge Paine, Walter R. Jones, and

beliamists, having taken the slaves from Mr. means of deception and fraud, and then days in abusing shose who were contribe up the heavy loss which had been inon Mr. Lemmon by the New York philan thought that a subscription on their part re is head off the Lemmon indemnity, and a fresh opportunities for reviling those whose sheevelence differed from their own. Acform to the control of the control o d \$100 space to the Legmon fund, affords astration of the difference between the bee of the abolition ists and that of the larg-

perion of the community. their benevolence at the expense of their is. Their one idea of philanthropy is, to the Southern people of what constitutes peoply, without any compensation. Their daspisation is admirably suited with this operations. pertains. Their propensity to do liberal others' cost, is only exceeded by their holy others' sins. The slaveholders are so vile, tion of those self-righteous people, that the heration of the slaves.

the contracted, conceited and malignant

the the contracted, conceited and malignant thick are continually seen to actuate these is monopolists of all the rectifude and phisy in the community. Place the majority of sen, from birth, in the slave States, and make the part of their property, and it removes the part of their property, and it removes the sagacity to foresee that they would be the appropriate themselves by liberating slaves, as them away, sheer at the liberality of those prectise the Golden Rule, and raise, in mites PRINTIES Golden Rule, and raise, in as much to support the objects of their pathy, is much more in accordance ositions.—Ution Gazette.

THE SLAVE CASE.

One of the most horrible pieces of cruelty ever perpetrated in a civilized community is about being committed by the abolitionists in this city. The case is no more nor less than robbing an American fam-ily, on their way from Virginia to Texas, of all their property. Two colored women, with their three children, and three colored men, are about being taken away from their misters, and turned out upon the cold charities of the world for support—the wo-men to become dwellers at the Five Points, the children to become thieves, and the men to hang around and get a job here and there, in a strange

TRIBUTE TO THEODORE PARKER. Extracts from an eloquent Discourse by Rev. John

T. Sargent, entitled . Theodore Parker, the Reform Pulpit, and the Influences that oppose it :-

What said the 'Fraternity of Churches,' so called in this city, to your minister some eight years ago, when, by invitation of one of their ministers at large, he entered one of their chapels for the poor What have you on a sabusin; Stand page of the gospel to the poor, —with your infidelity and rancalism? You put in isonardy the interests of our denomination! You

stance, 'Stand back,' and lay aside your office, unless you will say as we say to that heretical preacher, Stand aside; for we are stronger and sounder in the faith, if not kolier, than thou! The result of that known to you. How it thundered and lightened storm of the elements among the timid Unitarians! See how the ark of the Lord in more liberal principles has risen upon the topmost wave, while the frail barks of sectarian bigotry, which opened their batteries against it, have gone or are going down! And now the further consequences of that controversy are here in all the noble words that have been uttered from this pulpit ever since; ely a dollar will they give to save these poor in the rallying of so many kindred spirits and sympathizing sonis around this heresiarch of yours, as he has stood here, sabbath after sabbath, through good report and evil report, diffusing a moral in-fluence which none of his adversaries have been midst, to whom the freedom promised able to gainsay or resist; illustrating so many subjects of practical interest by the wealth of his in-tellect; fulminating a reformatory power, such as no other preacher among us possesses, or pretends to; the 'reform banquets,' then must they also suffer as revolution zing the popular conscience, far and wide, he did, and be discrowned and banished, while the throughout the domains of the Church and State

striking down the standards of all tyrannical usurpations and shaking to their fundations all the nillars tions, and shaking to their foundations all the pillars of a corrupt sectarianism! And, in the firm grasp of such a man, what are all those pillars of a time-serving church? They are as frail as so many reeds shaken by the wind. They are as unsubstantial as the frescoed pillars, painted on these walls behind me. I remember, that, when this controversy between these residences are the second pillars. ing strange ground in regard to this matter,—the freedom of the pulpit! But never mind; mark you my words. This heretic preacher of yours, at the Melodeon, will have but a short time of it in the

As I had no very positive evidence that the person As I had no very positive evidence that the person then addressing me was a miraculously inspired prophet, you may well suppose I was rather slow to credit his prediction. So I said, 'Now let me vaticinate a little. I shall prophesy that in four years, yes, in twice that number, if he lives, that prescher will be found consolidating an influence and an audience such as no other preacher in this city parhans not all the neechers unt together, can city, perhaps not all the preachers put together, can command.' That time has now passed; and I leave t to you, friends, to say which of us prophesied right.

Talk of confining or excluding him by any gates or bars of ecclesiastical jurisdiction! Why, he takes all your gates off the hinges! He marches right up doors as Samson fore away the gates of Gaza on his mighty shoulders! His very inkstand—by the energies which come out of it once a week, like the one which stern old Luther is said to have flung at the head of the devil—is full proof against all infernal agencies. He excommunicates the whole

loud our thanksgiving! The compact nucleus, round which systems grow: Mass after mass becomes inspired therewith, And whirls impregnate with the central glow.

and worth of the impressions he is so diffusing hrough the community, we adopt, without qualification, that glowing apostrophe of Tennyson's:—

It has ever been my opinion that the abolition of sla-It has ever been my opinion that the abolition of slavery could be procured by the General Government, and that to the promotion of the best interest of both the free and slave States. The General Government could make an appropriation of a sum sufficient to enable the slave States to emancipate with convenience, and can authorize the Executive of the U.

any to object. It is but doing upon a large scale what we all do upon a small one. Almost all benev-olent persons do contribute to purchase the freedom

this subject, and it, after sufficient discussion, it shall be deemed proper. I desire that the American Reformed Tract and Book Society will take this ground in its operations for the abolition of the slave system. The Society should adopt whatever plan of action is wisest and best adopted to securing the end. I shall now proceed to offer some reasons why the Government should adopt this plan of abolishing the

II. The General Government has made itself responsible for the whole system. But for the fugitive slave enactments and free States, the slave States could not have retained their slaves. Had it been so that slaves were free as soon as they passed the lines of the slave States, all would have long since escaped from bondage to freedom. The General Government and the free State Governments have so many prison walls high as heaven around the great Southern house of bondage, to hold the wretched captives in; and the whole power of the nation now stands, and ever has stood ready to II. The General Government has made itself recrush any efforts the slaves might make for freedom

lition of the slave system.

III. The General Government can command ample resources to enable it to give, if necessary, a full compensation for all the slaves in the Union. The resources of a republic are in the wealth and in the power of the citizens, and consequently to pay money to the citizens cannot reduce the wealth of the nation. It is but a change of funds. Were it

the nation. It is but a change of funda. Were it to be paid to a foreign country, then it might be oppressive; but as it is a mere change of funds at home, and one that would create in all the slave States a system of enterprise equal to that of the free States, it could not be injurious to the general interests of the nation. It is obvious that such a change would throw open all the slave States to free labor enterprise, and would at once bring more than three millions to buy Northern products. This would tend greatly to enrich every part of the Union. The increase in the value of lands would be immense, and

BOSTON, Dec. 1st, 1852. The funeral solemnities of Daniel Webster, under the direction of our city amborities, took place yesterday. The weather was most favorable, but the procession and ceremonies were far less imposing than on former occasions. The aspect of the city was more like that of a festive holiday. Although black and white cotton was altentfully displayed in some places, both on public buildings and private houses, still it was palpably apparent that the show was got up-to order, and not the spontaneous expression of a mourning community, as it was on The funeral solemnities of Daniel Webster, un expression of a mourning community, as it was or the day of the funeral of Mr. Webster.

Only a few places had attempted any more than racre display of a piece of cotton hung horizontally mere display of a piece of cotton fung horizontary across the houses, but these attempts were lamentably deficient in taste, with a few exceptions. What can one say of the display of a full-length wax figure, with a blue coat on, which was decidedly deficient in its dimensions, and showing a face of wax which was worse than a carricature? South-sea

wax which was worse than a caricature? South-sea Islanders might be pardoned for such a taste, but the refined city of Boston cannot.

The procession was exceedingly meagre, more so than ever before. A few companies of military made up at the show, then came the carriages with the invited guests and the dignitaries of the state and city. Our President elect, Mr. Pierce, was not these searches are the Secretary of State as was announced. e, nor the Secretary of State, as was announce The carriages were followed by persons on foot among whom the Sons of New Hampshire were most numerous. But there was no funeral car, no emblems, even no tolling of bells from any of the

churches.

Fancuil Hall was hung in black; walls, windows Fancuil Hall was hung in black; walls, windows, and every inch of space, except the picture of Healey, which was lighted up, and hung behind the speaker, and the pictures of Washington and Hancock on either side of it; the hall being lighted sparingly by gas. The effect of this arrangement was, to my taste, anything but imposing; it gave an oppressive, close feeling, like going into a cavern.

The eulogy of Mr. George S. Hillard was neat and chaste, but, I think, it is by no means one of his happiest efforts. One feels that his theme is not the central light, like the Corregio picture, from which the near and far off objects receive existence and life.

the near and far-off objects receive existence and life The impression it leaves is, that the speaker has labored hard against inclination or rather inspiration, and that the subject and occasion were not suited to his frame of inited and thought. The introdu tion to Mr. Parker's discourse on the death of the great deceased is grand, compared to it.

There is an anecdote connected with the different mottoes displayed in the windows four weeks ago, on the day of the funeral, which is worth relating. A prominent confectionery shop, in Washington street, wished to have a motto, but the lady proprietress's power of invention was at fault. She su moned her household, who searched through Shakspeare and the Bible, but to no effect. Finally, one of the persons, who is a 'spiritual medium' of the rapping spirits, was called upon to summon the spirit of the great deceased himself, and ask him to give a motto. No sooner said than done; all the persons est round a table, formed a circle, and the spirit acts illy made his appearance, and motto, which was spelled out by the raps, and which was: 'I still will be the guiding star of the nation.' These words were instantly painted in large letters, and displayed in the window the following day

But here is another anecdote of Webster, which has just been told me, and which is worth preserving. has just been told me, and which is recovery was Just before he died, and after his recovery was spaired of, one of his physicians approach side, and asked how he found himself. 'I feel like the Jackdaw in the Church Steeple, was the strange reply. The physician withdrew sadly from the bed side to another part of the room, where some members of the family were standing together, and slinking his head, confessed his apprehensions that the orain of the dying statesman was affected, that the stately oak was perishing at the top. He could see no method in the answer which his question had received. One of the ladies present, who knew Mr. Webster better, did not believe his mind was wanin of the dying statesman was affected, that the dering, and, quietly stepping to the bed-side, asked him what he meant by saying he felt like the jackdaw in the church steeple. 'Why, Cowper; don't you remember?' was the reply. She did remember Cowper's delightful translation of one of Vincent Burges, little ages cavilled. The Jackdaw in the company of the content of the company of the content of Cowper's delightful translation of one of window.

Bourne's little poems, entitled The Jackdaw. I send
you a copy of the verses, which some of your readers
may have forgotten or never read, that they may perceive the perfect fitness and point of the reply:

#### THE JACKDAW.

There is a bird who, by his coat, And by the hoarseness of his note,

Minch be approved a crow;

A great frequenter of the church,

Where bishop-like he finds a perch,

And dormitory too.

Above the steeple shines a plate, That turns and turns, to indicate

From what point blows the whether.

Look up! your brains begin to awim,

Tis in the clouds—that pleases him,

Fond of the speculative height, And thence securely sees The bustle and the raree show, That occupy mankind below, Secure and at his case.

On future broken bones and bruises,

It he should chance to fall, No; not a single though like that Employs his philosophic pate, Or troubles it at all.

You think, no doubt, he sits and muses

He sees that this great round-a-bout, The world, with all its motley rout, Church, army, physic, law, Its custom and its businesses, Is no concern at all of his. And says-what says he ?- Caw !

Thrice happy b'rd! I too have seen Much of the vanities of men;
And, sick of having seen em,
Would cheeriully these limbs resign
For such a pair of wings as thine,
And such a head between 'em.

The subscription paper for a monument and other purposes of Mr. Webster, is still circulating. I understand that the twenty-five thousand dollars, due on a mortgage held by Mrs. Webster on Marshfield have been subscribed and received, but that the design of keeping Marshfield, after payment of all the debts, has been given up as impracticable.

I see that Mudame Sontag gave a great rehears in your city, to which the clergy were invited. That you may understand the object of this pious liberality, you must know that this new feature in securing the attention of the public for public size. the attention of the public for public singers wa first projected in our city, and deserves notice as portion of the history of the humbugs of the day When Madame Sontag first came here, a number of clergymen applied to be admitted to the reheares because their functional position would not perm them to go to a public concert. Thereupon Madam Soning issued invitations to a number of clergyme and school masters to be present at her first re hearsal. A number of the cloth, who had been over ed invitations to a number of clergyme looked, took umbrage at having been excluded, and wrote letters to the lady to that effect. It was there wrote letters to the lady to that effect. It was thereupon decided by her agents to turn this apparent
kindness and piety of the lady to her substantial
advantage. Consequently, it has been agreed that
another grand rehearsal should be given, but on condition that one of the influential clergymen should
make an address at the end of the performance,
which should be printed, and that a Bible should be
presented to her. The names of all the clergymen
had been found out, and the invitation to then said
'that their presence with two of their family was requested.' The Catholic Bishop felt at first offended
and invitation to the presence with two of their family was reand insulted, that he was invited with 'two of I but he was assured that no insult was intend

d, and he might come with two of his friends.

On this occasion 1,400 persons were present, and at the end of the concert, Rev. Dr. Sharp made a touching address, saying that he had never been so deeply moved as by one of her songs, and that he could see only good in such an entertainment, and

could see only good in such an entertainment, and hoped that one day she would sing in the choir of Angels on high. Then the lady kneeled before him and he gave her his benediction, whilst the audience was bathed in tears.

A Bible was to be presented to her, but here there arose first the difficulty, that the Catholics would not write their names in a Protestant B.ble, and vice versa. Hence each gave her a Bible, so that Mad. Sonting got two instead of one, and can now have a choice T a-

You see that the same ceremony has been repeated in your city, so that the effect of it here must have payed so well, that a repetition was ventured on. These contrivances are originated by the agents of the lady, so that she is not to be blamed for it. Life in every branch is but a play on the stage, and this shows you the life of the world of old, when made practical.

Yours, &c., M.

then, and I still hold it to have been true and needed. If I thought his influence now to be as dangerous as it was then, I should say the same now.
But the tide has turned. The intellect, the deter-But the tide has turned. The intellect, the determination, the real life of the day are on the side of freedom. The tide has turned, and from thrice that statesman's former power there could be little danstatesman's former power there could be power there could be provided to all the privileges and immunities of cities of the several States. Yet, in defiance of this plain and positive provision, the property of a man living in one State, is annulled in another, and he is voted to have no privileges and immunities of the could be put and positive provision, the property of a man living in one State, is annulled in another, and he is voted to have no privileges and immunities of the could be put and positive provision, the property of a man living in one State, is annulled in another, and he is voted to have no privileges and immunities put aside. Glad, too, because I am thus spared the sad and trying task of blaming one already forsaken and neglected. Were it but a dog I saw ungratefully treated, I could not refuse my sympathy. How since those conventions in Baltimore, at which all innch more-a man!

future history will point the finger of scorn for, their base desertion of Liberty and Free Speech, I have felt for the statesman now dead, the deepest pity. I would have pitied him had he been the world's worst enemy, for I do not think any man can be bad enough to deserve the ingratitude and desertion of his friends.

No. not one.

I knew before, and have often spoken of the damning sin here, when I have been showing the require-ments of Christ's gospel and our neglect thereof, that no higher principles of justice, freedom, and truth no higher principles of justice, freedom, and truth were allowed in our political life to interfere with expediency and availability; but now I am taught still more. Now I find by the testimony of the presses, by the culogies of the leaders, by their unanimons acclaim of respect and sorrow, that the man their parties rejected because not available, was in their estimation the greatest and noblest and most worthy of the nation's undying gratitude since Washington. I am thus taught by their own confession, that not only principles, but even 'the great, the godlike man, so they call him, must also be totally deserted; left on the strand to die, broken-hearted-a Friends, I did not look for this. Either all that

the greater portion of this nation is now saying and acting, is the blackest hypocrisy, or your two political parties have been guilty of most base ingratitude. Sacrifice a friend, a benefactor to expediency! Oh friends, I speak in the deepest seriousness-yes, sorrow, that anything should make my countrymen so selfish and cowardly. Every bell toll, every minute seinsn and cowardly. Every bell toll, every minute gun, every half mast flig of monraing, bears wit-ness against you. And was I one of that st tesman's family, I should feel that every outward demonstration of respect for his life, and every word of eulogy coming from such friends, was aggravated insult offered to the dead. Opposition from the Abelitionists, rejection by us, might have been looked for. We had never eaten of his bread, or been served by his labors; we had never sent him to fight our battles for us. Opposition and reproof here, was open and mutual. It was manly, even if passionate. But op-position and neglect from friends, and for the mere reason of availability-think of it, and see what your

litics make you do. Thus much, regard for honorable treatment and reverence for the sacred virtue of gratitude force a \*Northern fanatic,' and one wholly opposed to the latter course and character of Webster, to say; this the spirit and word of Christ, which you ask me to speak of here, bid me declare, as a warning against the terrible effect of disobeying any principle, of worshipping expediency rather than the truth. Inis a sin : is ingratitude, whether the one t

whom it is shown be good or bad-and every Christian should sympathize with the victim of though it were the evil one himself. How much more, then, when the sufferer is a tempted, toiling, struggling man, like ourselves!'

#### A STORY OF SLAVERY. Rev. T. W. Higginson, in a call for funds to set

family of slaves at liberty, gives the following touching history. We find it in the Worcester Spy:— About thirty years since, a certain man emigrat-

Like many New England men, he soon became a slaveholder; like many, he took for his mistress one of his slaves. He built a house for her, and visited her frequently. She was an intelligent woman, was well acquainted with his business affairs, and had a al of influence over him.

They had four children—three daughters and a son. He supported them, and treated them as his children; the son was educated for a gunsmith, and He supported them, and treated them as his became quite 'skilful. These facts were generally known in the community where they lived, and these statements, in fact, came from that quarter. It was commonly supposed, however, by those who knew the father, that he had made a will emancipating his children and their mother, and leaving his property to them. The family declared that he intended coming North very soon, to live here with them But he died suddenly (like St. Clair in "Uncle Tom." No will was found .

No will was found!
So far, it is no uncommon series of events, under the peculiar institution. But now comes the startling point. The children and their mother became, of course, the property of the heirs of the father—four distant relatives, residing in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The Southern neighbors were New Hampshire. The Southern neighbors were touched by the circumstances of the case, and represented them to the Northern heirs. The children What said those beirs? They were at their mercy. What said those heirs? They sold the mother and children, separately, at auction

and divided the proceeds! Let me, however, be just to them. Three of the heirs once signed a paper liberating the family. The fourth, who held his share in right of his wife, promised, by his wife's death-hed, to sign the paper. His ised, by his wife's death-hed, to sign the paper. His wife died, and he then refused. The other heirs rielded, made no attempt to redeem the family, and

ook their share of the money.

I have seen that man, whose avarice thus sentence ed to bondage and wretchedness the children of the individual whose property fell strangely into his hands. He bore the ontward aspect of a man, but God had written a terrible retribution upon his shameful lips and downcast eye. I vasited him eighteen months ago, in company with that slave mother, and I never saw any thing more pathetic than the way that base man cowered before the just indignation of that wronged woman. It seemed the foreshandewing of some terrible Day of Judgment, when the black race shall rise up before the Anglo-Saxon, and point the finger of eternal reproach, and say, "Thou art the man!"

Fortunately for this wretched family, they were

eay, "Thou art the man!"
Fortunately for this wretched family, they were all bought at auction by one benevolent man. He bought them in hopes that the heirs might redeem

From the Portland Transcript. THE NEW YORK SLAVE CASE.

You see that the same eeremony has been repeated in your city, so that the effect of it here must have payed so well, that a repetition was ventured on. These contrivances are originated by the agents of the lady, so that she is not to be blamed for it. Life in every branch is but a play on the stage, and this shown you the life of the world of old, when made practical.

THE LATE DANIEL WEBSTER.

Extract from a sermon, recently delivered in Danvers, (Mass.) by the Rev. F. P. Appleton:

'I shall not now speak of Webster, either in culogy or otherwise. But in passing, I may as well make a few remarks needed and applicable at present. My friends, death to me does not after the life, the past life of any man, public or private. Death can thange that. Therefore, my judgment or opin on of any man when dead, is the same as it was when the man was living. Our feelings may change, but the truth is truth still, and forever. I have then, nothing different to say of Webster's life from that which I have before said. When he was alive, I bore my witness against him. He was popular once, I saw his influence leading men away from truth and God, and I told yon it was. My testimony was given then, and I still hold it to have been true and needed. If I thought his influence now to be as dangerous as it was then, I should say the same pow.

What there were transpared to the stage, and shape the decision of Judge Paice, in the case of the slaves brought into the State of New York from Virginia for embarkation to Texas, which the saves brought alone in the case of the slaves brought into the State of New York? from Virginia for embarkation to Texas, which the slowe or regard commotion at the same how the slowe or regard a great commotion at the South; and some Northern journals have 'declared' themselves in a manner, if not very surprising, at the case of the slaves brought into the State of New York? And the slowe agents have we created a great commotion at the source, and the slowe or receive in a manner, if not very surprising t What then is the ground of complaint? point I will quote the 'Richmond Desputch,' as follows:-'The Constitution of the United States ex-

> one meaning—nay, the only possible meaning—on the clause of the Constitution quoted by the De spatch? It is that a citizen of one State removing to, or sojourning in, another State, shall have all the 'privileges and immunities' of the citizens of the State in which he is residing or sojourning. But according to the interpretation of the 'Despatch,' he has the power to bring with him all the privileges and immurities, that is, all the peculiar institutions, of the State from which he comes! Can anything be imagined more absurd? Suprome a citizen of New spatch?" It is that a citizen of one State removing imagined more absurd? Suppose a citizen of New York, removing to Richmond, should say - At York, removing to Richmond, should say—At home, I have the privilege of voting, without being challenged for my name—under the Constitution, I claim that right here. At home, the property quali-I claim that right here. At nome, the property dains fication, in the case of white men, does not exist—I claim that immunity here. Who believes such a claim would not be treated with derision? But let the Despatch answer, if it can, why, on its own interpretation of the Constitution, such a claim should not be allowed. Will it pretend that the clause in question was inserted for the sole benefit of slave holders, and that Northern citizens, travelling South may be proscribed and imprisoned, or in any way insulted and wronged, and no law or Constitution can prevent it? Such a pretence in that quarter, after the exhibition we have had of its profound constitutional lore, would be nothing surprising. In the imprisonment of Northern seamen in Southern ports, such an interpretation is already virtually given to the Constitution. And here let the Despatch have the full benefit of its own doctrine, that man carries with him into another State the privileges and immunities' he enjoyed at home, so that, if he was allowed to hold slaves in his own State, he can hold them in any other State, the laws of the latter State to the contrary notwithstanding. Are not these seamen, black though they are, citizens in Maine and Massachusetts, and exempt from all im-prisonment on account of their color? This 'priviprisonment on account or their color? This privilege' then, they can carry with them to Virginia,
> and the Despatch should be foremost to defend
> them in the exercise of it. Under the true interpretation of the Constitution, their imprisonment is an
> outrage equally gross and unlawful; for the Constitution makes it imperative on Virginia, to grant to ution makes it imperative on Virginia to grant to he citizens of Maine and Massachusetts, not those privileges and immunities they enjoyed at home, but nch as Virginia accords to her own citizens. I where are the men to talk about 'constitutional who have stonned the nation into a moral syncope with their hedlam shouts of 'our glorious Constitu ion-it must be presered inviolate?
>
> Has any one the slightest doubt of the absurdity

of the interpretation put upon the Constitution by us take another illustration, which will, perhaps, renns take another illustration, which will, perhaps, r. nder the point still more clear. We have in Maine a
statute known as the liquor law. By this law, all intoxicating liquors, except under certain specified
circumstances, are outlawed, and the right of property in them is not recognized. In Virginia, there is no such statute. Now, if the interpretation of the Despatch be sound, a citizen of Virginia coming to Mune, may claim the right to hold liquers as property, and dispose of them as such to any extent he may please! Are we prepared to allow such an exposition of the Constitution as this? Does not its folly and absurdity stand out as plainly as the borns ofs in the pictures we sometimes see of the

devil? But to return to the decision of Judge Paine Every man with a particle of candor, or of the con monest intelligence, will admit its constitutionality and if he has the spirit of an American citizen, he will defend it, and rebuke all who do not defend it will defend it, and rebuilding a limit of the Mith what cool impudence the Despatch goes on it say that a citizen of Virginia is voted to have no privileges and immunities in New York! This is say that a citizen of Virginia is voted to have no 'privileges and immunities' in New York! This is of a piece with the rest of its statements. The allegation is simply false. What privileges are denied to the citizens of Virginia? Solely the privilege o holding human beings as property in New York—But the State of New York does not grant this privilege. lege to its own citizens, and therefore is under nobligation to grant it to the citizens of other States obligation to grant it to the citizens of dider States. In granting to Southerners all those 'privilege and immunities' which its own citizens enjoy. New York does no more for the South than the South i willing to do for the North, and faithfully discharge its constitutional obligation. One is almost led to believe the Despatch is either a fool itself, or all it believe the Despatch is either a fool itself, or all its readers are fools. That paper, and all who sympathize with it, will not be long in learning, we apprehend, that slavery is not the Alpha and the Omega of the Constitution—the foundation and the capstone of the Temple of Freedom—including all the world, and 'the rest of mankind,' in its remorseless grasp. Indge Paine, in his decision, has kept the Constitution to the letter, and nobly vindicated its fundamental spirit and principle—the natural right of man to num himself, and to govern himself.

Let the united scorn and executation of a free and freedom-loving people be poured upon the heads of

freedom-loving people be poured upon the heads of those in our midst, who are seeking to betray the Sam son of constitutional liberty into the hands of the plotting Philistines, by lulling it to sleep in the la of the Delilah they call peace! If we are to go of of the Bellian they can peace, we like after right, and principle after principle, in this manner, in the name or reason. I ask, where are we to stop, and where shall we land? Is it not enough that the Shylock with

honor' of Daniel Webster, -- acus it an honor to hor to us? or was it the contrary? -- Did it serve a Fortunately for this wretched family, they were all bought at auction by one benevolent man. He bought them in hopes that the heirs might redeem them—or, rather, he bought the woman; another man paid \$1,250 for the son. Since then, by the noble efforts of the mother and daughters, (aided by one heir, who advanced \$500.) the son has been liberated, and is now in California. But that mother and those daughters are still in slavery.

An effort is at last being made for the release of these women. Of the four heirs, one is poor, and can pay nothing; another (the guiltiest) refuses to do any thing; another promises \$200; the fourth died some years since, leaving \$100 in the hands of a trustee, who is now poor, and utterly unable to pay it, though it may possibly be recovered from a bondsman. The family have been allowed by their master to accumulate \$650 toward their freedom; and there has been subscribed in the neighborhood where the father of these children originated, about \$260. This leaves \$200 to be raised in addition, before the while sun of \$1,400 can be paid; unless (which is improbable) the above bequest be recovered.

# The Liberator, debate, is an excellent speaker -- one who aims to come to the point without circumlocution, and never missed

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, DEC. 10, 1852.

EDITORIAL TOUR.

[CONTINUED.] The principal object of our visit to Pennsylvani was to attend the anniversary of the State Anti-Slavery Society—a Society conducted with admirable odgment, in the best spirit, and never found wanting in the hour of trial. Annually we have looked for the recurrence of this anniversary as the talisman to draw us, with irresistible power, to that section of the moral battle-field, that we might again commune face to face, with as true and dauntless a body of combatants as ever yet struck a blow in the cause of bleeding humanity; but, for three years successively, circumstances had conspired to prevent our attend ance. Formerly, the meeting was regularly held at Norristown, a remarkably pleasant and thriving town, located on the banks of the Schuylkill, about eighteen miles from Philadelphia ; but this year, as well as one or two years previous, it was held at West Chester, some thirty miles from the city. The whole region was new to us, and impressed us very favorably, in the anti-slavery field. She, too, has filled the ed-both as to the fertility of the soil and the beauty of itorial chair of the Freeman, and proved herself to be the landscape. Unwards of a hundred delegates went

coach,' and the cars were a satire upon ' the progres

sive spirit of the age.' Anti-slavery, being always

right, is for 'going ahead,' not regardless of conse-

quences, but duly notifying whatever stands in the

way to 'look out for the engine while the bell rings !'

Three days were occupied in deliberation and disussion; and at their termination, it seemed as though the threshold of the great subject had scarcely been reached-so comprehensive is it, and so wide are its relations. At all such gatherings, the more that is said, the more there remains to be uttered. In such a cruse, the mind grows fruitful and the tongue elogent. To reveal the hideous features of the slave system; to examine and refute the multitudinous objettions to the course of the abolitionists; to expose the duplicity and cowardice, the folly and madness the profligacy and impicty of the enemies of emancipason; to remove the misapprehensions of the honest, enlighten the understandings of the benighted, change the impressions of the prejudiced, soften the hearts of the obdurate, animate the spirits of the desponding; to show how fearfully committed is the religion of the land to the side of the most brutal of all oppressions, what are the doctrines enunciated by the pulpits and upheld by the churches, (with here and there an exception.) respecting the right of the slave to his freedom; to unmask the political demagogaes who are cajoling and plundering the people, and exhibit the rottenness of the great controlling paries; to give credit to whom credit, and honor to whom honor, as well as rebuke to whom rebuke is due; to present for consideration the bloody laws of the South, and recapitulate the daring aggressions of the Slave Power upon the rights and liberties of the North; to trace the withering effects of slavery upon all that belongs to the material interests of the country,-industry, enterprise, wealth and population,and to place in vivid contrast the results of 'free soil, free labor, and free men '; to vindicate the ' higher law of God against the lower law of the Adversarv-&c. &c. &c. ;-to enter upon a task like this rapidly absorbs the longest time that can be allotted to it, on any occasion, and certainly requires no small share of intellectual ability and moral stamina. In fact, there is nothing extraneous to the anti-slavery enterprise in religion or politics, in science or literature, in peace or war, in legislation or government, in things present or things to come, in life or in death, in time or in eternity. Hence it is that the land is shaken by its tread; that its presence, like Banquo's ghost, terrifies the guilty, and will not down at the bidding of any man, party or sect; that its direct consideration, or an incidental reference to it, is compatible with almost every occasion; that other movements, for the time being, are dwarfed by its immense magnitude, and possess far less of vitality and interest 4 .bar ir rightfully assumes to be of paramount im-

portance. There never has been such a struggie for the rights of man in any age of the world-one so practical in its bearings, so impartial and universal in its application, so peaceful and magnanimous in its disposition, so imbued with love to God and love to all mankind. It is neither sectional nor geographical, neither American nor African, neither for one race nor for another, but for all. It is commensurate with the widest signification of Christianity, and indissolubly connected with the redemption of the

The Annual Report of the Society was a document evincing much labor as well as ability in its preparation. It was largely occupied with references to the numerous scenes of thrilling Interest, connected with the attempted enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, which had transpired in Pennsylvania during the past year. Its tone was calm, yet resolute; its spirit hopeful; its evidence of the growth and power of our secred cause of a highly encouraging character.

A long and well-considered series of resolutions presented by the business committee, elicited very general discussion, in which we participated, as far as a very severe attack of influenza permitted us to utter an audible sound. It was peculiarly trying to our feelings to be suddenly caught in this manner, when we never had a stronger desire to be in voice, both in regard to public speaking and to private social intercourse; and this hoarseness clung to us not only during the remainder of our sojourn in the State, but some time after our return home; so that we votedunanimously - to consider our visit measurably failure, and that, Deo volente, we would try to make i up at no distant day. However, there was no lack of a mighty change in public opinion concerning the fund able speakers, or of good speaking, at these meetings.

General Agent of the Society, acquitted himself on the occasion, as he siways does, admirably. Rare good sense, sound judgment, clear discrimination well-chosen language, an earnest and sincere manner, all combine to make him a most acceptable speaker. His style is eminently persuasive and soundly argumentative. Unfortunately, he has a very poor opinion of his talent for public speaking-and a very erroneous one, too-and this often keeps him from the plat- Japan as friendly in its aims and objects, and declared form when he should be upon it, and makes him (what it is very hard to believe) that the United States silent when he ought to speak. His fidelity to the entertains no designs against Cuba; but that, on the anti-slavery cause, since his espousal of it in the contrary, the President should regard its incorporat freshness of his manhood twenty years ago, has been into the Union, at the present time, as fraught with seri His name stands recorded among those which were in 1833, and sent forth to the nation; and none deever borne a spotless character, and is greatly beloved by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances, Happy and blessed pre-eminently in his domestic re lations, long may his valuable life be preserved, and also that of his excellent companion

CYRUS M. BURLEIGH is too well known in the lec turing field to need special commendation. Though still young in years, he is old in the service, and he ned a large amount of labor, in a disinterested and self-sacrificing spirit, having encountered no small on Thursday next, Dec. 16th. It is a labor of love of share of contumely and peril, and met unflinchingly the ladies of the Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle in behalf all forms of opposition. He is an able debater, and makes his appeals effectively both to the understandciences of his hearers. On various easions, he has had the editorial management of the Pennsylvania Freeman, and acquitted himself in a very

The present editor of the Freeman, OLIVER JOHN-

t, who wastes no smmunition, who not only knows when to speak, but also when to stop, (a rare quality!) and who is 'familiar with every rope in the ship.' Among the earliest to avow himself an abolitionist, he has ever been among the truest of the true to his profession-remarkable for his sagacity and in sight, and abundant in labor and self-sacrifice.

Of LUCRETIA MOTT we have already spoken.

model woman' in every thing, she is peculiarly ac-

ceptable as a public speaker. For many, years a dis-

tinguished preacher in the Hicksite Society of Friends.

she never fails to make a deep and salutary impression upon the minds of her auditors. Laboring under the effects of a severe cold at West Chester, she was not able to participate in the discussions as freely as usual but the words of wisdom and goodness that fell from her lips, on that occasion, will long be remembered Many Guew, of Philadelphia, made two or three finished speeches, of a high moral tone,-command ing, as she never fails to do, the fixed attention of the necting, and deepening the profound regard which is to widely cherished for her. With a mind as clear as ervatal, a heart responsive to all the appeals of suffer ing humanity, a spirit of exalted purity, and a ready command of thought and language, she lacks nothing but bodily vigor to make her one of the best lecturers admirably qualified for the station. from Philadelphia, but the train proved to be a slow

It is worth a journey from Boston to West Cheste tany time, to see and hear our quaint, strong-minded, clear-headed, great-hearted friend, Thomas Whitson -a man of no pretence, self-educated, in whom is to be found what Burns calls the pith o' sense' in full measure, profound and almost infallible in his intuitions, and with more ideas than be can readily find language to express. We first became acquainted with him at the National Anti-Slavery Convention held in Philadelphia in 1833, of whose memorable · Declara tion of Sentiments' he was a signer; and if there b one human being on earth whom we love and respect and upon whose unfaltering adhesion to the anti-sla ery cause we rely, it is THOMAS WHITSON.

The presence and speeches of Lucy Stone, of Mas achusetts, did much to enhance the interest of the occasion; and she had reason to feel highly gratified and greatly encouraged by the very favorable impression she made. At the close of the anniversary, she delivered an address on the subject of Woman's Rights to an overwhelming house; but as we left the place that day, we were not able to be present. From the encomiums we afterwards heard bestowed upon it, we doubt whether on any occasion an assem bly was ever more completely captivated. As a preof of its power, upwards of thirty dollars were contribued on the spot, to sid her in her mission of liberty and equality. 'If I had had no money in my pocker,' said enthusiastic listener. 'I would have given her my coat!' Yet it was no attempt simply to please on the part of the speaker; she was fearless and uncompromising in the enunciation of her principles, and strong

in her reproofs.

The colored population of our country, whether bond or free, had an eloquent representative and advocate at this anniversary, in the person of Robert Punvis, a gentleman of the most polished manners, the noblest aspirations, and the highest moral worth. In all that constitutes true nobility of soul, he has very few equals among the twenty-four millions of the American people. A signer of the Declaration of entiments' in his youthful days, he has grown with the growth of the anti-slavery cause, and watched its progress with a vigilance matched only by the courage with which he has at all times defended it. His appreciation of the labors and sacrifices of the abolitionists is grateful in the extreme, and his discrimination between those who claim to be the friends of the slave, as to the spirit by which they are actuated, has had almost an omniscient quality about it. Fitted to adorn the highest station in society, no marvel that the Colonization Society, which denies to him a rightful inheritance in the land of his birth, and seeks to banish him to the coast of Africa, excites his profound ontempt and utter abhorrence. On that point, his feelings are keenly susceptible.

WILLIAM II. Torr, of Albany, another highly accomplished colored gentleman, was also present, and ably exposed the iniquity of the colonization scheme, and proved himself to be 'every inch A MAN.'

Au Essay on the Trial by Jury. By Lysander Spoor er. Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill-1852, pp. 224.

This is a large and handsomely printed pamphlet and the subject of it one of transcendant importance to the rights and liberties of the people. Mr. Spooner in his various publications, has shown himself to posess a mind of much originality and indepen well as very considerable legal ability, which uses for the promotion of justice and humanity is their widest application. In this work, it is his ob ject to prove that, in criminal cases, it is not only the right and duty of juries to judge what are the facts what is the law, and what was the moral intent of the accused; but that it is also their right, and their pri mary and paramount duty, to judge of the justice of the law, and to hold all laws invalid that are, in their opinion, unjust or oppressive, and all persons guiltless in violating or resisting the execution of such

In these days of judicial usurpation and popular se vility, these declarations may seem to be highly extrav agant; but whoever will look at the evidence collected by Mr. Spooner to sustain them, and intelligently trace the origin and design of the Trial by Jury, will find difficult to doubt their soundness. They constitute th only bulwark of safety to the people against the er croachments of the government, and ought therefore he clearly understood and courageously carried out.

This pamphlet has cost much labor of research, an s destined, we think, to do something toward effecting tions and limitations of government. Some extract JAMES MILLER McKim, the amiable and efficient designed for our present number, we are obliged to de fer till next week. Buy the pamphlet, and read it.

CONGRESS-THE MESSAGE. Congress was organi ed on Monday last, and forthwith proceeded to business The message of President FILLMORE was presented and read, in the usual manner. It is unpretending i style, and pacific in its spirit, and has some merit o the score of brevity. It represents the expedition t without shadow of turning '-fixed as the North star. ous peril.' There is something significant in the words, 'at the present time.' Are they used deceptive appended to the Declaration of Sentiments' adopted ly, or to lull suspicion? Our commerce is declared to be in a prosperous condition. The total value of ex serves to be held in higher remembrance. He has ports, during the year ending 30th June last, was \$209,573,222, and of imports, \$212 502,744. There has been a diminution in the Post Office revenue, but the President wisely discountenances any increase in the sistage. Nothing is said about compromises, saving the Union, or the duty of catching fugitive slaves-the successor to Mr. Fillmore having been already chosen

LEOMINSTER FAIR. We invite the attention of al friends of the anti-slavery cause, resident in the vicinity of Leominster, to the Pair to be held in that town n Thursday next, Dec. 16th. It is a labor of love of of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society; and w hope that it will be cheerfully and generally respon ed to. Their notice appears in another part of our paper, by which it will be seen that Lucy Stone wil speak, in the course of the evening, to the company assembled on that occasion. The ladies have expressed the hope to see many friends from the neigh-

A POLITICAL SAINT PROBED. BY SHARPSTICK. No sooner does a prominent man die in those tan

than the cherus of praise rings from pulpit, your orator. His character may be as black and man a charcoal-render's frock; but so active and to are his culogizers and excusers, that they make an pear to ordinary eyes as white and milleries h pear to ordinary bride's sain rose.

dispel the cloud of false and empty adulation by sign so many minds are deluded, I desire, Mr. Elect. privilege of discussing two points in reision is he jel Webster's merits and demerits-points which he never been sufficiently brought out by 137 wing. speaker, to my knowledge. 1st. Mr. Webster was placed under greate men lst, air. Western hillity to God and his fellow-beings by the passes

of greater gifts than other men. Let me special of greater goes addition to the parable in Matt. 25:14-25, is in addition to the parameter my idea. John he as purpose of the talents, David five, and David talent, James two talents, David five, and David to ty. John buries his talent in the earth; June 14 David double theirs by wise, careful use; bu base perverts, abuses, and squanders his marnismens. ers. When summoned to a reckoning by the House, Master, he cannot return even what he had in he gin with, like John; much less can he show a than fa'r, profitable record, like James and David, Kir the question comes up-Shall Daniel be wilevant u a 'good and faithful servant,' and granted a full pa. a 'good and the 'joys of his Lord,' merity bens he was created more capable than his felow arran Shall he be exalted shove all the rest, she he ka sunk himself below all the rest by discreeful sid dishonest acts performed toward the mi of his cireer ? I don't know but such a plan will be paped in the next world : most religious sem beire in a God foolish and inconsistent enough to make a rule of rewards like this. But real Christianity, justice, derewards like time. Due real community, pour, de-cency and common sense, all loudly-protes again these earthly attempts to transmortify such foil his ous, gigantic sinners into pure,larely, acceptable una 2d. The pretence is set up that Webster's lead a a 'national loss'-which I deny. He was pro-

statesman for the mass of the people, but only it so

torney for a class. He was induced to go to Coppus

from Boston, in 1823, by the direct important of

the nabobocracy of that city. He pocketed for the last eleven years of his life, an annual pender of \$6,000 from State street and Wall street, and in 1839 the same localities shelled out to him a 'detein' (this word ought to be spilled her-i-he) of \$11.50 more. And ably and gladly did he do the wat of his employers. When they wanted free troby he argued for that policy with all his might-when protection suited them better, he was strengous to her that system adopted. When the U. S. Bink wa their favorite engine to make money by, he was in stoutest defender-when they ro longer exted lorsick an institution, he said it was 'an obsolete bles. When they desired lasting peace with Great Britis as a means of helping on commerce, he regotiat the treaty of Washington-when they coveted Peru vian guano at the cost of war, he maintained es right to take as much of that commodity as we pleased. When they felt wrathy at having been overreached, politically and financially, by the Sout, Webster hurled burning words at the man-husting woman-flogging, cradle-plundering borde that me us-when this identical horde and his lucre-puis "bosses" formed an alliance, and passed wited exutes, he was the zealous advocate of their just is quity, and roamed through the land beliaving ben every whisper of a 'higher law.' He ones defined that the chief end of government was the protein of property, and this abominable sentimest a fa key-note of his whole official life, fully enhant the zig-zag, right-about-face movements I have be tailed. Whatsoever path his driry, Mamme, rde ed him to pursue, he instantly took up his he's march for; sometimes leaping from one put to another quite diverse so suddenly as to make em li own friends' heads swim. How preposterous his t claim the qualities of lofty statesmanch be in whose first principles and whose whole confer can be gauged by the diameter of a dollar! Se that he loved wealth so very much as an ent's to pamper his 'lusts of the flesh' he sold himely be the truck horse of party and the bond-simi capital. Our · lords of the loom and · lords at lash,' whose cruel plots Webster sidel with a i energy, may well mourn his death. But they numerically a small part of the nation; and the middling class, which forms the nation, wall throw many votes for him when living, and rill drop many tears for him when dead.

ABOLITIONISTS OF WORCESTER NORTH The Executive Committee of the County 1.55 ciety have employed the Rev. William R. Sm spend a few weeks, and longer, if funds on les tained, in lecturing in the various towns is the Sar of Worcester county, to try to awaken the ship energies of the professed friends of the same ula vert to the cause those who have near gon spi penitence for any of their pro-slavery size. Edit our lecturers have confined their labors to called ly to the cities and larger towns, learing and mising fields of labor in the small rillight, Briss the gospel of anti-slavery has never yet ber preed. In such places, there are many of the los farmers of the country, who have never heard in ful appeal for the suffering slave in their life. propose to have brother STONE hold meeting pain to the quarterly meeting at Westminser, min distely succeeding in the towns of Westmann, in bardston, Rutland, Princeton, Sterling, Louis Lunenburg, Templeton, Gardner, Peeress. perhaps in some other towns. Many of he seed will probably be held in school rooms and desire the outskirts of the town, where the come ple' will hear him gladly. Let the friends of their in each town visited by our lecturing aged, gate rangements for, and attend all the meeting, as that all families in the district are kindy juris attend. . Go out into the highways and height compel them to come in, that my house may be is the direction of our Lord and Master. Let the hearty co-operation of all the true friends all dom, and we doubt not this arries of letters meetings will result in the conversion of sast and women, at least, to the cause of the downer. JOSHUA T. EVERETL For the Change and the lost.

EVERETTVILLE, Dec. 6, 1852. DEATH OF JUDGE APLIN. WILLIAM APLIN died on Sunday marine, 5th, in the 65th year of his age, after a fer his ness, with severe suffering, which he here fortitude and resignation. Our friend and their friend had been many years an uncompressing in the various reforms of the age. Here years since, one of the Justices of the Lord of the many years are good to the lord of the same of the Justices of the Lord of the Justices of the Lord of the Justices of the Lord of the mon Pleas for the county of Providence, and S quently for many years a member of the Committee of this city. He espoused the long cause about 1836, and from that, som cabs Anti-Savery and Peace causes; was President State Temperance Society in 1839. He steps principles of the Peace Convention held in July 1838, was a fearless defender of primitire Convention, and for several years a steady attendant with the principle of the Peace Convention held in July 1838, was a fearless defender of primitire Convention to the Peace Convention held in July 1838, and July ministry of our revered friend and broker. ministry of our revered friend and brown.

Cheeny, at Olneyville, walking more that its simost every Sunday. He told ma that in the last, he attended every Sunday, except on. 1851, he attended every Sunday, except on. left a wife and two sons, a brother and two to mourn his loss, and many friends, who is adopting his general sentiments, greatly established him for his highly uncompromising that are Providence, Dec. 5, 1852.

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A series of he auspices tre Soil part rized by grea etly or ind he application pon the fai Among th President red as a r Resolved. Resolvent, cratic parties lebase and mong us you usely recogn les, and sha praitor, a hiss sance, the off Resolved, see need no he represent lemiration at tice and Hurgotes are the

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A. S. Se-Stoxy is an be ob-the North e slorping , and con-

LIMINED FRIEND GARRISON: During the past few weeks of a temporary sojourn Daries the part I have been somewhat an observer secrets, which, though in many respects but ste nevertheless connected with the elevation of of Americans generally; and as such, their reart, I trust, secure an insertion in the Liberator. A see of public meetings has been held, under surples of colored citizens ranking with the he surprise of These gatherings have been characand by great enthusiasm, and a willing ear for any grand stranger present whose voice could aid, dior indirectly, the cause of human freedom h in the main intended as political meetings terry phase of an oppressed people's enlargement is orator, and fervid, heart-stirring eloquence in esplication of home truths, caustic denunciations lang delinquence, and warm approval bestowed sithful, severally struck those chords, physing among the audience, have not yet and to bring forth abundant fruits.

Presidential and State elections, the following red as a nucleus :-

geolyel, That as the Whig and so-called Dem Belief, that as the wing and so-called Demo-ce parties of this country are endeavoring to crush, as and dehumanize us as a people, say man agus roting for their respective candidates, virrecognize the righteousness of their princi-and shall be held up to public reprodution as a y this ing and a by word, a pest and a nuihe off scouring of the earth.

seed to enlegy—they stand out in hold relief, as seed to enlegy—they stand out in hold relief, as superschalaires of principles which command the section and support of every lover of Truth, Jusntion and support of every lover of Truth, Jus-Is focusing the first resolution, much sensitive

gas manifested by a few voters who were still saided to the two great pro-slavery parties. (Thank fol, there were but a few so recreant to their highat daty!) The blended powers of argument and green were levelled at these men, who seemed to estituter duty to espouse the cause by which her est and drink.

The second resolution concentrated the remarks o our speakers, and when the names of prominent bety candidates were mentioned, they were receivwith prolonged and deafening applause. Aside the associations surrounding them as candidates, were remembrances of specific acts by certain sidusls, which became signals for renewed plau-MALE Was cheered as the eloquent and and streets for the defence in the trials of the aland Shadrach rescuers; CHARLES SUMNER for his extends and learned argument before the Suprement such of Massachusetts, contending for equal school gets of colored children. The old war-horse, Josu-IL Smotnes, for his bold defiance of the slave emission in Congress, was gratefully remembered, s were many others.

The disaffection of the colored citizens of New Bedici towards Horace Mann, on account of some re zeks of his construed by them as favoring our exparation to Africa, dil not materially detract from his gata of applause; for though there were those who fired such an inference could be drawn from his letter to the colored citizens of Ohio, yet the mass had too much confidence in his profession and practice to belere him guilty of that sin justly regarded by colored Americans as unpardonable. Opposition to the Ameran Colonization Society is and ever should be a mos stal el ment in the creed of colored Americans; and se cannot too icalously watch the sources from whence those influences emanate, corrupting public satiment-though in the exercise of this duty, we may sometimes tail to discriminate between fidelity saur cause, and prematurely charging upon individals a positive dereliction from truth and duty. Our uplant friends at New Bedford have at least this perit, that their failing (if one) leaned to Freedom's

Regarding the Free Soil party as an off-hoot from he old pioneer anti-slavery tree, the meeting unaninously adopted a resolution of unwavering confidence is the efforts of William Lloyd GARRISON, and of sincere esstitude to him and his noble coadjutors, inwiking their continued warfare upon American sla

Lewis Hayden said he was happy to notice several tlergymen present, whose co-operation in this department of anti-slavery labor was in strong contrast with the conduct of the main body of their ministerial brethren among the dominant class. He regretted that truth demanded the confession, that even among colored clergymen were to be found those who sistain ecclesiastical relations wholly inconsistent with their position as aspiring leaders of an oppressed

Rebert Morris, Esq., cautioned the people against he proposed plans of the American Colonization Socity and the Ebony Line of steamers. He also spoke of the operations of the Fugitive Slave Law, alluding is recent decisions pro and con, and occasionally indulged in some graphic sketches of the Shadrach

Robert Johnson expressed his concurrence in the prayer offered at the opening meeting, that every tolared man would be sure to pay his taxes, and not farego the opportunity, as he had done for some years ther being eligible; but he now rejoiced in the right of a citizen, and would always exercise it. The Free Democratic party, he believed, would exert a power fal influence for the slave's emancipation. Correcting himself, he recalled the appellation. Our brethren at the South should not be called slaves, but prisoners

Rev. J. C. Bernan, of Connecticut, congratulated ha brothren of the old Bay State that they could enby the elective franchise—a right denied seven thouand ritizens of his native State, the land of blue has and steady habits.' He narrated, the fact that ha father, when presented with his manumission pajers, was asked what name he had selected. He re-Fird, that he had always loathed slavery and wanted he a man; hence he adopted the name of Be-man. He (the speaker) had inherited from that father s turning desire for the elevation of his oppressed Statrymen here, on American soil, and was unalterably hostile to the American Colonization Society. Ber J. B. Smith, of Rhode Island, recounted some

acidents of his early life, which he said he held in andring remembrance. He alluded especially to the energing efforts of his father and uncle to burst the thins of slavery. His father took him by the hand, ted on leading him from a master's domain, made him terr that he would never be a slave. They were passed by an armed posse with bloodhounds, and in allempting to ford a river rather than surrender his iberty, his life was sacrificed by a rifle shot from his criles pursuers. That scene was even now vividly before him. He believed that resistance to tyrants es obedience to God, and hence, to his mind, the thy drawback to the matchless Uncle Tom of Mrs. Store was his virtue of submission to tyranny-an ethibition of grace which he (the speaker) did not

William J. Watkins eloquently enforced the duty every colored voter to sustain the Free Soil party, then the most strenuous exertions of pro-slavery men were lavishly contributed to its defeat. It was tureancy in any colored man to be lukewarm during the contest. It had always been his pride to do attle for the right-a duty he learned from William Lloyd Garrison, who, on his liberation from a Balti are prison, where he had been confined for his deon to the anti-slavery cause, met him (the speak er then a boy five years old, at his father's house and told him to be always an abolitionist. In the ight of that instruction he had ever endeavored to it, and hoped to be faithful to the end.

Rev. James E. Crawford, of Nantucket, said he sp-

THE COLORED CITIZENS OF BOSTON. | preciated the importance of remembering the slave at the ballot-box and sized slavery experience where it had been signally effica cious. He would not, however, regard politics as ar end, but merely as a means for securing a certain good. He would have them ever keep in mind, that moral power was a more exalted and positive lever for promoting the anti-slavery or any other good cause. He expressed, in substance, the sentiment of Mrs. Child, that he who gives his mind to politics sails on a stormy sea, with a giddy pilot. He informed the audience that he dated his conversion to antislavery from October 21st, 1835, when, landing from shiphoard, and walking up S ate street, Boston, he suddenly encountered that mob of gentlemen of property and standing, who, with a rope around Mr. Garrison's neck, were bent upon his destruction. On learning that it was for words and deeds in behalf of the enslayed colored man, his heart and soul at that moment became fully committed to the cause for which our noble advocate was so near sacrificing his

Wm. C. Nell remarked, that in behalf of 428,000 nominally free colored Americans, and nearly four millions of chattel slaves in these United States, he could not but commend those who exercised the elective franchise in favor of liberty. Remembering that in Pennsylvania that right had been stolen from her 52,000 colored citizens, and that in several States, falsely termed free, it was restricted to property qualification, and in others absolutely denied, he rejaiced that to day it was our untrammeled right, in the old Bay State, and that its influences were felt not only in commingling with other citizens at the polls, but in every sphere of society.

But there were other ways of advancing the antislavery cause than at the ballot-box; and he concurred with other speakers in reference to the women. who he regretted were yet denied their right to vote, but their means of appeal to husbands, fathers and brothers, intelligently directed, were various and allpowerful. The emuncipation of 800 000 slaves in the British West Indies was mostly attributable to the women's petition, two miles and a quarter long, which, as declared by members of Parliament, could no longer be resisted.

Among our white fellow-citizens participating, Dr. James W. Stone and Hon, Anson Burlingame were most prominent. The latter created much enthusiasm by his eloquent effort. He thought that the heroic, courageous and romantic escape of William and Ellen Craft from slavery had not its analogy in history and that their refusal to retreat from the city, when hunted by the hounds of power, that others might be inspired by their example, was worthy of everlasting praise. He expressed the hope that when Thomas Sims should again fly for freedom, thousands of oth ers might find it with him. After submitting an instructive narrative of the power wielded by the slave oligarchy over the tame and subservient North, he besought the colored citizens to remember that they too were a power on earth here in Massachusetts.

The first opportunity of hearing Rev. J. W. Loguen, of Syracuse, occurred at the conclusion of these meetings, and it was a treat which will long be remembered. His recital of the Jerry escape, and the reciprocal expressions between him and some of the gitires' Home. lookers-on at the Shadrach rescue, clicited responsive cheers which made the welkin rings and constituted have groaned in spirit to witness.

Boston has indeed figured rather conspicuously in the history of fugitive slave cases. August 4th, 1836, two slaves of John B. Mocris, of Baltimore, were spirited from the Supreme Court in Boston - mainly through the prowess of a few colored women; the memory of which deed is sacredly cherished and eral places, have said, 'No more clothes,' In Col transmitted to posterity. Sheriff Sumner-the honored father of Charles Sumner, whose impulses for freedom are a choice inheritance-was severely censured because he did not prevent their escape; an undertaking which those who were present knew he would not if he could. The stirring events connected with the Latimer war, the hunting of William and E'len Craft, the escape of Shadrach from the lion's den, and the unparalleled excitement of Thomas Sims's arrest, are each so many eloquent themes of appeal for renewed exertions in freedom's cause.

Charles Lenox Remond followed, in one of his felicitous speeches, during which-though careful to note the improving signs of the times-he felt called upon to enumerate various short-comings on the part of residents in Boston, the capital of the old Bay State, who, considering that fact, did not occupy so high an anti-slavery position as the emergency loudly demanded.

eetings, but the foregoing must suffice. The position of the colored citizens of Boston is in many features a peculiar one; for while with truth it can be said that they enjoy certain facilities denied to their brethren in nearly all other sister cities, yet the extremes of equality and proscription meet in their case, as indicated by the pro-slavery School town in the State, colored children have free access to the district schools, here they are debarred that right. To such an extent have the feelings of a large majority been outraged in this matter, that Boston is fast losing many of her intelligent, worthy, aspiring citizens, who are becoming tax payers in adjoining loca'ities, for the sole advantage of equal school rights. These rights are fully appreciated, and with a result which the annual report of the Cambridgeport School Committee of last year testifies to as follows :-

'In the Broadway Primary School, a singular fact was noticed; namely, the mixture of four different races amongst the pupils—the Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic, Celtic and African. But by the influence of the teachers and of habit, there exists perfect good feeling among them, and there is no apparent conscious ness of a difference of race or condition.'

Two independent schools are now supported by parents in the city, rather than send their children to continued protest. How much longer such a state of things will exist, who can tell?

But though this incubus yet hears upon the progress of society, there are many visible signs of improvement in other departments. A few evenings caused by the Rev. gentleman himself, assisted by his since, it was my privilege to meet a company where wife and the junior editor. Mr. B., in the true style happened to be present one young man upon whom had been conferred the degree of Master of Arts, he ed the reading of the resolutions, insisted, then and having passed through a course of theology, and be- there, on taking the names of the officers, preparatory, ing now engaged in reading law, with a prospect of he said, to their prosecution for holding what he was an early admission to the bar of one of the Western pleased to call an 'illegal meeting.' He also took States. In conversation with him were two young copy of the resolutions, in order that agents of the physicians, one just graduated from Dartmouth Col- Refugees' Home and almoners might have materials lege, the other a student at Bowdoin, having perfect- with which to work against the framers of the same ed his medical education by three years' attendance at The people were told by the younger editor that they the hospitals in Paris. These gratifying features are should sanswer elsewhere'; and when reminded that multiplying much faster than many believe. In vari- he was disturbing the meeting, and might have to go ous cities and towns may now be found those Home out, unless more observant of others' rights, like a Circles, where mental and moral worth, genius and chivalrous Ken'uckian, Mr. Bibb 'motioned,' and callrefinement lend their charms, in giving to the world ed out, 'I dare you to do it.' Fearing that the reso assurance that, despite accidental differences of com- lutions would disappear mysteriously, as did one pass plexion, here you behold a man, there a woman, competent to fill any station in civilized society. It was my intention to have alluded to the vocal and

instrumental concerts of the Excelsior Glee Club, and to the elecutionary and musical juvenile exhibitions, under the management of Miss Washington; also, to the interest manifested in a recent course of physiological lectures, volunteered by Dr. Archibald Miles ; but enough has been detailed to show that the colored citizens of Boston are improving in some degree, though not so fast as their most sanguine friends

with increased faith in the 'good time coming.' I to subserve their best interests by exposing in quity they proceeded in good order, and ratified, by an unanimous 'Aye,' the resolutions discussed. remain, Faithfully yours,
Boston, December, 1852. WM. C. NELL

'AID TO PUGITIVES IN CANADA.' WINSOR, [Canada West,] Nov. 23, 1852. TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR :

DEAR SIR-In your paper of Dec. 29th, you were pleased to ask certain questions for the information of friends of the fugitive, which we will endeavor to anwer to the best of our ability. You further say We do not believe the article in question (which urports to be the proceedings of a meeting of the plored citizens in Winsor, Canada West) is to be regarded as the voice of the fugitives in Canada in eneral.' The reasons given, at length, for so thinkng, are the legitimate conclusions to be drawn from he information you have received; but, Sir, we think you have been wrongly informed, in some respects. 1. The resolutions passed at that meeting expres

he voice of nine-lenths of the fugitives in Canada, and therefore can be said to express the general sentiment. Of the thirty thousand colored people in this Province, several thousand have never been slaves, and yet there is greater unanimity on all questions affecting them, as freemen, here, than persons here will admit, whose interest it is to conceal the real sentiments of the people.

2. The friends of the fugitives, who live in large owns, invariably recommend the agricultural disricts, as the certainty of a profitable and prompt return for labor is in favor of those districts, and if persons are industrious, there is nothing to prevent their getting a footing and a fair start, in a very short time Did space permit, some interesting facts might here be given of the prices paid laborers, at present, in the agricultural districts.

8. Canadians are generally benevolent, and alhough there is much destitution smong newly ar rived fugitives, both from the far South and the victims of the Fugitive Law who have to leave the North without previous notice, their wants are met by the fugitives and friends generally, and in a short time they answer, in turn, to the appeals made by those of more recent arrival.

Of the many persons who have come to the country since the passage of the Fugitive Law, few have been helped from the profuse liberality of friends in the States. Every almoner acting singly, or not answer able to an association, is an umpire as irresponsible in his own estimation, as is a Commissioner appointed to decide in a slave case; and in giving his decision as to the claims of a fugitive on his stock of clothing. money, &c., often acts with as little justice. In such cases, (more frequent than otherwise,) the fugitive is sent away empty, his wants to be met by other fugi-

4. Winsor is a small village, situated in a well cul tivated agricultural district; and the meeting in ques tion was acknowledged, by all, to be the largest ever held within doors by colored people. The town of Sandwich, three miles distant, and the country around Sandwich, were well represented. The fact that ir this district the effects of begging, both in the opera tion of the Refugees' Home, and the distribution of old clothes, are painfully visible, had due weight with the meeting, and we trust it will have with the friends in New England, after they shall have become ac quainted with them in detail, and especially the Fu-

Fugitives say their opinions should be regarded little, seeing they are the ones to be benefitted, and a scene which slaveholding Commissioners would are generally opposed to the scheme; and much in dignation is felt that one man, purporting to be o their number, should endeavor, by all the arts at hi command, to prevent their voices being heard on the question.

Meetings have often been held to discountenance begging. The people of the county of Kent, in sevchester, Amherstburg and other places in this county. (E-sex.) they have said the same. In Colchester they were unanimous against the system, the favora ble notice of the Refugees' Home in the report by Mr Thompson, being merely the opinion of Rev. G could not accomplish if he would, and believed he Thompson, that is, not at all connected with their meeting. In the town of Chatham there has also been an outspoken expression of hostility to the Home, and the feeling increases with a true under standing of the scheme.

The meetings noticed above have been given to th public through anti-slavery papers in the States, bu such meetings are seldom reported in the paper print ed here, and said to be the 'Voice of the Fugitive,' the interests of that 'organ' being in another direction If noticed at all, they are given so unfairly and un truthfully as to mislead the public, as was the reporof the Windsor meeting as given in it. Howev

er, the people are animated by the right spirit: and, in order that the benevolent everywhere may know Other voices helped to augment the interest of these their real sentiments on the old clothes policy and the Refugees' Home, they purpose holding a Convention the next year, (due notice of which will be given, to which the friends are respectfully asked to send one of their number, that there may no longer be doubts as to their true views.

5. The conduct of almoners was pretty freely spoken of when discussing the resolutions against more cloth Committee Board. While in every other city and ing, &c.. as well those of our immediate neighborhood (the Rev. H. Bibb and lady,) as of persons at a distance. On the strength of information previously obtained from Mr. Bibb and wife, and from sources upon which we could rely, the conviction of the utter use lessness of such deposits, in many other localities, was manifest; and the testimony of recently arrived destitute fugitives in this district, to the difficulties and humiliation endured by them when applying for aid-the great waste of clothing sent here from being suffered to mould, or appropriated to private uses, or given to fugitives, as best suits their interest or inclination, made the steps taken necessary, in order that the donors be enlightened and fugitives benefitted. As the Voice of the Fugitive has given a description of the Winsor meeting which is not at all true, but which, being copied in anti-slavery papers, is calculated to injure the people here, we are constrained, by its course, to state facts in relation to it, that we did not think proper to embody in the published minutes, the Smith School, upheld as it is against their longword to be classed with the exposers of 'iniquity as is the senior editor of the Voice, would, if concealed, save the colored people from much disgrace.

What of confusion there was in the meeting was ed against the Refugees' Home at a previous meeting (and which, by the way, was never alluded to in the Voice,) and was published from memory, a refuger but a few days from the South, and who had been refused clothing on the plea that there was none, unti informed that he was known to, and recom by a celebrated abolitionist, took charge of the resolutions; but being assured of an existing copy, promptly gave them back to the meeting. For a time, the scene presented could only be equalled, probably, by the U S. Congress; but after the people could be assured that their meeting was lawful and proper, namely,

To those likely to form a wrong idea of the meeting, from the statement made that the officers could neither read nor write, we would say, that each officer reported can read and write a little; at least, it was not found necessary for other persons to prepare and report the proceedings. The reason given by the editor, to persons who visited him to ask why he gave a false report, was, that it was his interest to make it look as bad as possible. The Voice of the Fugitive is not the voice of the colored people in Canada. Few patronize it at all. Its 'position' is calculated to create a spirit of caste where there is none worthy of consideration, as well as to injure their character, and to shower abuse prodigally upon them when not willing to submit to the editor's dictation. The trite saying, that things will do for negroes that will not do for white men, is without force in its application to colored men in Canada, too. | Character, weight, ability, are needed in a journal proclaiming itself the voice of fugitives, in view of the glorious prospects before them as Her Majesty's freemen, but, unfortunately, that paper gives feeble evidence of any one of the three. THE OFFICERS OF THE WINSON MEETING.

ANTI-SLAVERY WORK IN MARLBORO'.

FRIEND GARRISON: On Monday of this week I went to Marlboro' to give three anti-slavery lectures. This is one of the towns in which a great amount of efficient labor has been performed for freedom. Here the Unitarian clergyman presided and spoke truly and earnestly at the indignation meeting which was held by the freemen of Marlboro' on the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill. Some of the conservatives of the parish thereupon tried to excite a feeling of dissatisfaction against this minister, and moved to effect his dismissal, which effort only served to show their weakness and the strength of the sentiment for truth and justice in the Unitarian parish. They were defeated. and Mr. Alger triumphantly sustained. For this result he was doubtless greatly indebted to the despised radicals, who have been breaking up the fallow ground so faithfully for the past twenty years. There is liberal spirit in Marlboro' which is far in advance of the prevailing sentiment of most of the towns in Massachusetts. The lecturer at once can tell what the feeling of a place is on addressing the people, or going into their places of business. There is a magnetam which the speaker feels as keenly as the audience do that which a master mind exercises upon the multitude. Give to the reformer an audience imbued with sympathy for the true and the just, and he canno but speak eloquently. Among the places where the anti-slavery lecturer meets an appreciable audience Marlboro' is doubtless to be ranked. There is also in this town a remarkable spirit of enterprise, and an effort, both general and current, to get knowledge. Books of a sterling character, such as Emerson's and Carlyle's and Macaulay's writings, are read more readily than in most places, and there is less of the flash publications of such men as Gleason and Dodge in circulation than is generally found. Marlboro is a beautiful town, rich in its agricultural resources its farms usually well managed, with neat and commodious buildings, its people industrious and rapidly increasing, and its wealth very generally diffused. There is a marked difference, for instance, between Marlboro' and Concord. Old Concord is an aristocratic, stand-still place. The few rich men there discourage the growth of the town, and live in and for themselves. Consequently, no mechanical or manufacturing business flourishes in Concord, drawing young men thither, and adding to the population and proseprity of the place. Not so with Marlboro'. The democratic idea and practice prevail there. Not far from one hundred shoe manufactories are in successful and active operation in this town. An enterprising and prudent young man stands a good chance of getter and product the successful and product young man stands a good chance of getter and product young man stands a good chance of getter and product young man stands a good chance of getter and product young man stands a good chance of getter and product young man stands a good chance of getter and product young man stands a good chance of getter and product young man stands a good chance of getter and product young man stands a good chance of getter and product young man stands a good chance of getter and product young man stands a good chance of getter and product young man stands a good chance of getter and product young man stands a good chance of getter and product young man better and product young man better and product young man better and product young man stands a good chance of getter and product young man better and product young man stands a good chance of getter and product young man better and product young man stands are product young man better and young man occupied the basement. Their stock was burned, the amount of \$6000 The five stock was burned, when young man young yo ting up in the world there. All this I remarked while going my anti-slavery rounds during the day, I was interested in the people and in the meetings In one thing I was, however, disappointed. I did not succeed in getting a subscriber for the Liberator in Marlhoro', though I asked a good many to subscribe for it. Some sixty copies of the Era are taken in Marlboro', and I am persuaded that many who take that paper would be instructed and interested still more in the cause of freedom by taking the Liberator. Why will not the readers of the Liberator exert themselves for its circulation as the readers of the Era do selves for its circulation as the readers of the Era do
to enlarge the list of that paper? Could not the year
1853 be commenced by a reduction in the price of the
Liberator to two dollars, and by an effort on the part
profession in this town, until he received the appointment of the lucifold Courts for this County.

home with one of the few anti-slavery Irishmen who are citizens of the United States. When I resided in Concent, he was one of my best and truest friends, and the anti-slavery cause has no warmer or more self-sacrificing supporter than he. Give me the love and support of such men, and Daniel Webster is welcome to his rich and fawning 'retainers.' The love on board a steamer, on the way from New Orleans to of one such man outweighs the approbation of all Cincionati, on Tuesday of last week. the aristocratic nabobs in the land. He reads the Liberator with a zest that is truly apostolic. I am incline to think that friend Garrison has more such friends, i. e, 'rich poor men,' than any other man, And better stock in the Bank of Humanity than this

cannot be found. A word now in reply to the Practical Christian. I have not hesitated to express my desire, when lecturing this fall, that Horace Mann might be elected Governor of the Old Commonwealth. I have also expressed the hope that each and every abolitionist who and conscientiously do so would vote for Horses Mann. A year since, I voted for the noble Palfrey, and should have voted for Mann this year, had I not

lost my vote by removing to Cambridge. Whenever I have had a chance to vote for a thoroughly uncompromising reformer, I have done so, and always ex pect to. I have faithfully and searchingly exposed the folly and criminality of the Free Soilers in agitating only at the time of an election, and for a party victory. I have shown how they ought to sustain the great and fundamental work which the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries are so faithfully carrying forward. I have pointed out how by so doing they would secure right and reliable political action; and I have shown how there might thus be union and harmony in this momentous work between all the workers and co-workers. All this I have prosented as my view, and as such it has been received I have never yet been employed to preach the views of Andover or of Hopedale, and I doubt the pecuniary ability of either of these schools of the prophets to hire me for such a purpose. I stand by my own conscience, and shall obey her law. As I understan is, the only test of membership in the Massachusetti Anti-Slavery Society is this-No compromise with op pression. To it, I say amen with all my heart; and if I have been false to this great principle, I know it not. God grant now union, harmony and earnest cooperation on the part of all who abhor oppressio and love liberty, that we may win the great battle be fore us, and join with angels in the choral song with which God's universe will be made vocal when the American slave becomes a free man!

Yours fraternally,
DANIEL FOSTER. Cambridge, Dec. 2d, 1852.

NOTICE .- Our friends, who may be owing mone ledged to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society at their Annual Meeting in January last, (or previously,) are cornestly requested to forward the same, as early as possible, to the Treasurer, SAMUEL PHIL-H. H. BRIGHAY, Sec. NOTICE. naics, or to the undersigned, at 21 Cornhil', l'oston.

SAMULL MAY. Ja. Bostor, Dec. 8. 1862. Genera' Agent.

W NINETEENTH A NATIONAL

## ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The National Anti-Slavery Bazaar will open on the forning of WEDNESDAY, the 22d of December, at 10 o'clock, in HORTICULTURAL HALL, School

While the Managers regret that circumstance have prevented their opening a larger Hall, they have much pleasure in calling the attention of their friends to the facts of its central situation and convenient access as important compensations. The size and ornamental arrangements of the Hall are such as to dispense with all necessity for decoration, a circum stance on which we would congratulate the friend who have so kindly assumed the responsibility of this great labor in past years. We are also obliged to relinquish a Refreshment Room for the use of ladies acting as saleswomen, but the number of omnibus lines near the Hall will render this a matter of less inconvenience than would otherwise be the case.

A Refreshment Table in the Hall will be provided in former years, and we would solicit the usua supplies from such friends as have heretofore assumed the charge of this department. Tea, Coffee, Cake Fruit, Cream and Confectionary will be particularly acceptable.

Societies or individuals who may prefer to make donations of money to the Bazaar, in preference to manufactured articles, are informed that it will be equally acceptable and duly acknowledged in the Bavant Gazette. The articles offered for sale will be as varied and

peautiful as in any former year, and we trust that every abolitionist who can conveniently do so will feel it a matter of conscientious obligation to aid the coming Bazaar, either by donation or purchase. Let all friendly to the abolition of American Slave-

y delay the purchase of their Christmas and New Year's Gifts till the 22d of December, and they can gratify by the same act their affections and philanthropy alike.

The Liberty Bell will be published on the first morning of the Bazaar.

#### PAIR AT LEOMINSTER.

The Leominster Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle will hold a FAIR at Smith's Hall, Central Block, or Thursday, Dec. 16th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. There will be speaking in the evening, by Lucy

STONE, to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock. Friends of the cause in neighboring towns ar arnestly invited to cheer us by their presence, and assist us in contributing to the support of the Massa

chusetts Anti-Slavery Society. We are confident of the usual generous supply o refreshments by the citizens, which will be very gratefully received.

For the Circle F. H. DRAKE

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON. Jonas Chickering's Plane Forte Manufactory in Washington street, opposite the Adams House, was wholly destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last week. The loss to Mr. C. is very heavy. It is estimated as high as \$150,000. There were 100 pianos in the building, four of which were worth \$1000 each About 100 persons were employed in the building, who have probably lost, on the average, \$100 each, making a loss of \$10,000. Mr. Chickering's insurance

amounts to \$67,000.
Thomas & Merriam, Amos Cummings and E. But were distroyed. The Adams House was in danger and was damaged to the amount of \$500 or \$800
The store Nos. 379 and 381 was also much injured.

A watchman named Benjamin F. Foster was carried on by the fall of one of the walls, and killed. Alvir M. Turner, another watchman, was hadly injured though no hones were broken. The origin of the fir is not known.

The Plymouth Memorial records, the death of Col. John B. Thomas, a prominent and highly respected citizen of that town. He died on Thursday, at the age of 65, and was a son of the late Judge Thomas. The Memorial says:

of its readers to add a thousand names to the subscription list? The light of one free paper ought to shine into ten thousand New England homes. So it would, if every one who reads and approves would try to extend its circulation.

While I was in Mulboro', I found a generous home with one of the few anti-slavery Irishmen who nt of Clerk of the Judicial Courts for this Co

Junius Brutus Booth, the celebrated actor, die

PARKER PILLSBURY.

An Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, will lecture Pembroke. Saturday eve'g and Sunday, 11 and 12 Methuen Friday, Saturday eve'g and Sunday, 18 and 19.

DANIEL FOSTER. An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :-Holden, Fr'day. Leicester Cherry Valley, [Leicester,] Monday, Millbury, Tuesday, Grafton, Thursday,

Grafton, Saturday and Sunday,
December 18 and 19.
Sunday even'g, Dec. 19. Peltonville Marlboro'. Tursday, Wednesday, Lunenburg. WORCESTER CO. NORTH A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of the Worcester Co. (North Division) A. S. Society will be held at Westminster Town Hall, the 22d and 23d of Dec., commencing on Town Hall, the 22d and 23d of Dec., commencing on the 22d, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Daniel Foster, Wm. B. Stone, and other speakers, will be present. Citizens, without distinction, are in-vited to attend; and it is hoped that the friends of freedom in the neighboring towns will make a spec-

ial effort to be present.

J. T. EVERETT, President.

A. A. BENT, Secretary.

WORCESTER COUNTY [SOUTH] ANTI-SLA VERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting, for the choice of officers and other business, of the Worcester County South Division Anti Slavery Society will be held in Hostricutural Hall, Worcester, commencing on Saturday evening, Dec. 18, at 7 o'clock, and continuing on undsy afternoon and evening, Dec. 19.
Parker Pillsbury, Lucy Stone, Stephen S. Foster and Abby Kelly Foster, well-known and abie speak.

and Abby Keily Poster, well-known and ers, will be present.

All persons are invited to attend. EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President. P. LOVELAND, Secretary.

> OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY. POREFATHERS DAY!

The approaching anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrim Forefathers will be duly observed by the above Society, on WEDNESDAY, December 22d, 1852, in the Green Church, at Plymouth. Further particular biogeographics. BOURNE SPOONER, Pres.

JOHN T. SARGENT, of Boston, will preach in Abington Town Hall, on Sunday, Dec. 12.

POPULAR LECTURES!

E. C. Rooms, author of 'Mysterious Agents,' will deliver a course of Lectures, (commencing Friday evening, Dec. 10, ) in Masonic Temple, on the novel and deeply interesting topic of the Rational and Automaton Man; presenting a new system of human nature, solving the many mysteries hitherto attributed to spiritual influence.

The lecturer feels that what he has to offer is of the interest in the course of the interest of the course o

The fecturer feels that what he has to other is of the utmost importance to the community at this exciting period. The flattering notices of his work by the Boston Press, and the urgent solicitations of numerous intelligent friends, warrant him in appearing before the citizens of Boston, and presenting to them, in a popular form, a clear and acientific solution of the

abovementioned phenomena.

Tickets 25 cents: to be had at this office, at Bela Marsh's, 25 Cornhill, at J. P. Jewett's, and at the door Boston, Dec. 10, 1852.

CONVERSATIONS. Mr. Alcort will discourse, during the current sesson, in Boston and other places, on Demonceast, or the Powers, Pretensions, Privileges and Regency of the Adversary in Modern Life; with special reference to Prevailing Ideas, Influences, and Institutions The Personal Demon. Conversation I.

The Family "
The Medical "
The Scholastic "
The Political " 11. The Ecclesiastical Demon. " VII. Legion, or Satan Loosed. The course in Boston will be held on Tuesday evenings, commencing December 7, at 7 1-2 o clock, in the Basement Hall of Baker's Building, Chapman

Terms for the Boston Course, \$3 00

" for a single evening, 0 50

Tickets for the Course may be had at James Munroe & Co's Bookstore, 134 Washington street; and at
William D. Ticknor's, corner of Washington and Single Tickets at the door of the Hall. Chapman

Boston, November 23, 1852.

#### An Edition for the Million.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN FOR 371-2 CTS. WE have yielded to the repeated and earnest solici-tations of numerous friends of humanity, and now offer to them and to the public generally—TO THE LIVING MASSES—an edition of Mrs. Srow's unrivalled work at a price so low as to bring it within the means of every person. It seems a work of super-erogation to speak in complimentary terms of a

ONE MILLION COPIES \_\_\_\_ of which have been printed, in this country and in Europe, in a little more than six months,—a sale which has no coun erpart in the world's history. Yet, notwithstanding this immense sale, there are hundreds notwith-tanding this immense sale, there are numerous of thousands in our own country who have not yet perused the glowing pages of UNCLE TOM'S CAB-IN, many of whom have been prevented from doing so, from inability to purchase. To remove this obstacle, we have issued this edition.

FOR THE MILLION. JO And millions will now read it, and own it, and drink

in its heavenly principles, and the living generations of men will imbibe its noble sentiments, and genera-tions yet unborn will rise up and bless its author, and thank the God of Heaven for inspiring a noble woman to utter such glowing, burning truths, for the re-To Booksellers. Philanthropists, or Societies, who wish to purchase the above by the thousand, for sale or distribution, a liberal discount will be made. The edition is very neatly printed in a large octave pumphlet of 16s pages, double columns, thick paper covers, and firmly stitched. We now offer to the public the

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() ders from the Trade, for the above works are respectfully solicited.

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We have received a small pamishlet, entitled Original Anti-Slavery Songs, by Joshua McSimpson a Colored Man '-printed at Zanesville, Ohio. These poems are very creditable to their author. The fol lowing is a fair specimen :-

#### AWAY TO CANADA.

I'm on my way to Canada, That cold but happy land; The dire effects of slavery I can no longer stand. My soul is vexed within me so, To think that I'm a slave, I've now resolved to strike the blow For freedom or the grave, O! righteous Father, Wilt thou not pity me, And sid me on to Canada, Where colored men are free

I heard good Queen Victoria say. If we would all forsake Our native land of slavery, And come across the Lake, That she was standing on the shore, With arms extended wide, To give us all a peaceful bome, Beyond the rolling tide. Farewell, old Master ! That's enough for me-I'm going straight to Canada, Where colored men are free

I heard the old soul-driver say, As he was passing by, 'That darkey's bound to run away, I see it in his eye!" My heart responded to the charge, And thought it was no crime, And something seemed my mind to urge, That now's the very time! O! old Driver, Don't you cry for me-I'm going up to Canada,

Where colored men are free. Grieve not, my wife, grieve not for me, O! do not break my heart; For nought but cruel slavery Would cause me to depart. If I should stay to quell your grief, Your grief I would augment; For no one knows the day that we Asunder might be rent. Q! Susannah,

Don't you cry for me-I'm going up to Canada, Where colored men are free. I heard old Master pray last night-

I heard him pray for me, That God would come, and in his might From Satan set me free; So I from Satan would escape, And flee the wrath to come-If there's a fiend in human shape, Old Master must be one. O ! old Master ! While you pray for me, I'm doing all I can to reach The land of Liberty!

Ohio's not the place for me, For I was much surprised, So many of her sons to see, In garments so disguised. Her name has gone out through the world, Free Labor-Soil-and Men ;-But slaves had better far be hurled Into the Lion's Den. Farewell, Ohio! I am not safe in thee !

I'll travel on to Canada. Where colored men are free I've now embarked for yonder shore, Where men's a man by law:

The vessel soon will bear me o'er, To shake the Lion's paw. I no more dread the Auctioneer, Nor fear the Master's frowns ; I no more tremble when I hear The baying Negro-hounds. O! old Master ! Don't think hard of me-I'm just in sight of Canada, Where colored men are free.

I've landed safe upon the shore, Both soul and body free; My blood, and brain, and tears no more Will drench old Tennessee : Now stealing from my eye, To think my wife-my only dear,

A slave must live and die. O ! Spannah. Don't grieve after me-Forever at a Throne of Grace. I will remember thee.

From the Ohio A. S. Bugle. WHAT MADE THE DEMOCRATS SO GT.AD 2

As the torch-light procession passed, on the eve ning of the 10th, a little boy inquired, 'What made the Democrats so glad?"

They're glad, my boy, because their might Once more has triumphed over right; That Slavery's blighting, mildew stain Four more long years shall still remain That four more years the slaves must toil

In fetters, on Columbia's soil! They're glad, my boy, that slavery dire, Like vonder wreathing chain of fire. Shall twine around the million hearts, Till the last spark of hope departs; E'en fetter freemen at the North, To do the bidding of the South.

They're glad there's one elected in. Pledged to perpetuate this sin; To stamp in dust the rights of man. Put Christian duty under ban, To send the flying bondman back, With Northern blood-hounds on his track.

The're glad, my boy, that Clay mis-spent His mighty energies, and bent The servile knee before that power That brought our country this dark he Think of the race he might have run-Think of the good he might have done !

They're glad a Webster sleeps in night. A recreant to the truth and right; That no despairing, trembling slave Shall drop a tear upon his grave; Though Boston's domes are robed in black, Rejoice-they cannot bring him back.

Remember, boy, their knell will toll When Freedom's surging waves shall roll; A few more triumphs such as this, Will end, at last, their boyish bliss; The record of their lives will say, They lived, they sinned, and passed away!

As supporters of slavery, Whigs are as good Democrats; and, besides, there were Whigs in t procession.

1000881011

# The Liberator, But this is much, and cannot be spared. I am told that Mr. Rantoul was rapidly rising, by his abilities

ELEGY WITHOUT FICTION. ASERMON Preached October 31st, 1852,

BY T. W. HIGGINSON, Minister of the Worcester (Massachusetts) Free Church 'I have said, ye are gods. But ye shall die like men, and fall like me of the princes.' - PSAIM 82: 6, 7.

I have remarked to you before, that the ancient Hebrews took a dark view of death, compared with the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans. There was a maxim among these last nations, that 'whom the gods love, die young. But the Hebrews did not think so. They thought the chief rewards and punishments of men consisted in the events of this life-that an early death was a punishment of sin, and a long life was an honor from God. If you look through the Old Testament,

you will find many illustrations of this. Nevertheless, they must all die, sooner or later. And then, the Hebrews, with their vivid oriental imaginations, saw clearly what an event the death of a distinguished man, especially, was-what a gap it seemed to make in the world-what a tremendous blow it struck at earthly pride-how instantly it transferred the power, the position, the interest, which had belonged to the most illustrious departed, from him to those left behind, inferior as those might be, 'No man hath power over the spirit, to retain the spirit, neither hath he any power in the day of death.'

I am struck with the impressiveness of the distinction used in the text. 'Ye shall die like men.' Nothing more or less than that. Nothing less, for all must die; even Jesus must have died, as to the body, and that have returned to the dust. Nothing more; for what can be more? there it is. The great man yields up his spirit, and the humble man yields up his; both go to their account. Ye shall die like men, only; but ye shall fall like one of the princes; ah! there is the distinction. There is no fall to the humble man; nay, the poor pauper, ignorant, friendless, helpless, during life, becomes somebody upon the event of death. Carriages, it may be, then follow, in procession, him who never even entered a carriage, or joined a procession, before; no fall for him, the world thinks. But the prince, the public officer, the eminent man, he before whom all men bowed during life, whose mere decision could save or sentence the criminal, enact a law to free the slave, or send him back to slavery; what a change, when for him who stirred the world, there is stirred a little piece of green turf, and then the turf is replaced and grows greener next year, and that is all, Here is a fall from place and power, which man, as man merely, does not have; and so it is well written, Ye shall die as men, and fall as one of the princes of the earth. Men die, and we do not notice it; the princes of the earth fall, and we hear it; the higher the tree, the crash echoes louder.

And as, when we hear a stately tree fall, we forget that trees have been growing and falling ever since the world began; so we forget the princes of the earth who have fallen one by one. There has been no modern in scription grander than the inscription on Cleopatra's Needle, the great Egyptian Obelisk, thousands of years ago :- 'The glorious hero, the mighty warrior, whose actions are great upon the banner-the king of an obedient people-a man just and virtuous-beloved of the Almighty Director of the universe-who created happiness throughout his dominions. During his life, he established meetings of wise and virtuous men, in or der to introduce happiness and prosperity throughout his empire. He was, therefore, exalted by the Al mighty, Rhamsis, the third king, who, for his actions here below, was raised to immortality.'

And yet, but for this crumbling stone, this Rhamsis would have been but one more barbarous name, on a long and tedious catalogue of kings. And as it is perhaps that is true of this inscription which is true of one of the sculptures of Nineveh. It is said that one of the bricks, brought from those famous ruins, besides the letters inscribed upon it, is marked with the footprints of a small weasel, that must have run over the brick before it dried; so that the records of the mighty king, and of the diminutive animal, have been handed down upon the same piece of clay, to an equal immor tality, longer or shorter.

But there are sterner lessons than these. There is no satire so bitter as the preservation of the epithets of greatness, when not only the memory of the name, but all its visible glories are past away. It is said that far in the Egyptian desert, the traveller comes, at length, upon the solitary relies of a gigantic statue. Two yas stone feet stand fixed, for ever, in the sand, and, by them, lies maimed and broken, a head, with crumbling features, on which a cold, haughty sneer is still apparent. And upon this relie is this carved epitaph :

My name is Ozymindias, king of kings Look on my works, ye mighty, and despair!

Nothing beside remains; and all around, the lone and level sands stretch far away,' in vast, stern condemna tion of this colossal vanity of vanities.

Ye shall die like men, and fall like one of the princes We think less of born princes now; but among those promoted to high station, in this country and in Europe, how many have recently been called away! It seems but a little while since an old man, who had seen stirring times in France, in the days of Napoleon, told me, exultingly, that there was one great sovereign in Europe, Louis Philippe, and one great subject, the Duke of Wellington, and that he had grasped hands with both; and now both are departed, and that old man departed before them. Sir Robert Peel, too, is lately gone, the greatest, perhaps, of British statesmen, and showing his greatness in the true English way ; by resisting reform as long as possible, and then taking it up, with no parade of virtue, or foolish pretence at consistency, and carrying it through better than any other could have-because, he said, it was time now, and a wise statesman must meet every new question when its time had come. In this country, we have lost a President during this administration; three Massachusetts Representatives in Congress; Henry Clay and Daniel

Webster.

I pass over the death of President Taylor; it was two years ago-a great while in the history of this country. Nay, that of Mr. Clay, idolized as he was by many, personally the most popular of his party, and for years its real leader, is already half forgotten, and seems so far away that I had almost passed it by in my enumeration. The four Massachusetts deaths are more recent, and have followed in close succession. Of two of these, I shall not pause to speak; whatever may be the interest attending these occasions, it is merged in the more signal interest of the others; in the case of Mr. Webster, from his past position in the history of this country; in the case of Mr. Rantoul, from what would have been his future position.

I regard Mr. Rantoul as a fair specimen of the bes that a man can be, and yet be a great American statesman. I mean to imply by this, that I do not think this vocation, especially in a country like ours, to be the highest position of a man. It has been strongly said by an English writer, that, to be a great statesman, requires a combination of very great and very mean qualities. I do not say this : but I do say, that to be a lead ing American statesman implies an amount of compro-mise, to which a man of the highest order cannot consent. There is a power of management, a power of overlooking the means for the sake of the end; without which, no man can drive Freedom and Slavery, this span of black and white horses, in one rein, even in a right direction; but, with which, no man of the highest tone can be satisfied. I believe that Mr. Rantoul would have rapidly become, in the Democratic party, what Mr. Seward is to the Whig party; a splendid combination of skill and power, with a minimum of compromise—one of the pilots of Reform, of whom I but with whose aid alone, no ship could ever cross the

But this is much, and cannot be spared. I am told and acquirements, to a leading place in the House of Representatives, and I do not doubt it. Nor do I doubt that he would have used the position well. He wa committed, up to a certain point, to Anti-Slavery principle, and his heart was so far engaged in it. I think he never receded from any position in which his heart and conscience were enlisted. He has failed to go forward, sometimes, but he never went backward. He took up the Temperance cause, years ago, when it was unpopular, and got his party permanently committed of that side. These were minor tests, and he bore them well. The Anti-Slavery question was a greater testtoo great for him at first. Yet, compare his position on that point with that of most other influential politi cians, and he stood well. John G. Whittier once told me of a conversation with Mr. Rantoul, held fifteen years ago, in which he told him frankly, that the Anti Slavery principles were right, and he would advocate them, but that he thought them impracticable. 'But. aid he, 'if I do not do this myself, I never will deounce those who do;' and, so far as I know, unlike the rest of his party, he never did. He took office, and kept silence, but he did not denounce or ridicule those whom he felt at heart to he right. In 1848, he so far

since, you know. Some men are sincere when they do wrong, and oth ers sincere when they do right; I think Mr. Rantoul was of the latter class. He never professed more than he fulfilled. Some say it was ambition which made this last change in him. Was it so?

sympathised with the Free Soil movement, as to say

openly, that he would support its candidate, if he be

iered it possible to elect him. And what he has done

At the time of the fugitive slave case in Boston, I had a conversation with Mr. Rantoul, which it interests me to recollect. I had gone to his office on an errand for the Vigilance Committee. They were attempting to obtain the execution of a civil process upon Th Sims, thus to take him from the United States officers and release him upon bail; and they wished to obtain from the Governor, the appointment of a high sheriff who would do his duty to the Commonwealth, and serve the process, if the existing sheriff would not. Mr Rantoul approved the proceeding, and promised his influence. This matter dismissed, he proceeded to some words about himself, having apparently been just an noved by some fresh attacks upon him. 'They say,' said he, 'that I am governed by ambition in the course I am taking. Do they not know what I am sacrific ing? To defend this slave case will cost me \$10,000, in the time it takes, its interference with all my othe business, and the great loss of professional friends and patronage. Then, as to Congress, I cannot afford to give up my practice and go to Washington, and my riends know it. They say I am ambitious for a place in Congress, when every leading Whig in my district knows that I might have been there three years ago, if I had chosen to desert my party. If I am not acting from principle in this matter, I am acting the part of a ool, and even my opponents know that.'

You must judge for yourselves how far this is exaggerated. Men exaggerate from excitement, sometimes. as well as from policy. Unquestionably, Mr. Rantoul had no equal in his district for statesmanlike qualities and acquirements, and in policy had a skill in manceuvering, which was even a drawback upon his real greatness, and, in one or two cases, upon his later usefulnes to freedom. These he might have brought to bear for the benefit of the majority in his district, if he had chosen, instead of the minority. He did not, and was reserv.d to employ them in a better cause than that of either. I am told that no man ever made so great an impression at Washington in so short a time, and I can understand it. The House of Representatives is not place of great men, and he had great knowledge, great readiness, great industry, no corrupt habits, and, I will add, an accomplished wife, who acted as his Secretary, and was acquainted with the details of all public ques tions in which he was interested. Though not an original inal thinker, nor a man of the highest eloquence, nothing could yet have prevented him from great public distinction, if he had lived. His Anti-Slavery position such as it was, would not have been sufficient to preven this. The want which the Democratic party has felt for years, of a Northern man with Northern principles and equal to its leadership, was supplied in him. No public station would have been beyond his reasonable ambition, if he had lived.

If he had lived! the one essential condition of all action; and the one which all men forget. 'Who are e that say, I will go to such a city, and buy and sell; whereas we know not what shall be on the morrow There has been no such solemn warning to ambition it our time as the death of Mr. Rantoul, if men felt such warnings; but they do not. His death was felt widely deeply-lastingly, shall I say !- I dare not say. There was not much said; a great deal was felt. The streets did not go into mourning; but some hearts did. Pub-lic bodies did not express regret; some, perhaps, rejoiced; not that this is inconsistent with the other We do not know, in this case, we do not know wha was felt; we know what was not said. The Bosto Bar, never backward to notice the death of its mos nsignificant members, made no allusion to the death of one of its most distinguished ones, who had been its District Attorney; a fact, which, if remembered in connection with him, will be remembered as Cat wished a like circumstance to be, when he said that he would rather people should ask, 'Why was no Cato's statue placed among those in the market-place ! than ' Why was it there?'

He died, and since then a different death has taken n men's minds, the place of his, so that even hi

In the Scripture story, it is recorded that there were wo men, of whom one said, 'I go, sir,' but went not; and the other, 'I go not, sir,' but afterwards he repented and went. It has seemed to me, that Mr Rantoul well represented the last of these two mer Will it be the verdict of posterity that the other pub ic officer, whose departure we are now commemorate ing, represented the other?

And here let me pause to lament that indiscrimina ing and unmanly spirit of adulation, which holds tha death should wipe out the sternness of truth, and aubstitute a timid falsehood in its place. I can pardon silence concerning the memory of a sinful and imperfect fellow-being, but I cannot pardon falsehood To blame is a serious and solemn responsibility, know, but so it is to praise; and they should not be separated. The grave should bury personal and par tizan feelings; but not moral distinctions, for the are more venerable than any man, and more preciou than any personal service. Let us say nothing, or the truth. Dr. Channing well said, that 'if a man could not bear that the truth should be told of his character, light and shadow, just as it was-better pass it This alternative we should wish for ourselves and this we should give to another. But it is too late to say nothing. The streets of this nation ar full of memorials of virtues attributed to the grea departed. 'The star of the world;' the sum of all human greatness; '-Jesus of Nazareth had no such epitaphs as these.

Speak from thine unknown sphere, O powerful bu erring human spirit, and say to this idle adulation

Silence, or Truth ! I hardly feel free to comment, at length, upon the position and character of Mr. Webster; not because of his greatness, only; for he was a weak mortal, and what less are we? but for other reasons. Nothing is so hard as for a person to do justice to the characters services and circumstances of those about a half cen tury his elders. They are too near, and yet too far away, Just too near to be criticised as historica characters, for the personal feeling has not had tim to subside ; just too far off to be understood as con emporaries. I must leave the scales of justice once told you, without whom no ship could enter port, elder hands, at this time, and for younger hands by and by, and say but a little, and that cautiously and occan probability of the second of the humbly. It is to have

which Mr. Webster is to be tried; his intellectual

claims as a statesman, a lawyer, and an orator. It is a maxim, that the test of a statesman, as of general, lies not in his plans, but in their success. Tried by this standard, Mr. Webster failed. He early advocated free trade, unsuccessfully; he then advo-cated a tariff, under a tremendous fire of reprosch for his change, and unsuccessfully; he unsuccessfully defended the United States Bank, and lived to does not seem to me, therefore, a great success. Again, Mr. Webster advocated two noble causes

perhaps the best causes he ever consistently sustained the cause of Hungary, and the freedom of the Western lands to actual settlers. But he advocated both unsuccessfully; neither has prevailed in our legislation. Finally, he has tried, irregularly and occasionally, to rouse the North for freedom; he did it unsuccessfully; he suddenly changed his ground. endeavored to bend it to slavery, and was unsuccessful in that. The attempt to nominate him for the Presidency was unsuccessful, and the desperate attempt to make a final demonstration in his favor, was arrested by a message sent from his death-bed .--Strange coincidence! that that message should have been signed by the hand that did sign it; the hand that bore upon it, at Mr. Webster's bidding, the darkest stain of any in Massachusetts; the hand which the most solemn warning ever given to the young signed the certificate which a year before sent back Thomas Sims, a chained slave, from the free city of ing private sin with public virtue, has been the ca-Boston. I speak it in sorrow, not in anger; but His- reer of Mr. Webster. I believe that his personal tory never forgets retributions like this. Judged by habits and expenditures have been the weight that success, then, he was not a great statesman. The skill and tactics of the Whig party lay in the versatile brain and ready will of Clay and of others; Mr. Webster supplied its argument and administrative skill. In the midst of the ignorance and vulgarity that have disgraced our public proceedings, his vigor, knowledge and clearness have stood forth conspicuous, and helped to keep up the intellectual standard of our statesmanship. His State papers and letters -although his one singular mistake about the discovery of the Lobos Islands would have crushed the administrative reputation of a lesser man-were models in their kind, and probably unequalled in this generation.

There is but one way in which a statesman can hope to obtain permanent reputation, except by success, and that is consistency. Tried by this test, also, Mr. Webster failed. Inconsistent on the Tariff, inconsistent on the Bank, his crowning inconsistency was on the one great question of the day-Slavery His foresight was tried here, and found wanting. He changed his position here. Setting morality aside, and speaking only the language of the intellect, posterity will say of him, as Napoleon said, 'It was worse than a crime, it was a blunder.' There is not a shadow of question that Mr. Webster was, at one period, very near to identifying himself with the Anti-Slavery agitation. Nay, long before he deplored the want of a North in Congress, (the most sectional thing ever said by a Northern man there,) he seemed to hold this position. For I have it from reliable au thority, that years ago, during a contested election in the old Third District, when John G. Whittier was the Liberty candidate, Mr. Webster, in a conversation at Lowell, advised some of his friends to support him, with this expressive addition, 'It is the ground we have all got to come to, "sooner or later." -Who can tell the consequence, had he come to i then? He failed, and lived to exhibit that which Lord John Russell pronounced to be the one thing worse than the cant of Reform, its melancholy re

cant. As a lawyer, I cannot, of course, speak of him but by reputation. Yet the law in his hands was more than it seems in those of many great lawyers; it seemed to be with him a study of principles as well a precedents, and his speeches belong to literature, at least, if not to philanthropy. There is a remarkable felicity of handling shown in them, and an attraction is thrown around the subjects least familiar to his argument in the late India Rubber case; one of the few legal arguments, not involving a human life or a moral principle, which the general reader peruses with unflagging interest, through the mere brilliancy and vigor of the statement.

But it takes a rarer fascination, rarer than this, to earry such speeches, or speeches on greater occasions down to the next generation; and when one esks, in calm reflection, will Mr. Webster's addresses be permanently read, the answer remains uncertain. suppose that no department of literature, not even sermons, are so swiftly left behind as speeches. Writen for the ear, not the eye, they pass away with the audiences that heard them; even the printing press cannot save them. To write at once for the ear an the eye is the rarest of all gifts. To have at the same time the power of original thought, and the power to condense that thought into a form of absolute, per manent beauty, is the very rarest of combinations and yet posterity will accept nothing less. Many mer have moments of inspirations; snatches of their high thought are murmured into music and remembered but who are those whose eloquence has habitually this perfect power? I can think of but two such roices which this country and generation have heard; there is Kossuth, and there is Wendell Phillips. I can hardly hope that any other contemporary eloquence will be long remembered, and I am not sure even of theirs.

Mr. Webster's personal appearance was the most remarkable which this generation had looked upon; his mere presence was an oration. But these things cannot be commemorated, and their record fades. Only genius lives, and genius consecrated to highest aims. Thought and beauty : these are remembered in literature; the philosopher and the poet-and so far as the orator is either of these, he is remembered, and no farther. Plato and Homer; these are read; they are as great facts in memory as in their lives; enes is a far off echo only. I think the writings of Webster will stand by those of Fisher Ames, and Hamilton, and John Adams, in libraries, but the smallest contribution from a deep original thinker is not left to stand in libraries : it becomes a part of the current thought and language of men. The pages of Emerson, for instance, are starry with statements of absolute truth, stretching into the very core of society, and the very life of man's soul; these are what make up permanent literature; the most magnificent contemporary reputation cannot save writings which do not contain this one priceless ore. There is a terrible inaccuracy in the contemporary judgments of men, and as formidable an accuracy in their ns. Shakapeare, the one intellectual prodigy of the world, and whom the best intellects of the world exhaust themselves in criticising, was not even enumerated among the men of his time, by Lord Bacon, who took the census of its attainments. And Milton stands recorded by contemporaries as 'a tedi-ous old blind schoolmaster,' and again as 'the blind adder who spit his venom on the King's sacred person.' What hope, after this, can any contemporary judgments of ours have, that they will stand as the

Let me pass hastily over the lower standards by permanent voice of humanity? We must hazard hem as guesses, and so leave them.

Moreover, all this is intellectual criticism-only that : and now that it has been spoken, let it be set aside again; let it go for nothing; let us pass to other things. Let the idel expand again to its former size ; still the stern questions remain-Is it an idol, or is it a God? Grant all that can be claimed of intellectu al power, however extravagant, still remains the ques tion, What is the value of it all? Bacon was called pronounce it an obsolete idea. He simed, successful-the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind; perhaps ly, to prevent a war with England on the boundary it was not true of him; but the combination might question. Was this a great success? I doubt. Is be possible. Is greatness of intellect the greatest not the Slave Power a sufficient guarantee against a greatness? Can it cover the charge of selfish ambiwar with England, by which it has nothing to gain? tion? Can it cover the sudden change from a love of It will ally itself with the buccancering spirit of the freedom, flickering, indeed, but sincere, to a blind West, to conquer Mexico and Cuba, for slavery. It servile concentration of all faculties in opposing the will as readily ally itself with the mercantile spirit of cause of freedom? Can it cover private vices-charges our Eastern cities, to prevent a war which would re- so often made that it would be virtual falsehood not sult only in annexing Canada for freedom. It is no to allude to them—of intemperance, licentiousness test of a great statesman to induce people to do as bribery, pecuniary untrustworthiness? Charges like they wish. Mr. Rantoul showed some power, when these cannot be ignored; they must be MRT. When he induced the Massachusetts Democracy to go, even the subdued, dissatisfied voice of the world makes so far as they have gone, towards freedom, for they them, it is not enough for us, a younger race, to did not wish to do it. Mr. Webster had no opportu- whom you hold up this strong man as an angel-it is nity of showing great power, in preserving peace not enough to ignore them. We cannot prove them with England, for both countries desired it. This all, perhaps; or if we could, have no desire to do so now; but they cast a shadow across the flame of your incense, which will not move away. Surely, an American statesman, like Casar's wife of old, should not even be suspected. All are not suspected. Mr Calhoun passed through an eventful life, changed his party, sustained the worst cause ever sustained by public man in this country, and yet no breath of susicion was ever lifted against him upon such charges Why is it otherwise here? I would not speak of these things, did not others speak and write them ; but I have a right to ask, in the name of every young man of this nation, who wishes to lead a noble life, in the name of truth, and purity, and manhood, how is it that you dare to build an idol like this for us, that we, in our hour of greatest need, may go to it, and find it only clay?

I may be wrong, but I have always believed that men of this nation, as to the impossibility of combinkent him from ascending to the great work of a true American statesman, and finally dragged him down to earth, on that disastrous March day. A man can not be impure and sensual, without corrupting his moral nature; a man cannot be profuse and dissolute, and avoid becoming dependent (if he be in public life) on the favor of the rich and powerful. Could Mr. Webster have freed himself from these-have ceased to need the 'Optimists and Quietists,' he would have ceased to do their bidding; but this, only a change in the habits of years could have effected. If he could have done this, the really noble impulses which were always, perhaps, first in his large nature, would have borne him aloft as the balloon soars, when the weights are cut away which hold it; keep them uncut, and the great machine, half inflated, rolls restless and uneasy from side to side, and then collapses, despairing; and the crowd can only say-What an ascension this might have been! Might have been ! the saddest of all epitaphs.

Not anger, not sarcasm, not petty criticism, is meet for an occasion like this; nay, the time has long passed when it was fitting. The true tragedy of Daniel Webster was at its crisis long months ago; they who had tears should have prepared them then-not now; this is only the end of the epilogue, which comes after the tragedy. Whittier struck the key-note of the voice of Massachusetts and of posterity, long since, in that wonderful poem, which may yet be remembered longer than its subject :

> ICHABOD. Revile him not-the Tempter hath A snare for all;
> And pitying tears, not scorn and wrath,
> Befit his fall!

O! dumb be passion's stormy rage, When he who might Have lighted up and led his age, Falls back in night. Let not the land, once proud of him, Insult him now, Nor brand with deeper shame his dim

Dishonored brow. But let its humbled sons, instead, From sea to lake, A long lament, as for the dead,

In sadness make. Then pay the reverence of old days
To his dead fame;
Walk backward, with averted gaze,
And hide the shame.

Vonne men who hear me-do not let them deceive ou. A great man has fallen; but his greatest fall was long ago. The land seems filled with mourning; but so it has publicly mourned, within our memory, for Harrison, for Adams, for Taylor, for Clay. Soo shall those mournful inscriptions be laid aside; the black crape and cloth be folded away for other purposes, or be sold perhaps to the highest bidder. The tide of life is very swift, and will close again over the sorrow for Webster; and the grand sculpture by Powers be the best remembrances of that greatness. Men will be absorbed in their own achievements and sins, and forget his. No, they will not forget all that he did which was well done; time will unerringly select it out, and build it into the young life of the nation ; and who knows but that strong spirit, purified gradually from its errors, may yet watch beside the world, permitted to help the operation of all the influence it exerted here for good, and counteract some of the evil? Who knows but it was the better na ture, still struggling in that great misguided soul which exclaimed, 'I vet live,' in those dying hours in answer to a voice like that which spoke to Moses when he too departed ere entering the Promised Land and said unto him, ' Come up higher ! '

SENATOR SUMNER. The Commonwealth touches him gently in the following paragraph :-

'The Free Soilers all over the State have felt that 'The Free Soilers all over the State have felt that in this struggle to preserve the balance of power in their hands, they should have had the efforts of the men they had placed in positions of honor and influence. The people and their organs have called for such efforts, as they had a right to expect, in language not to be mistaken or disregarded. If any one of the Free Democracy possessing influence has failed to respond to the calls of the party and the solicitations of friends to give a few nights to the effort to save the State, we hope that man has good reason for his silence.

Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, announces himsel

To The Lowell Accertiser says that Col. Schouler himself may be described as a 'Free Soil, Fugitive Slave Law, Coalition, Anti-Coalition, Temperance, Anti-Liquor Law Whig.'

Anti-Liquor Law Whig.

An Available Face. A Western editor, referring to a wood-cut likeness of Gen. Pierce, published by a contemporary, says—' It is the same which appeared in that sheet several years ago as the likeness of the celebrated Ephraim K. Avery. Subsequently it made its appearance as the 'hero of San Jacinto.' It has been inserted from time to time to represent Dr. Brandreth, of pill notoriety; also, Signor Blitz and Professor Gardner, the soap man. It has also at different times appeared at the head of the Townsend Sarsaparilla advertisements. A few years ago, it was published as a striking likeness of Martin Van Buren, and in 1848 as that of Gen. Cass. Who next?

To A writer in the Journal of Commerce says, the the knows in California no less than four dry good merchants who peddle ciams, and seven ministers of the gospel who tend bar.

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ery lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be un a the office of this paper, and to the letters of the filte-ing Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompa-

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(Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambkin, of Philadelplis;

(Cht a r Harding, of Boston; Chas. Fraser, of Chain-(Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambail, of Plasseque, (Ches. T. Harding, of Boston; Chas. Fraser, of Cariston, S. C.; and to the adopted son of Washington, S. C.; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an arrist. STaffs. MEN.—His Excellency Milliard Fillmore, Meye Ga. Winfield Scott, Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, Hos. Wn. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lian Loyf, Ba. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. Isla E. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Ll.D. JUEIST-Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Daer, Hos. Isla McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS—Cha. Folsom, E.-q., the well known. Librarian of the lot on Athenaeum, who says, 'I would rather out a than any painted copy I have ever seer. Estia E. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edw. Estrett, ib. D., Wm. H. Prescott, Ll.D., Washington Ivu, Raiph W. Emerson, E.-q., Prof. T. C. Uphan, I. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H.-W. Longelis, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, List Mayor of London, &c. &c. &c. THE PRESS thrud out the entire Union have, with one voice, podiced the merits of this superb engraving.

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