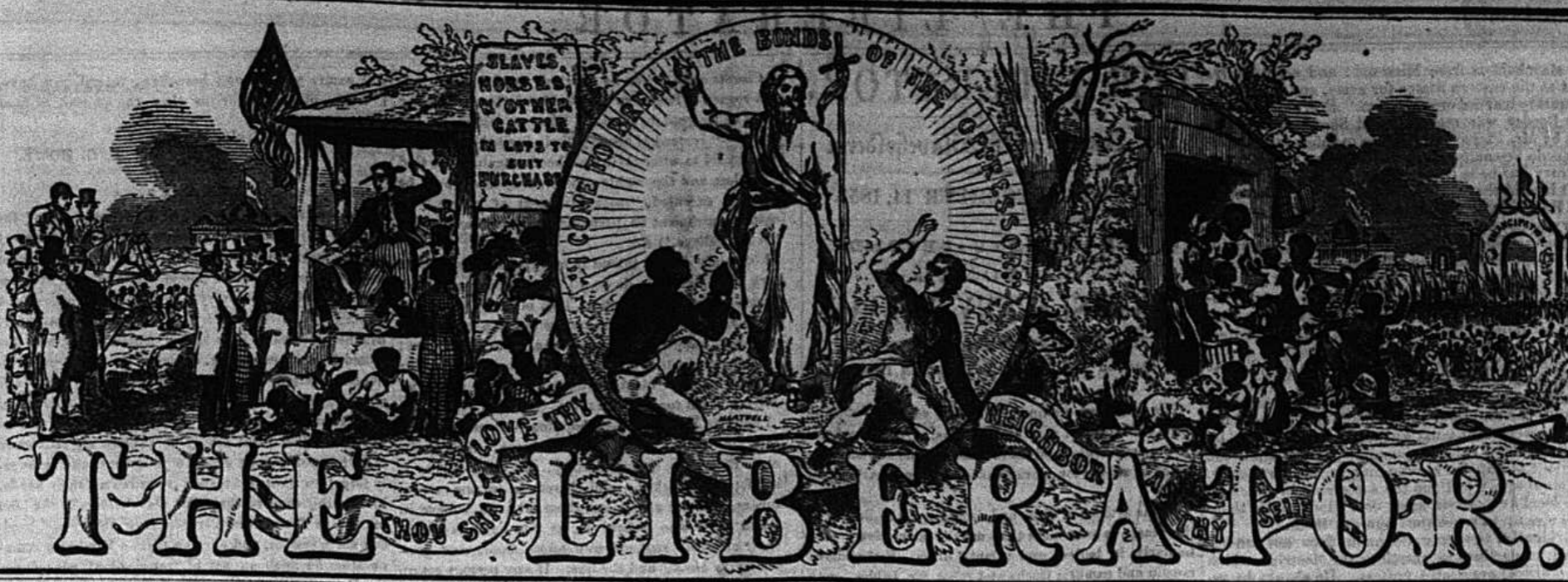


LIBERATOR  
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,  
AT THE  
ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL.  
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.



No Union with Slaveholders!  
THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS A COVENANT WITH DEATH  
AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.  
VOL. XXV. NO. 50.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.  
BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1855. WHOLE NUMBER 1119.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser.  
STANFELLOW ON FORCING SLAVERY INTO KANSAS.  
We publish the following letter from Gen. Stringfellow to a gentleman in this State. It gives an interesting, and, doubtless, a correct view of matters in Kansas—

Waxton, Saturday, October 6, 1855.  
Dear Sir: I was much gratified by the receipt of yours of the 2nd, and take pleasure in replying to your inquiries. I have deferred writing until I could give you the result of the election of the delegate to Congress, which was held on last Monday. I thought it barely possible that the result of that election might affect my answer. From the reports of the abolitionists in the East, and the reports of my emissaries in Kansas, it was impossible to foresee what would occur at the election. It seemed as if they desired a conflict, and I regarded it as a mere possibility that at some point they might bring it about. But I am glad to find that, as usual, they are mere boasters, and very ready to keep on their feet when the election is at hand. They did not attend the election, and it went off by default. The result is a victory for the Union, though not half the pro-slavery vote was given. There being no contest, the settlers, being busy gathering their crops and preparing for winter, did not turn out.

The abolitionists have evidently abandoned the cause in Kansas, and determined to transfer it to Congress. On next Tuesday, they elect a delegate to Congress, who will be held on the 15th. I will only say that the abolitionists, in giving the seat, you may think I am jesting, it is hard to realize such folly; but I am in earnest, and am satisfied they act under advice and instruction from leading abolitionists in and out of the House. I am prepared to see any outrage perpetrated by them. Should the House give Reed the seat, and eject Whitfield, what will southern members do? I hope no one will so forget himself as to open his mouth to such a man. We should throw the whole responsibility on the North: force them to the issue, and make them decide it.

I may seem to be wandering from the matters about which you desire information, but I am not. I believe in the right of every man to his own property, and I believe in the right of every man to his own property. I believe in the right of every man to his own property, and I believe in the right of every man to his own property. I believe in the right of every man to his own property, and I believe in the right of every man to his own property.

PRO-SLAVERY EXULTATION.

The Albany (N. Y.) Register, a Pro-Slavery journal, has a proper appreciation of the nature of Gardinerism. 'Glorious Massachusetts,' it exclaims—  
The Americans have swept the State, and thus another patriot—Gen. Wilson—goes to the wall. Senator Seward bears him company. The gallant Americans of the Old Bay State have thus covered themselves with glory, and contributed their powerful influence to stay the tide of Sectionalism, and rebuke the rancorous demagogues who would sport with the vital interests of the Republic. The re-election of Governor Gardner is a triumph of real National Americanism, and is an important event in the political history of the country. The tide of Sectionalism has been successfully turned, and the demagogues who sought to float upon places of distinction upon its current have been overwhelmed.

Even the Washington Union, notwithstanding the overthrow of its own party, is delighted with the defeat of the Republicans, in New York and Massachusetts, by the Know Nothings. 'What is the interpretation?' it asks:  
Simply this: The people have said, we have had enough of sectionalism, and need no more of it. True, we became incensed at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but those who suppose we were ready to become abolitionists, or would be induced to join a party wholly sectional, and thus imperil the Union, were egregiously mistaken, and greatly underrated our patriotism and nationalism.

Gov. Adams sent his message to the legislature of South Carolina, on the 27th ult. He says—  
The proclivities of the age are, to my mind, ominous of anything but good to the cause of true progress. In certain sections of the country, doctrines have been avowed and scenes enacted which, in the better days of the republic, would have been considered their authors to lasting infamy and execration. The advocates of a 'higher law' sit in high places; fanaticism rules triumphant in the land of Hancock and Otis; and mobs and riots are so common that the misguided masses are fast acquiring a taste for blood. In view of the hideous phases which radicalism has elsewhere assumed, and the bitter fruit of its triumphs, conservatism may confidently appeal to the patriotism of the reformers of a milder latitude to postpone their labors to a more auspicious period. There is a wisdom and safety in the injunction of Holy Writ: 'Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.' I commend you the preservation of our Constitution in all its integrity. It has served us, and we owe it to ourselves to transmit it intact to our posterity.

The message concludes with the following in reference to laws about negro seamen, and about slavery—  
As the law now stands, colored seamen who may visit our ports, either in the pursuit of their lawful vocations, or be driven into them by acts of weather, are seized by the sheriff, conveyed as felons through the public streets, and finally incarcerated in the common jail, to await the departure of their vessel, whether it may be immediate or deferred. While in prison, they are brought into contact with our own free population. It would be strange indeed if men thus summarily deprived of liberty and comfort, without the presence of a fault committed, did not inveigh against a state of society which thus degrades them, and while on land they are subjected to the ordinary restrictions applied to the native colored population. Such a modification would relieve the law of all its harshness, without compromising our right or endangering our domestic quiet. Should our confidence, which conceals thus much to those who seek to cultivate friendly relations with us, be abused, and the modified law be found to work badly, it will always be under the control of the legislature, and as easily repealed as passed. Slavery has far more assaults to guard against than any likely to arise from allowing a few colored cooks and stewards to land on our shores; and we weaken rather than strengthen the institution by attempting to hedge it around with such feeble props.

THE MISSOURI REGULATORS AND MR. PARK—CIVIL WAR IMPENDING.

From the Correspondence of the Chicago Press, Nov. 28. PARKVILLE, Mo., Nov. 9, 1855.  
To the Editors of the Democratic Press:  
George S. Park, who last spring was expelled by mob violence from this place, after the destruction of his press, has just returned, upon the urgent solicitations of the most prominent business men and citizens of Parkville and vicinity. They felt that his banishment was a base violation of the rights and privileges of a citizen, and an act of ingratitude towards one who had been ever foremost in promoting the interests of the town honored by his name, and made prosperous by his industry and business qualifications.

But no sooner had his arrival become known to the secret association of mobocratic disunionists, headed by Atchison and Stringfellow, than they met in Platte City, and sent a delegation to Parkville, to warn Mr. Park that unless he left, the decree of last spring should be enforced. That decree was that if he returned to Parkville, they would throw him into the Missouri river; or if he were found in Kansas, they would hang him. The friends of Mr. Park demanded of the delegation what charges they brought against him. They answered that he made none, but that he was determined to enforce their decree.

The delegation demanded that Mr. Park should appear. In answer he came forward, and made a free and frank statement of his position and defending his rights as a citizen. Speeches were made by Mr. Starnes, Col. Burnes, Mr. Richardson, Capt. Burney and Col. Summers, in support of Mr. Park, and avowing their intention of standing by him in defence of his rights as an individual and as a member of the community. Col. Burnes then demanded of the delegation if they were satisfied. They answered, No! Then, said Col. Burnes, we only ask the honors of war. We hope you will come in daylight, and we will meet you to decide the question in blood.

Col. Winston, one of the delegation, demanded a private interview with Mr. Park. It was at first refused by his friends, when they at length consented. In that interview, Col. Winston stated to Mr. Park, that unless he came to terms, collision must take place, that they were backed by immense numbers who would be there at a moment's warning. Mr. Park replied that their course had been oppressive and wrong from the beginning, that the question had to be decided whether their secret organization should control the country. His friends felt that the crisis had arrived, and it should now be settled whether they were freemen or slaves to a secretly organized band of mobocrats and disunionists. As for himself he was prepared to die before he would surrender a single right, but would do anything manly and honorable to prevent bloodshed.

LETTER OF MR. GARRISON.

A Boston correspondent of the New York Tribune says—  
The course of Lectures on Slavery began here last week very prosperously. The attendance was not quite so crowded as last year, but I believe it was very satisfactory to the Committee. The Hon. Horace Mann gave an excellent discourse, and Mr. Starr King read a spirited poem by Mr. Whittier. The letter of Mr. Garrison, declining to be one of the lecturers, on the ground of slaveholders having been invited to defend slavery, and of which you gave the substance last week, has caused a good deal of discussion in anti-slavery and pro-slavery circles. The only ground that I have heard taken by anti-slavery men against Mr. Garrison's course has been, that the slaveholders make such judiciously of themselves, in their attempts at self-defence, that it makes more abolitionists than an abolitionist can. But this does not touch the principle on which Mr. Garrison refused to act, and which appears to me impregnable. It is treating the question as if it were an open one, to which there are two sides, which is not an anti-slavery position. If a pro-slavery Committee should invite these slaveholders to enlighten Boston, one would have no objection, and would like to see them hoist with their own petard. But it is otherwise when the invitation comes from professing anti-slavery men. Suppose you had an anti-burglary, anti-gaming-house, anti-brothel committee in New York, and the adjoining municipalities, which should institute a course of lectures on the subject, of those who had committed crimes, and should invite Bristol Bill, Mrs. Duval, Mayor Four Daubes, Judge Six Blanks, or Chief-of-Police Seven Stars, (I can caustic as to names, seeing you have been cast in damage lately,) and other eminent pillars of the same, to defend them by the Bible and Political Economy, would you not think they went about their work in a funny sort of way?

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SELECTIONS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.  
[Boston correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]  
I don't know whether it is a thing which a northern man ought to say, when it may prove offensive to some of our lords and masters in the Carolinas, but I take the liberty of assuring the heroic gentleman who governs South Carolina, that we in Massachusetts only laugh at the nonsense which has been incorporated into his message about our eternal Liberty Bill. His words, however, are less commendatory of us than of South Carolina herself. The worst view of the matter, and we have only the worst that can be said about us by our enemies and we, who probably know what we mean quite as well as our enemies know our meaning, deny the nullification altogether.

South Carolina threatened to nullify a law of Congress, and proceeded so far as to hold a convention, and to fix a day for the commencement of rebellion. She also prepared her military to fight the forces of the United States; and wherever is curious in such matters need only look to the message of Governor Hayne to the Legislature of South Carolina, sent in three-and-twenty years ago, to see how it was that those Bombastes

referred to, contrary to all law, was introduced against me. The court had repeatedly ruled it out as illegal testimony; but, at last, the Commonwealth openly declaring they could make out no case without it, the Court admitted it to the jury, and they retired to consult their verdict, taking the said letter with them. But failing to agree, they adjourned till the next day, when they compromised, and the foreman drew up a strong petition to the Governor, praying for my immediate release, which petition was signed by every member of the jury, and presented me by the foreman as they returned with the verdict. But before it was presented to the Governor, he received a strong remonstrance, signed by 120 of the most respectable citizens.

Several gentlemen then came forward, and made strong affidavits in my behalf, upon which I asked a new trial, but the life of the Court being threatened if he granted it, the motion was overruled, and I was sentenced to two years' confinement in the penitentiary.

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MEMORIAL OF THE LATE MR. ESTLIN.

No. VII. Although at this time appreciating considerable...

He spent ten days, during this month (January) and...

Some details extracted from a letter written by a...

There was to be a public reception for Mrs. Stowe...

At a half-yearly meeting, held at about this time...

The month of May arrived, and Mr. Estlin, accom-

From Mr. Estlin's note, referred to at the commence-

beneath his roof and with his own knowledge and sym-

It was a work of much difficulty, and requiring much...

"I am anxious for you and all our American friends...

On the 6th of July, 1853, less than two months from...

I have never had such time for reading as now, and can...

In September, having seen a letter of Rev. J. H. Allen...

His hand is but partially recovered, and has been...

From the same letter I must quote a few other lines...

At this time he had so far recovered his usual health...

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TEN YEARS AMONG THE MAIL BAGS. Messrs. Shepard...

THE STANDARD FIRST READER, by EDER SARGENT...

"FRANK LEMIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER." We have...

MRS. STOWE'S DRAMA. Tremont Temple was through-

We learn that on Friday evening last, Mrs. Webb...

Extract of a letter from PARKER PILLSBURY to Samuel...

Mr. Pillsbury writes from Newcastle. He was engaged...

COLONIZATION. Rev. Mr. Powers, an agent of the...

ANTI-SLAVERY LITERATURE. Nothing more clearly...

APPAIRS IN KANSAS.

DETAILS OF THE MURDEROUS OUTRAGES IN KANSAS.

A reliable correspondent of the New York Times gives...

THE ST. LOUIS INTELLIGENCER says: "It has long been...

The Louisville Courier contains a dispatch from Mis-

"I desire you to call on the United States forces at...

"An armed force, one thousand strong, with all the...

The President replies as follows:—"All the power vested...

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.] LEAVENWORTH...

Petitions are in course of signature in Leavenworth...

"To His Excellency the President of the U. States: I may...

That Dow boarded with him; that the meeting of the...

It will be noticed that the Sheriff engaged in this...

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He then ordered him to put on his clothes immedi-

This, he said, was the talk of all of them as they...

Another OUTRAGE IN KANSAS. The Cleveland Leader...

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A dispatch to the St. Louis Republican of the 6th...

200 men, 3 pieces of artillery, and 1000 stand of...

CELEBRATION OF FOREFATHERS' DAY AT PLYMOUTH ROCK.

The friends of Freedom, far and near, in connection...

At the meeting held in Lawrence, Mr. Conway of...

It has no other prominent characteristic. It has no...

At the head of "Massachusetts Whig Talk," the...

NOTICE.

The testimonial meeting for WILLIAM C. NELL, in...

"One thing struck me forcibly. The Secretary of the...

The Organization and Vigilance Committee, being...

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PLACES FOR COLORED BOYS.

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Those who can come well recommended may be applied...

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POETRY.

For the Liberator. NEVER ALONE! O not alone, Never alone is any human heart; Never from memory can the past depart!

HONOR OF LABOR.

You talk of the 'honor of labor,' Looking down from your windows so high On the sun-darkened brow of your neighbor,

You call him your 'friend' and your brother, As you shrink from his touch with your glove, And hate from that 'hell' ere your smother,

FUNERAL POMP.

Poor corpse, in costly vestments laid, Bedecked, bedizened and arrayed, And to a careless crowd displayed!

FROM THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.

God give us Max! A time like this demands Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands;

THE LIBERATOR.

A CHAPTER FROM MY DIARY.

'On terra firma again!' exclaimed my friend Stephens, as we sprang to the wharf, after a voyage up the muddy little Baritan.

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SLAVERY.

Slavery, what is it? It is oppression of the very basest and most hopeless kind; it is a blot and a curse upon the face of the earth.

WASHINGTON MEETING.

The following is a copy of the protest in the same connection, which was ordered to be spread on the journal last evening:

THE DOUGLASS CONVENTION.

After an interval of silence, my host resumed—'There are,' said he, 'many of the old man's relatives and friends who would wish to attend his funeral.'

THE NIGHT FUNERAL OF A SLAVE.

Messrs. MORRIS and WILLIS.—Travelling recently, on business, in the interior of Georgia, I reached, just at sunset, the mansion of the proprietor,

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Without doing those of our citizens who have immigrated from the Southern States, the injustice to believe that the ordinance in question will be obnoxious to them, your Committee, nevertheless, upon the authority of the message, will concede the possibility that such may be the case, and yet they must contend that on every principle of republicanism the ordinance should pass.

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SLAVEHOLDING RUFFIANISM.

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