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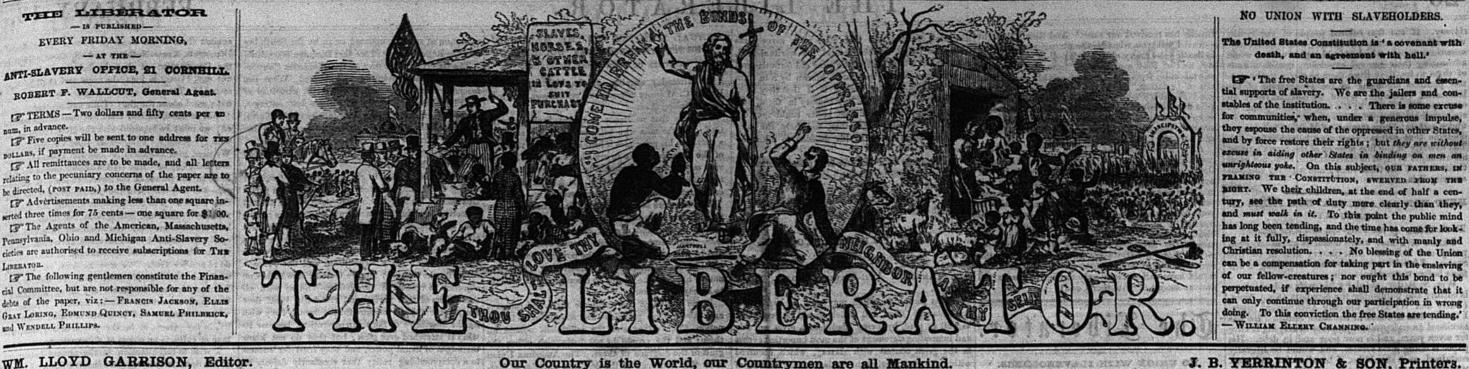
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The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz: - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind. J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1857. WHOLE NUMBER, 1362.

- WILLIAM ELERRY CHANNING.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 7.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

ABOLITIONISM.

Previous to the organization of the American Anti-Slavery Society,—which threw the first fire-brand of dissension among us, in that declaration of principles which forms the creed of abolition, the country was at peace. The contests of parties were not sectional contests, nor did they involve any were not sectional contests, nor did they involve any
other than political principles which were common
to all sections of the Union. The venom of fanaticism had not mingled in the cup, and however ardent these conflicts may have been, they were, in a
great measure, free from those dangerous and malignant ingredients which now render every Presidential election a struggle for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union.

It seems but too evident that the late triumph of

It seems but too evident that the late training of the Democracy has not settled the question of sla-tery, nor discouraged the enemies of the Constitu-tion and the Union. They will rally again, proba-bly under a new disguise, and the Democratic party may be assured that it has many battles yet to light before the enemy is finally subdued. The hydra has many heads, and all must be cut off before the monstergives up the ghost. It cannot, therefore, be assumed that we are again provoking the discussion of the subject of slavery, and inviting to agitation. What we now see going on daily in both Houses of Conthat the abolition Black Republicans never mean to let the subject rest. They evidently mean to keep the firebrand burning, and those who labor to extinguish it cannot justly be charged with being accomplices of the incendiaries. The aggresors alone are accountable for the efforts of those

who act on the defensive.

In contemplating the present unhappy and disturbed relations of the two great sections of the country, the first inquiry that naturally presents itself is as to their origin; after which, we shall proceed to consider their consequences. It is impossible, when we look back on the rise and progress of abo-lition fanaticism, to be blind to the palpable and notorious fact that this is the prime source of these sectional dissensions. With this they began, with its progress they became more aggravated; as aboli-tion acquired new strength and expansion, and new allies at home and abroad, that respect—nay, we may say, that reverence for the Constitution, that submission to the law, and that attachment to the Union which had hitherto been the great universal characteristic of the people of the United States, began to be seriously impaired. Before the advent of this dangerous and malignant faction, we solemnly declare we never met with a native of our soil, except some old revolutionary tory or his offspring, who did not look upon the great charter of our libstate with almost as much reverence as on the Decalogue. The one was his political, the other his religious creed, and both were equally sacred in his sys. Any man who had dared to advocate a dissolution of the Union would have been scouted as a

recreant, a renegade, and traitor.

But now, when abolition has acquired new strength and new insolence by a union with those of Eng-land—by an alliance with Black Republicans, tectotallers, and stump vortex every species of folly and fanaticism—we see this Constitution, once so dear to the heart of every American citizen, stigmatized at public lectures, in pulpits and in legislative halls as 'a compact with hell,' 'a gross violation of the law of God and the rights of Nature.' Is it, then, a subject for surprise that of late years the great national compact, whose provisions are the heart-strings of the Union. has in some communities and States become an object of contempt, if not hatred, and that many citizens of the United States, at least those who side with these blasphemies in their party struggles, believe, or affeet to believe, they are best serving their God and their country by trampling it under foot and defy-ing its authority? Or is it to be wondered at if the people of the South, against whose property, safety and rights these tirades are in fact levelled, should be driven to discuss the value of a Union in which all these are in danger of being sacrificed, and which is forever rendering it indispensable for them to stand in the breach in self-defence? We believe there is not a rational, observing man in the United States, who does not see and acknowledge that all the discussions we have encountered, or have yet to encounter, may be traced to these pernicious dogmas which the abolitionists and their allies have, for fifteen or twenty years past, with increasing insolence, and we fear with increasing success, endeavored to engraft on the minds of our people.

Nothing has been sacred from their furious hos-

wothing has been sacred from their laters willity. They have made war on the Constitution and the Union. They have violated the laws, and persecuted the judges who administered them. They have denounced all those benevolent institutions which declined to adopt their great dogma, and bedermining the Union, and tearing the Constitution They have sown the seeds of dissension among churches, corrupted preachers of the Gos-pel, and exerted their utmost influence to prostitute religion at the shrine of polities. Their avowed principles strike at the root of all social, moral and religious obligations, for their entire creed is summed up in one stupendous dogma which supersedes them all. With them, Christianity is nothing but abolition, and abolition Christianity; morality consists solely in an abject submission to one great dogma, and philanthropy in sacrificing the rights, safety and property of some eight millions of whites to the freedom of half that number of negroes. Can there be any doubt that men holding these principles, and propagating them with all the phrenzied real of fanaticism, are the real incendiaries who lighted this flame in our country, and are responsis obligations, for their entire creed is sumlighted this flame in our country, and are responsi-ble for all its consequences?

There is no more dangerous enemy to the princi-

dure is no more dangerous enemy to the principles of religion, the precepts of morality, the peace of society, and the happiness of individuals, than one who sets up a single principle as an idol to which he sacrifices all other duties and obligations. Show us such a man, and you will show us one who is to all interests a villain since he all purposes, if not to all intents, a villain, since he stands ready to sacrifice his duties to his neighbor, his country and his God, to some monster of his own creation, which swallows up all the virtues at one gulp, and supersedes the ten commandments by one stupendous dogma. The universal principles which have heretofore governed mankind in their neighborly intercourse with each other, the ties of heighborly intercourse with each other, the ties of consanguinity and country, and the obligations of patriotism, are discarded, despised, and openly violated; the Constitution denounced, the Bible repadiated because it is not an anti-slavery Bible, and Jehorah himself renounced because he is not an anti-slavery God. This is abolition—this is fanaticism, which, when sincere, is a species of monomania, and when adulterated by a mixture of clerical ambition, party spirit, and political antipathy, as in the United States, is worse than the most dangerous and deadly species of hypocrisy.

species of hypocrisy.

The abolitionists, who deal in nothing but dogmas which they cannot and do not attempt to establish, either by proofs or reasoning, have denounced the statement of the greatest curse that ever fell on the

one single law, carrying with it a violation of all the rest. Let the people of the United States reflect seriously and deeply on this, and ask themselves if they are willing to barter every blessing bestowed on them by a beneficent Providence for an endless succession of sectional dissensions, which, if, not speedily arrested, must inevitably end in anarchy, civil strife, a war of races, a servile war, a war of

From the St. Louis Leader. WHERE THE DANGER LIES.

It is plain to everybody now that the Anti-Slavery or Republican party is a New England party. Wherever the original Puritan Yankees are in a majority, there the Republican party has gained majoritics—in all New England, Western New York, Ohio, Northern Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan. The Republican vote defines the basin of the Yankee emigration. On the other hand where half the population are foreign-born Catholics, the Democracy have rolled up a plurality of 20,000. In St. Louis, the Catholics nearly to a man voted for Buchanan and Breekinridge. That this would turn out so was predicted three months since, in regard to St. Louis, to New York, and the well as the rights of free labor will be recognized. since, in regard to St. Louis, to New York, and the North generally, by the St. Louis Evening Leader. We draw from the fact now attested by the actual returns, the moral that neither the Catholic population nor the Irish emigration in particular, constitutes an element dangerous to the institutions of the South, or to the perpetuity of the Union, or, in fine, dangerous to the Democratic form of government; but that, on the contrary, the Puritan population of native Yankee origin, is an element highly dangerous to all three. It is openly hostile to Southern institutions and Southern rights; it threatens the Union of the States, and it is inimical to a Democratic form of government. We should not be at all surprised to see a monarchy openly advocated at the North by the Republicans (!) before the next four years are over. The New York Times (Black Republican organ) has already begun by counting the cost of the Republic!

Under these circumstances, it is clear that Know-Nothingism is proved to be a folly. We have nothing to fear from Catholicism—nothing from the foreign element. We have only to be on our guard against ourselves, the vision of Liberty, is observed.

eign element. We have only to be on our guard against ourselves—the price of Liberty is eternal

From the Portland Inquirer. DISUNION.

It was with sincere pleasure, last week, that we laid before our readers Senator Wilson's candid and outspoken letter to the Disunion Convention, recently held in Massachusetts. We like to see those treasonable sentiments and opinions charged home upon the South where they belong, and where they are current. But it pains us that the fanatics of the South should be strengthened and fortified by symmetry and argument from the lead of the allegions.

Mr. Clover, a representative from the lead of the allegions. pathy and argument from the land of the pilgrims where such sentiments do not obtain, and are scout ed as unworthy of serious thought by nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandths of the people.

There is one argument against Disunion, which

we do not remember to have seen stated. It is drawn from the moral obligation which rests upon every

since, have nationalized the system, and no man can escape the moral responsibility which rests upon him, to use the means which his citizenship affords, to rid the nation of the curse of slavery.

We have no right to dissolve the Union until we have abolished slavery.

From the Boston Atlas. THE DISUNION CONVENTION AT WOR-

CESTER.

Other papers of that large and flourishing city. We have not deemed it necessary, hitherto, to take much notice of the recent Convention of Disunionists at Worcester. In the first place, it was really of little consequence; and in the second place, scarcely any one in New England was stupid enough it of think it of consequence, or to pay any more attention to it, or to bestow any more thought upon it, than is usually given to the amutal and semi-annual Conventions of the few harmless men and women, who see fit to make themselves objects of public derision, by following Mr. Garrison in his ridiculous crusade against the Union. Even the Southern papers published in Boston, greedily as they are wont to snatch at everything which can in any way be used or misused to the real or apparent detriment of the Republican party, disdained to take any advantage of so contemptible and unmeaning a demonstration.

In such notice as we saw fit to take of the Convention, we pointed out the danger that in the avenance and objects of the Republican party, unsert public portion of the country, where the most exaggrated and distorted impressions prevail as to the barrier of negro slavery ones removed, and in extraction the pointed out the effect that this would have in retarding the growth of reasonable opinions at the South, where there is every ground for believing that the seeds of a proper anti-slavery feeling exist, ready to spring forth whenever the moderate part of her citizens shall be refleved from the pressure of the terrorism which is now exercised by the ultra-slave holders. Our appreciasions in the pressure of the terrorism which is now exercised by the ultra-slave holders. Our appreciasions in the pressure of the terrorism which is now exercised by the ultra-slave holders. Our appreciasions in the pressure of the terrorism which is now exercised by the ultra-slave holders. Our appreciasions in the pressure of the terrorism which is now exercised by the ultra-slave holders. Our appreciasions in the pressure of the count

heads of mankind." The transgression of our first parents, which

Brought death into the world, and all our woe, was nothing to the curse of slavery; and all the mighty mass of crime and suffering, which we are told has flowed from that act of disobedience, is nothing to the curse of slavery. Banish slavery, emancipate the Southern negro, and all these evils will disappear, and the millennium come, as a matter of course.

It is not to be wondered at, that precisely in proportion as abolition extends, society becomes disornew inpudence, and violations of the laws are of more frequent occurrence. All this is the natural and inevitable consequence of those pernicious dogmas they are laboring, with such untiring zeal, such anatchless cunning, to instil into the heads and hearts of the honest, unsuspicious citizens of the United States, who are not yet aware that the attainment of the objects of this conspiracy would not only be fatal to the Union, but produce a total revolution in all their social relations. Nay, it will go far beyond this. It will introduce an entire new moral code, a new religion, and a new system of laws, or rather one single law, carrying with it a violation of all

SELECTIONS.

SPIRIT OF FREEDOM IN MISSOURI.

In a recent debate in the Legislature of Missouri, upon the nomination of Mr. Palm, an anti-slavery man, for Director of the Bank of Missouri, Mr. Brown, of St. Louis, made the following speech, which we find reported in the Missouri Democrat:—

I am a Freesoiler, and I don't deny it. No word or vote of mine shall ever inure to the benefit of such a monstrous and abhorrent doctrine as the extension of slavery over the patrimony of the free white lacorers of the country. I am, sir, for the greatest wherever the original Paritian failtees are in a majority, there the Republican party has gained majorities—in all New England, Western New York, Ohio, Northern Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan. The Republican vote defines the basin of the Yankee emigration. On the other hand every Northern town where the Irish population is large has gone for Buchanan. In New York, where half the population are foreign-born Catholics, the Democracy have rolled up a plurality of

> far from designing any violation of the rights of property of any class, yet I conceive his labor to be as much the property of the white laboring man, as the slave is the property of the slaveholder, and as much entitled to the fostering care and the protection of government as any vested right in the Commonwealth. I shall be glad to see both protected so long as they may be co-existent, but I shall care. monwealth. I shall be glad to see both protected so long as they may be co-existent, but I shall earn-cettly look forward to the day when, by a wise and salutary system of emancipation, Missouri may rid herself of the evils and incubus of slavery, and open wide her rich harvest fields and unbos eral wealth to the active energy of her free white population. Such are my sentiments, sir, upon this subject, and I scruple not to avow them openly and

Mr. Clover, a representative from the same city, followed in similar strain. He said :

'I vote for Mr. Palm, as an endorsement and avowal of his faith upon this paramount question of our time—the emancipation of slaves; and I assure members of the Senate and House of Representatives, that the election of Mr. Palm will be hailed by myself and others on this floor, and by thousands throughout the State, as the auroral elimner of the dayring of a day when a phicial from the moral obligation which rests upon every man to do all in his power to abate sin.

The condition of slavery in this country now is such that every voter in the North as well as in the South is responsible to a certain extent for its existence.

The compromise measures of 1850 and exactments.

The compromise measures of 1850 and exactments are the compromise measures of the system, and no man can be such that every voter in the North as well as in the glimmer of the dawning of a day when a political party, having this great purpose for its end, will initiate a policy which is necessary for the development of all the resources of this mighty State, for securing to it its rightful position in the Union, and for multiplying the prosperity, wealth and greatness for multiplying the prosperity, wealth and greatness of its people.' (Applause.)

It is a most encouraging fact, which we take great pleasure in stating, that Mr. Palm was elected. The Missouri Democrat, published at St. Louis, is one of the most substantial and certainly the ablest of the papers of that large and fourishing city. We copy the following passages from its editorial comments on the above mentioned debates:

that we require only labor—free labor—for we need not say that servile labor is inadequate.

The opponents to the movement will urge two objections to it—the debt which the purchase of the slaves would entail on the State, and the agitation which may ensue. By the last census there were in round numbers 80,000 slaves in Missouri, valued at \$50,000,000. Our railroads when completed will have cost that sum, and the State, so far from being impoverished by the expenditure, will be much richer than it was when these great works were commenced.

A few years hence the State will be better able to than it was when these great works were commenced. A few years hence the State will be better able to loan \$50,000,000 than it is now to bear the burden of \$19,000,000 given to the railroads, and no one can say that this burden is onerous. England, with a national debt of \$4,000,000,000 gave \$1,000,000,000 to the Jamaica planters as a compensation for emancipating their slaves. Even as a financial question, there is nothing startling in it, especially when it is remembered that land would double in tellue simultaneously with the passage of the constitutional amendment authorising its enactment.

There need be no pernicious agitation, and even if there should, it is the penalty which we cannot avoid paying at some time; and it is easier to pay it now

An agitation now would be the effort of the social system to throw off a disease which had not touched its vitals; hereafter it would be the struggle for life with a mortal sickness. But we do not apprehend any agitation more violent than has been forced upon us for years by the pro-slavery politicians. Agitating the slavery question has been their constant business, and nothing worse has resulted from it than their elevation to office—no very trifling evil by the way—and the temporary subjugation of Kansas. Besides, we know that all the Free States emancipated their slaves, and England and France theirs suddenly; and we have yet to learn that a dangerous agitation arose in any instance.'

We have italicised a passage in the last para—
We have italicised a passage in the last para—
but the sould Paul Brown, Jr., (son of David Paul Brown, Sr.,) who once manifested some real in behalf of the fugitive, was the commissioner, and a more willing tool we have never yet read of. Of course he decided that his namesake Brown, and we presume a much better man himself, (he could not be worse,) was the property of Mr. Gatchell, Sr. Of course, otherwise he would have received but five dollars, whereas now the law awards him ten dollars. Not to speak of blood money, which it is easy for a slaveholder to use.

If there is one office above another remarkable for meanness, it is that of slave commissioner. The hated and despised negro trader is not half so low

fans in Florida, is given by the sufferer, a native of Charlemont, Franklin County, Mass. Leading citizens of that town sign a certificate that he is a man current. And we would second here the captive from the hands of the oppressor. His speech was brave, forcible and eloppressor. And we would second here there there there have the most oppressor. of truth, whose statement may be relied upon, and the sores and scars on his back are sufficient evidence of the terrible whipping he received :-

CHARLEMONT, Jan. 19, 1857. I shipped from Boston the 21st of November, 1852, for Jacksonville, Florida, and back to Phila-delphia; arrived at Jacksonville on the 1st of Dedelpina; arrived at Jacksonville on the 1st of December, where, on account of the ill treatment of the officers, I left the ship. I worked in Jacksonville building houses, until the following August, when I was taken siek, and was sick a year before I was able to work again. From that time until I came home I lived and worked with a Mr. Harris at lumbering, five miles from Jacksonville. Last August I was taken sick with the typhoid fever, and have not been able to work since. In June last a

tome home of lived and worked with a Mr. Harris at lumbering, five miles from Jacksonville. Last August I was taken sick with the typhold elever, and have not been able to work since. In June lisst, asompany of about severaly men, betonging in any town of the pairpose of punishing such offenders as they awy fit, like regardless of law of justice. This band have already killed several men. One man they whipped to death, one they shot dead and left him lying in the road where he fell. Some they have shall be down, I met eight men, armed with ready with ready and the single several men. One has the single several men several several

at home, I have not been able to sit up but little of the time. My back is very sore and lame, so that it is with difficulty I can move about.

In return for this praiseworthy conduct, Mr. Bellows is willing to stand by them now that he supposes them to be 'threatened with internal convul-

there should, it is the penalty which we cannot avoid paying at some time; and it is easier to pay it now than in the future. Who that watches passing events and indications, is not sensible of the fact that great internal convulsions await the Slave States? Better to grapple with the danger in time, if danger there be, and avert it, than wait until it becomes formidable. One thing is certain, or history is no guide; that is, that slavery cannot be perpetuated any where. An agitation now would be the effort of the social system to throw off a disease which had not touched.

Me have italicised a passage in the last paragraph, which teems with significant suggestions—with suggestions which all thoughtful men in the to make more than ten dollars on a negro, and there-

with suggestions which all thoughtful men in the slave States would do well to ponder and to heed before it is too late. The Missouri Democrat concludes an article with words that deserve to be noted and applauded:—SPEAKING FOR OURSELVES, WE NOW TRUST OUR FORTUNES AND OUR FATE TO THIS GREAT CAUSE OF EMANOIPATION.

When it is remembered that St. Louis is, next to Baltimore, the foremost city of the slave States in population, intelligence, wealth and enterprise, this movement on the part of her representatives in the Legislature, backed up by her best newspaper, presents an aspect that cannot fail to command the deepest sympathy and the warmest good wishes of the entire North. the entire North.

EXPULSION OF A MASSACHUSETTS MAN

FROM FLORIDA.

The following instance of atrocious injustice and cruelty to a Massachusetts man, by pro-slavery ruf-

exertion to free the captive from the hands of the oppressor. His speech was brave, forcible and eloquent. And we would sooner have taken his position and received the prayers of that poor black man and the good wishes of his sympathizers, however low their social level, than all the laudations of the three hundred thousand slaveholders and the gold which they have at their command.

Mr. Pierce will live to be remembered by the folious of humanity when D. Brown J. and

friends of humanity, when D. P. Brown, Jr., and Daniel Dougherty shall rot in dishonored graves. Brown was taken to Baltimore heavily manacled.

DR. BELLOWS AND THE UNION.

That very able, clear-sighted and erect journal The European,' published in New York, comment-

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essen-

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our FATHERS, IN

sion.' What can he mean by this, other than that the freemen of the North shall aid the elave-owners in keeping their slaves in subjection?

Mr. Bellows argues that if the free States cannot govern the Union under the existing Constitution, they cannot prevent the overflow of slavery into a Northern Republic separated from the Southern States

States.

That is a palpable non sequitur. As the Northern Republic would not be cursed by an oligarchy of slave-owners—its government would be truly Republican—the welfare of the working-classes would be truly regarded, and the cause of liberty all over the world would be actively supported.

From the New York Tribune.

FREE NEGROES AT THE SOUTH. We are told in Holy Writ that the battle is not

We are told in Holy Writ that the battle is not always to the strong—a text strikingly exemplified in the battle which for upward of fifty years past has been going on between the slaveholders and the Southern free negroes. The slaveholders being legislators also, have exerted their utmost ingenuity in passing laws to make the position of the free negroes as uncomfortable as possible, and so to drive them away. But the negroes proving very piggish, re-course was had to the Colonization Society to aid in the process, which, holding out the prospect of lib-erty, equality and self-government, and the accumu-lation of wealth in Africa, it was hoped might enlation of wealth in Africa, it was hoped might en-tice them to go. All this, however, has been to no purpose, and these unlucky negroes—many of them, by the way, on the father's side, offshoots of the first Southern families—still remain as much a nuisance as ever, prowling, as the slaveholders allege, about their premises, and in the most annoying manner fully acting up to the Virginia exhortation, root lit-tle pig or you die. tle pig or you die.

fully acting up to the Virginia exhortation, root little pig or you die.

As a last resource, it has been proposed, since they will persist in remaining, to reduce them to slavery. This project, which, some time since, was suggested by a Governor of Virginia to the Legislature of that State, has been again revived by the Richmond Eraminer. That journal proposes to kill two birds—we may say three birds—with one stone: to get rid of the free negro nuisance, to add many millions of dollars to our annual product of cotton, and at the same time to furnish the treasury of Virginia with a large sum of money, sadly needed to finish the internal improvements of the State, fast coming to a standstill for lack of funds. Already the State of Virginia has made a pretty little financial a-la-Huntington operation out of the free negroes. Under pretense of raising a fund toward enabling them to emigrate to Liberia, a poll-tax was imposed upon them, the proceeds of which, however, instead of being handed over to the Colonization Society, have gone to help fill the gap in the empty State treasury. But the money thus squeezed out of these people is a mere drop in the bucket compared to the amount which the Eraminer now proposes to get out of them. Instead of extracting from them a paltry sum drop by drop, that journal proposes to convert them bodily into gold. The fifty-four thousand free negroes of Virginia, if sold south at the moderate price of \$400 a head—which is hardly half the current rates—would produce to the State treasury a fund of \$20,000,000. That is something to speak of. It throws Gov. Wise and his project of oyster taxation \$20,000,000. That is something to speak of. It throws Gov. Wise and his project of oyster taxation quite into the shade. An envious and fanatical Congress may prevent the revival of the African slave trade; but here are at least fifty-four thousand free negroes whom the State of Virginia is at liberty to kidnap and to sell, for the common benefit of the Southern cotton crop, the Northern cotton-spinners, and the Virginia internal improvements—to say nothing of the advantage to accrue to the State in ridding itself of a dangerous and useless sort of recondation. population.

whether the diffusion among the cotton plantations of these 54,000 negroes lately free, and smarting as they would under a sense of injury, would particularly tend to the quiet of those plantations, might perhaps admit of some doubt. In proposing this large State speculation in negroes, the Examiner seems to go on the principle of caveat emptor. The buyer is to look out and to purchase at his own peril, which in this case we think he would be very apt to do. There is, however, another and a far more serious obstacle in the way of thus filling up the treasury and finishing the internal improvements of Virginia. The free negroes, in spite of all that is said in their disparagement, are an essential part of the system of Southern society. Every body abuses them, every body denounces them, but for all that, they are indispensable and not to be got rid of. They have the same strong hold upon the weaknesses of the white population, that grog shops and gambling shops and some other confessed nuisances have upon us at the North, as well as upon our of the white population, that grog shops and gambling shops and some other confessed nuisances have upon us at the North, as well as upon our friends at the South, against which journalists write, and moralists declaim, and economists grumble, and legislators pass laws—but all to very little purpose, since all the while a very large part of the persons thus writing, declaiming, grumbling and legislating, have a certain private, personal interest or pleasure which runs entirely counter to the interest of the public and their professions. Take, for instance, the following comical confessions of a writer in the Memphis Appeal, who, over the signature of 'A Citizen,' advocates driving out all the free negroes from that city:—

from that city :—

'There is not a free negro in the city who has not some influential friend. The greater the scoundrel, the more friends such negro has. I have a free negro attacks who does me a thousand little favors, and I cannot help liking him; but he is a nuisance; I know it, because real estate has depreciated, in the neighborhood of his ebon majesty, twenty per cent. The slaves congregate at his domicil on Sundays and at night, and there are white men constantly about him, of the dubious class, vibrating between 'the respectable and villainous,' but then, occasionally, clever, honest gentlemen, to whom my black friend renders himself useful privately, and often at night. He plays the pimp, the spy, the emissary for all intrigues, and sometimes loans his social friends a little money. He receives, perhaps, stolen goods; waits on women of easy virtue, who may be seen about his residence at all hours of the night. But this is the cleverest free negro in Memphis; he has troops of friends, of whom I am one.

Now, this citizen of Memphis may put on what airs of self-sacrifice he pleases, and may talk as much as he chooses about 'yielding his private feelings to public necessity, and the promotion of the public good.' That is all bosh. However it may be with him, the mass of people are whelly incapable of any such sacrifice; and if, in a spasm of terror, virtue or public spirit, the free negro above described and others like him were driven from Memphis or any other Southern town, it would not be six months before—tacitly, if not openly—they would all be invited back again. A closure of the grog-shops and gambling-houses would be just as effectual and just as permanent. Give up such a convenient and accommodating class, who render themselves privately useful, 'often at night,' who 'play the pimp, the spy, the emissary for all intrigues,' and who even sometimes loan money? If our Southern friends had self-denial enough to do that, while they were about it, they would go a little further and give up

slavery. If the free colored people of the South were all the honest, industrious, well-behaved conscientious people which this Memphis writer, while advocating their general expulsion, confesses some of them to be, the selling them as slaves to the cotton planters according to the programme of the Richmond Examiner, would be comparatively an easy operation. But in the case of these people we see a striking exemplification of the possible truth, under certain circumstances, of Mandeville's famous doctrine that private vices may be public benefits. The security of the free negroes of the South against all attempts to expel or enslave them, rests, not upon their virtues, but their vices; and a pretty effectual security it is. slavery. If the free colored people of the South

HELP FOR AN ANTI-SLAVERY PRESS IN KENMINEV

To the Editor of the Telegraph and other papers

To the Editor of the Telegraph and other papers:

I know of a case which demands attention, sympathy and aid from Anti-Slavery men in the free States. I invoke your assistance in getting a few facts before the public.

Wm. S. Balley, aided by his wife and children, is editing and publishing the Newport (Ky.) News, (Daily and Weekly.) the only Anti-Slavery paper, I think, that is issued in the slave States. He has sacrificed an independent property in keeping it alive for seven years, and is now poor and in debt. His paper is doing good service, and would be liberally sustained, as it should be, if his situation and work were understood. He has the real Kentucky pluck, and is resolved to persevere till freedom triumphs. were understood. He has the real Kentucky pluck, and is resolved to persevere till freedom triumphs. Cassius M. Clay recommends him to your confidence and support, in a note of which I send you a copy. I know Mr. Bailey, and love him for his noble spirit. I carnestly bespeak for him sympathy and a little material assistance from the friends of freedom throughout the free States.

On the 12th of this month, a friend in this city hearing that Mr. Bailey and his family were suffer-

hearing that Mr. Bailey and his family were suffer-ing this hard and cold winter, sent him five dollars. May I copy a few of the words in his touching re-ply? ply? We got your letter Saturday evening, out of which we procured some flour, a few slices of ham, a pound of coffee and a pound of sugar. And that night we all sat down to the table, for the first time in more than two weeks, and ate a meal with sublime thankfulness. You will not be soon forgot ten, nor your remittance which relieved our half fed family, faint and feeble for want of substantial nourishment.' Now I know Mr. Bailey's circumstances so well that I am sure there is no exaggera tion in this. He has suffered and is suffering his noble family the pains of slow martyrdom for the cause of freedom in Kentucky and through our country. Shall he not be relieved? Who will take his paper? The weekly is one dollar per annum. Who will send him a dollar to aid him in his martyr work. Any one can send directly to him by letter, directing, William S. Bailey, Esq., Editor of the Kentucky Weekly News, Newport, Kentucky, or hand to me and I will transmit. Will not all editors who see this, help this noble man by inserting this article in their papers?

DANIEL FOSTER. Boston, Jan. 27, 1857.

MR. CLAY'S LETTER.

December 11, 1856.

To all to whom these presents shall come. William S. Bailey, of the Newport News, Newport, Ky. has made great pecuniary sacrifices in the cause of our common liberties, and is still making sacrifices. His paper, daily and weekly, is doing good service in Kentucky, and encouraging others in all the slave States to do the same. All the friends of the Re-publican cause would do well to aid him, as a little money from each one would place his paper upon a permanent basis of stability and usefulness.

C. M. CLAY.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

The underground Railroad occasionally brings out rich things. Yesterday a beautiful mulatto woman from the Maryland shore, near Baltimore, called upon Mr. Lougen. She was a fugitive from high life in Slavedom. Her dress, address and conversa-tion, showed she had been valued and cared for. She naturally enquired into the quality and amount of business at the Syracuse Depot. Mrs. Lougen tool the record of the names of the fugitives that had called at her house, and commenced reading them.
'That is the name of my husband,' she exclaimed

with enthusiasm, when a certain name was read.

Mr. and Mrs. Lougen instantly called to mind as accomplished semi-colored man they had sent on to Rev. Mr. Mansfield & Co., at Auburn, three weeks

ago. She told her story as follows:—
She had been married about six weeks. Her hu band and herself were house slaves of two notable and wealthy families in Maryland, and were greatly About three weeks since her master sus fied to avoid a similar fate, and probable sale to the far South. Her mistress and daughter were greatly attached to her, and procured her release, and in three days thereafter she fled on foot to Philadelphia, with the aid of the man who helped her hus-band off. Anti-Slavery men put her on the road, and now for the second time she has got on the track

Mr. Lougen at once thought it his duty to go to Auburn with her and help her find her husband On her arrival at Auburn, he placed her in the par-lor of one of the best hotels, and called on Mr. Mansfield, who went with him to another clergy man, to whom he was directed. He was at meeting and Mr. Lougen saw a colored man in a distant part of the meeting who resembled the fugitive, and sent a person to bring him to the lobby to see Mr. Lou-The poor man was seized with a tremor. Th gen. The poor man was select machinist, and instead of going to Canada, had hired out at good wages a Auburn, rather instructed to do so by Mr. Lougen if he found a chance.

* They are after you, Fred, said Mr. Lougen

Who is after me?'

Who but your master could be here after you's But don't be scared—follow me and you will be

' Can you fight?'

'It depends on who I am to fight!'
'Will you fight slaveholders if they have come to

take you? -I would fight a regiment of them.'

'Yes—I would fight a regiment of them.'
By this time they had arrived at the hotel, and Mr. Lougen pointed directly to the parlor, which was richly furnished and gas-lighted. The fellow's feelings were worked up to the highest point by being led to such a place, where he could expect to see no one but a slaveholder. On entering the room, he saw his beautiful wife alone. He was so correction that he almost fell to the floor, exclaimovercome that he almost fell to the floor, exclaim rushed together, and a happier bride and bride-groom could not be found in the world—we'll ven-ture to say,—Syracuse Standard.

ANOTHER CANE FOR MR. BROOKS.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune: Sin-I stood in the office of a certain Californi Sin—I stood in the office of a certain California Express Company in this city yesterday afternoon, watching the process of opening the mouldy, gravelike trunks, and the distribution of their varied contents. The California steamer had just arrived, and there were letters, papers, daguerreotypes, specimen lumps of gold, Canton Crape shawls, products of California industry and Chinese skill. 'Christmas presents?' I asked of the busy expressman, taking up, as I spoke, a long, neatly-wrapped parcel which he had just tossed out like Yorick's skull. I started at the inscription I read there, on the wrapper of what I had supposed to be a sword:—'To the Hon. Prestox S. Brooks, Washington, D. 'C. Presented by the Citizens of Tehama, Califorinia.' It was another cane!

nia. It was another cane!

It would be difficult to describe the emotions with ch I silently replaced the weapon on the table, stood a few moments alone beside it. The man still digging in the grave behind me was too busy to their arguing in the grave benind me was too busy to heed my start of surprise, and, all alone, addressing itself to me in a language deeper than words, I belt mute communion with this Christmas gift. I walked with it among the miners in their council, when the mute communion with this Christmas gill. I walked with it among the miners in their council, when the deed it was to commemorate was pronounced good: I heard the conclusion of the whole thing: love'violence and bloodshed,' and saw them fitting the stout staff to its 'loaded' head of gold, and read the meaning on their knitted brows, while they devis d its 'suitable inscription.' I thought of its careful consignment, and perhaps at this moment the surmise passing from lip to lip, 'By the time

Brooks has received our cane.' And then I thought day after Sunday, and year after year, gives them Brooks has received our cane.' And then I thought—need I teil you what?—the strong arm stiffened in death—the angry clutch relaxed in cold passivity, and of that soul released from the throes of mortal hate, from the bonds of earthly pride, from ties of 'relation,' or 'State,' or 'section'—far beyond the petty scenes this poor emblem of hate (not friendship) was made to commemorate, weeping in contrition its earthly state, but healed—saved by the precious blood whose gift makes joyous and hely our Christian festival!

Ah! citizen-miners of Tehama, your present was

and hely our Christian festival!

Ah! citizen-miners of Tehama, your present was not in vain, though it will never form a weapon to the hand for which it was fitted; though it will never bring back his autograph letter of thanks, nor go, with your names as its donors, into the newspapers to swell the angry, clashing sentiment which in your bosom stimulated the gift. It has by its moral your bosom stimulated the gift. It has by its moral reached a human heart, and while showing the blindness and vanity of mortal praise, has also taught the feebleness and folly of human resentment. Let 'a little earth in charity' cover the remembrance of an incident which a few days ago would have called forth only vindictiveness in the announcement of 'Another Cane!'

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 13, 1857.

TRUTH.

The Truth shall make you wise, All simple though ye be; But ere her light can greet your eyes, She first must make you free

The Truth shall make you bold, Though small your strength may be; But, if she find your courage cold, She first must make you free.

The Truth shall make you great, How small soe er ye be; To raise you to her high estate, She first must make you free.

Though deep your griefs may be To pour her joys upon the sad, She first must make them free. The Truth shall make you good,

All sinful though you be;
To enter on her heavenly road,
She first must make you free. Thus wisdom, courage, joy and grace, The gifts of Truth shall be,

If gazing on her glorious face Hath made your spirits free.

This is a true saving, and worthy of all acceptation But even Truth will make Free only those who receive it, conform their lives to its dictates, and renounce that which opposes it, though dear as a right hand or a right eye. If our nation yet remains a slaveholding nation, it is because we have not yet received the Truth and reduced it to practice.

To hold the slave securely within his power, th master must keep one end of the chain in his own hands. There is no escape from this necessity. But while he does this, he also is in chains. His movements are limited, his freedom is forfeited, just as certainly, by the self-imposed task of holding the slave, as the slave's by being held; and whoever assists the master in holding the slave must in like manner, and by the same necessity, have his movements limited and his freedom curtailed. Massachusetts has done, and is now doing, this shameful work, and is therefore necessarily suffering its inseparable disgrace and in-

Our fathers made the very mistake against which Æsop's fable of the woodcutter and the forest should have warned them, and gave the handle to that axe which has ever since been used to cut them down They carelessly, unjustifiably, granted certain privileges to the Slave Power, in indulgence to what seemed the last stages of its decay-obviously taking for granted that it must gradually decay and die after the abolition of the slave trade; but we, instead of filially covering their shame, and undoing their error when time revealed that it seas an error, have not even withdrawn our support from the slave system when it openly trampled upon our rights also, seized our docu- of the Fugitive Slave Law, a petition to Congress for ments from the mail-bag and the post-office, imprisoned our colored seamen, kidnapped and enslaved our ture. As the feeling in the town was very general colored citizens, denied even to our white citizens their and strong against the law, our parson was in rights of free speech, printing and locomotion, in sister States, ignominiously expelled our ambassador from Charleston, brutally assaulted our Senator in Washington, and added robbery, arson, rape and mur- the Constitution.' The next signer of the Petition, der to all imaginable minor violations of the rights of our citizens in Kansas; in a word, we have stupidly stood, appended his name, and to it added these words, continued, (following the one blunder of our fathers as implicitly as their many acts of wisdom,) to accord the same indulgence to slavery in the brutal arrogance of its present prosperity, as our fathers did when it merely begged for a short reprieve before execution; and the consequence is that the demands made upon us by slavery are getting more and more brutal and arrogant; wnile our own sensibility to both injury and insult is getting so dulled, and our appreciation of the calls of honor, justice, humanity and religion so imperfect, that very few of those who propose any action in regard to slavery think of carrying it further than an attempt to limit that anti-republican and antichristian system to its present boundaries; which implies toleration of it, acquiescence in it, continued support of it, within those boundaries.

Is it not time to take a step further ? to exercise at least justice and humanity enough to withdraw that aid which we are now giving (by our political and ecclesiastical union with slaveholders) to the oppressor against the oppressed; at least self-respect enough to withdraw from an alliance which, under the empty name of reciprocity of rights, subjects us to a succession of insults and injuries, either of which would be deemed sufficient ground for war, did they proceed from England, France or Russia; at least manling enough to say that our own Massachusetts shall at last begin to be Free Soil; a secure asylum for the fugitive from tyranny, whether that tyranny be Prussian, Austrian, Carolinian or Virginian ?-c. x. w.

RATHER UNREASONABLE.

clergy have been and are, there seems no danger of such a phenomenon. Fear should have some basis of probability. We will insure the subscribers to the same, and if elected, will bind himself by an oath t Observer against that peril, both in pulpits and editorial columns, at a less premium than against tornadoes or even earthquakes.

But if the Observer insists upon tabooing wisdom in the pulpit, it should not complain of the natural effect of this proceeding upon the congregation .-Hence the Jeremiad in its last number upon the recent frequent changes of pastors seems to us a trifle unreasonable. It declares that in many cases the people stand aloof from their pastors, seemingly indifferent; and that the pastors, after grieving awhile in secret over the fact that their sermons seem to produce no effect, conclude that their usefulness in that prefer their success, on the principle of a choice of position is at an end, and ask for a dismission; and evils, but that they will not consent to impair the that thus the Church sustains a loss; and that then strength of their cause by even temporarily laying successive candidates occupy the vacant pulpit, who

meet in turn the same result. Without presuming to dictate, we would humbly suggest that possibly the difficulty thus mourned may have arisen from a scant of philosophy in the pulpit. Possibly the Observer may have erred in the conclusion that, in the case described, the Church had sustained a loss'-and the pastor also in supposing that the had ever exercised any 'usefulness in that posi-tion.' There must be, even in every Presbyterian of incendiarism, the alliance and the compact.

Church, at least a few persons who know something,

A. HOGEBOOM. and want to know more; and if their minister, Sun-

so well worth hearing that his people can't stay away,
If half of them do stay away, and the other half
"seem indifferent," the minister may safely conclude the fault to be-in himself.-c. K. W.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. 8 VO.

This pamphlet, which may now be had at the Anti-Slavery Office, and which should be preserved, as well as read, by every Abolitionist, gives an able and interesting statement of the most important events in the great contest with slavery, which occurred within the year previous to the last annual meeting of the American Society. An appendix gives an abstract of the proceedings of the last anniversary, THE PRISON OF WELTEVREDEN, and a Glance at the

East Indian Archipelago. By Walter M. Gibson. 12 mo. pp. 495. This book, 'illustrated from original sketches'

not less fanciful than its style of writing, narrates the observations of the author in the islands of Java and Sumatra, and his imprisonment by the Dutch author-ities in the former island. It is for sale by Brainard. 124, and by Jewett & Co., 117, Washington street.

FORRESTER'S PLAYMATE. We have received the February number of this well-conducted 'Monthly Instructor for Yeuth,' published by Guild & Co., 156 Washington street.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISUNION CONVENTION. The official Report of the Disunion Convention, recently held at Worcester, is now printed in a neat pamphlet large octave, of eighty pages, and may be had at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill.

Books to be kept in mind by those who have not ve

Mrs. Stowe's 'Dred.' 2 vols. 12 ino. pp. 699. A most accurate and noteworthy delineation of hothe church supports slavery, and how slavery corrupts 'The Conquest of Kansas, by Missouri and her Al-

ics: By William Phillips, Kansas correspondent of the New York Tribune. 12 mo. pp. 414.

This book, in a graphic recital of the outrages com nitted in Kansas during the last two years, displays the manners and morals developed by slavery among slaveholders, and shows by implication the danger of compromise, and the folly of expecting a peaceful alliance, on terms reciprocally beneficial, between liberty and slavery.

These two works are published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., 13 Winter street .- c. x. w.

Rev. William Warren, of Upton, in this county, formerly of Windham, has received from the American Board the appointment of District Secretary for northern New England, in the place of Rev. William Clark,

The reverend gentleman alluded to has long been known in Upton and its neighborhood as a most determined and relentless enemy of the Anti-Slavery cause. He has talked and preached against it with a most unyielding pertinacity, and proved himself a very compliant and thorough-going servant of the slave holding churches of this country. What a very singular circumstance it is that the American Board of Missions always has the misfortune to stumble on one of these pro-slavery gentlemen when it has an office

above mentioned minister which went the rounds of the papers a few years since. Soon after the passage its repeal was presented to Mr. Warren for his signathing of a quandary, but finally compromised the matter thus-he signed the petition, adding to his name the words, ' Provided all can be done in good faith to with an equally laudable desire not to be misunder Provided all can be done in good faith to the Constitution ; for I wish to serve God so as not to offend the devil."

A PREFERENCE CONSISTENT WITH NON-VOTING.

semed and influential friend sends me a se vere and cutting reprimand for what he calls my 'inconsistency in desiring the election of a candidate, and yet refusing to vote for him ' I will enswer my friend through THE LIBERATOR, if the editor pleases

'Suppose,' says my friend, 'a company of police (the Republicans) were engaged in a doubtful strug-glo with a band of incendiaries (the opposers of Fremont); the one trying to fire and destroy a beautiful city, (Kansas Territory,) and the other to extinguis the flames and save the city. How reprehensible would it be in some of the policemen to fold their arms and look quietly on, simply expressing a desir for the success of those on the side of law and right!

This illustration gives but a distorted view of th position of the non-voter. My friend's police regulators were not using regular police methods to ejec the incendiaries. My friend's police and incendiarie constitute two communities, bound together by a com pact which not only does not forbid incendiarism, bu guarantees to it certain important political rights and privileges. Both communities come under a common government, the power of which has mostly been in the hands of the incendiary portion, and which they have steadily wielded for the furtherance of the principles. The strife, therefore, to which my friend alludes is between the two communities for the elec The New York Observer deprecates philosophic tion of a chief officer in their common government preaching. Judging from what the Presbyterian My friend's police community pledge themselves always to regard as sacred the incendiary compre of the compact. Their candidate cheerfully does the this effect.

Now, in my friend's police community, there hap pen to be some who, acting under the conviction that while this wicked alliance is kept up, incendiarism must constantly gain power and extend its ravages plant themselves firmly upon the principle of nonpolitical action under such a governmen

But now comes a struggle between these divers

communities for the election of a chief officer. The so-called anti-incendiary portion insist that sad ca amities must ensue if they are defeated, and appear to the non-voters, who tell them plainly that they aside their principles. They say, further, that while this wicked alliance exists, incendiarism will be sure to create a crisis for every returning general election and that there would therefore always be an excus-for their laying aside their principles, until they were swallowed up by this miscrable fools' play of de ing incendiarism, and yet giving it the very stronges moral support, not only by their political action, but

Sheds' Corners, N. Y., Dec. 28th, 1856.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHU-SETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

God; and the man who believes in fighting at all, is a traitor to his principles if he does not assert the right of the American slave to armed resistance. To prevent misconception, it should be understood that non-resistance is not the doctrine of the Abelitionists gen-

erally, nor of the disunionists generally.

I furthermore believe that this Union has proved an utter failure in regard to the preservation and exten-sion of liberty, and a great calamity to the human race. Man cannot reconcile moral contradictions; and he who attempts it, loses the power of correct disrimination in matters of conscience. Thus, this ation has lost the power to discriminate in relation

to liberty and slavery.

In no nation of the world are theft, and robbery, and falsehood so prevalent and so popular as in this nation. The clergy and the politicians uphold all these; and the people do not distinguish either the guilt or the disgrace of them. The American Union is at this hour one of the deadliest enemies of free-

I hope that our last Presidential election has been held. We can never reach slavery through the national organization, though we may through the State

Wisconsin has placed herself, in this matter, far in advance of every State, having decided the following points by the unanimous voice of her Supreme Court.

1. Every State has a right to sit in judgment on the constitutionality of acts of Congress, relating to citi-zens of that State.

2. The Fugitive Slave Law is not constitutional. 3. Wisco sin will protect her citizens in violation of the Fugitive Slave law.

4. Congress has no right to pass a Fugitive Slave law at all. Each State must decide for itself whether any of its citizens are to be delivered into the hands of the slave power.

Now, I want the State of Massachusetts to come up to this ground. I ask-can it protect its citizens against kidnappers? Will it do so? If not, what is your republicanism good for? Down with it, I say, and the sooner the better.

JAMES N. BUPPUM. I protest against the official recognition, by this society, of the use of violence, of arms and bloodshed, among its means of opposing slavery. I understand the original doctrine of the Anti-Slavery Society to be, that its end is to be sough by moral and peaceful means. Hitherto, we have acted upon this principle. I approve the principle and, am not prepared for any change in the prudent policy to which we have hitherto adhered; neither do understand how the non-resistance which Henry C. Wright has so long and energetically professed, can give birth to such resolutions as we have just heard.

Mr. GARRISON. It seems to me that our friend Buffum has not correctly apprehended the spirit and meaning of the resolutions. In them, we are taking the American people on their own ground, and judg-ing of them by their own standard. We have a right to demand that a nation shall act in consistency with that which it avows to be its rule of faith and prac-

Our friend, Mr. Wasson, thought that he migh properly wait in slavery twenty-five years, to avoid horrors of a bloody insurrection. But the voice of God in the soul cries aloud- Give me liberty, or give me death.' A man has no right to consent to be a slave, either twenty-five years or twenty-five seconds, to avoid any consequences.

(Mr. Wasson here asked if Mr. Garrison would counsel a slave to kill his master.)

That is not the question. A man has consent to be a slave. He is bound in duty to seek freedom; and he must seek it in a manner accordant with his own ideas of right, deciding that point for

ABBY KELLEY FOSTER. Mr. Wasson forgets that tions until that is done. the question is not whether we shall counsel the slave to forsake peace, and commence war; the war exists already, and has been waged unremittingly ever since ty. the slave has been in bondage. Four millions of slaves I do not agree in the severe censure against Sumare disarmed warriors to-day; and all the evils of war, ner fo going on, with or without our consent, and we are well as there. ooking to see whether right or wrong shall be victorious. Certainly every friend of liberty here would r of Tennessee had risen against their masters.

Mr. Burrum. Our friend Garrison ought not to ecommend the false standard used by other men. HENRY C. WRIGHT. I will read again those ex pressions in the resolutions to which friend Buffun bjects, and I think that if he will attend carefully to their phraseology, he will be obliged to give his as

to God? (Mr. Buffum replied-Yes.)

Is it not true that whether they obtain their liberty y flight or insurrection, our sympathies are with the

Is it not true that those who allow themselves light for their own liberty are traitors to their own doctrines if they refuse to fight in behalf of the slaves? PARKER PILLSBURY-We may have to look this ubject of violence very seriously in the face, and may s well familiarize our minds with it. We must abolish slavery. If by peace provisions in the Constitution, we have tied our hands from the use of any needful instrumentality, we had better untie them.

Our people have been so long ramiliarized with slavery that they have forgotten the duty of not consenting to be a slave. It is as well a sin to be a slave as to hold a slave.

Our friend Wright asked the question, Will Massachusetts protect the slave? A fugitive is in Boston kill and enslave men to save the institut who arrived yesterday. Perhaps he is an impostor. If so, he is a good actor; for he looks just as the real slavery which exists in our country makes a man look.

I wonder-will Massachusetts protect that slave? I think not. If he is arrested, he is lost. I wish she might prove her disposition and ability to protect him

here in Boston-successfully too-using Faneuil Hall and the United States soldiers to effect it. Then she millions must be blotted from the record of humanirepealed the Missouri Compromise. By this outrage, even the pulpit was stirred. Then came the outrages in Kansas—and then the worse outrage in Congress, the triumph of central ruffianism. A wound was inflicted upon Sumner, probably incurable; but the

Now, who thinks or cares for these things? Not the f see did not annually scrape it off, and keep the testimony open to public view.

Wilson and Banks would like a Southern candidat etter than even Fremont, if he would run better. The Republican party really has no issue-never has had an issue with the South. Even the Whigs said he annexation of Texas was virtually a dissolut the Union. But since then, all the su have not brought the Republican party to echo that statement. What a mockery to the memory of John Quincy Adams to submit successively to these increas-

Mr. Pillsbury here offered a resolution, (14,) and

sountain of outrage inflicted on us by the South be-

fore the Republicans will see that Disunion is needful?

The letters of those men to the Worcester Convention are so much subterfuge and evasion. What can reconcile them to disunion, if the recent alrocities of On Thursday evening, at the Mercantile Hall, HEXAY C. WRIGHT offered some resolutions, and said Slave Power fail to do it? These last outrages estead of quickening the sensibilities of the North

> Let the Republicans come here and tell us how ke hey would have us wait.

LUCY STONE wished to give some of her experien among the leading members of the Republican party One said in his speeches in that party—'We are no concerned in acting for the negroes'; among the mountains of Pennsylvania another said he had to forswear all sympathy with slaves, or he should not have got a vote; towards Wisconsin, one said, discussing with a slaveholder—'I am a Republican, and don't care idamn for the niggers; Horace Greeley says he has no bjection to vote for a slaveholder-and so with all the leaders of that party-and the party itself does not propose a single measure for the slave. They wish for the overthrow of Southern despotism, because its whip is stretched over them; but they do not know the might of moral power, and they trust for suc to a compromising policy that constantly defeats its own ends. The position of the party and of its leaders descrees the severest criticism: but I believe the great body of coters in the party, and of sympathizers with it, to be far more deluded than dishonest, or even selish; and I am sure that great numbers of noble young nen, who have hitherto heard nothing nearer antislavery than Republican stump speeches, might now

profitably hear the higher truths of our platfo WENDELL PHILLIPS agreed most heartily with the concluding remark of Lucy Stone. We must work through public opinion, and this public opinion will of course find its way through its customary civil and religious channels. Of course, we desire political action against slavery. But we must criticise the short mings of such political action, and of those who are earest to us, namely, the Republicans. Men see with their theories, not with their eyes, and our business to correct those theories. I want to consolidate in Massachusetts an unflinching and intelligent purpose If a negro kills his master to-night, write his nam

by the side of Warren; say that he is a William Tell n disguise, or a John Hancock in eclipse. I want to accustom Massachusetts to the idea of insurrection; to the idea that every slave has a right to seize his liberty on the spot. This is making liberty practical. The Boston Transcript writes an eulogistic obituary of Brooks-the chaplain at Washington is to preach a sermon at his funeral—and the President, the Cabinet, and both houses of Congress, will be in attend ince to do honor to the memory of that ass Shall these acts pass without censure? Shall Massa chusetts fail to point out the great truth of the esse tial barbarity of slavery over those eulogized remains By no means. How hard soever may be this duty, the nation is to be educated, and thoroughly impreg nated with anti-slavery convictions. I want to teach the right moral doctrine to-day; to educate the conscience of Massachusetts in such a manner that the young soldiery of Boston may be ashamed to darken State street with their presence when another Anthony Burns is taken away. (Applause.) When Lord Brougham stood before the House of Lords, he said that he knew no one there but the Qucen. Now, I want the Abolitionist to say, 'I know no one but the slave.' (Applause.)

Mr. Wilson's letter says disunion is a crime againg liberty. We need to teach such a man that justice and liberty are the most valuable of all human possessions, to which every thing else is to be sacrificed. The Abolitionist must say-I know no interest here but that of the slave, and his interest I shall seek, even if the country goes to pieces.

So far, the North has been uniformly defeated. Look at Sumner, and say if free speech has been secured on the floor of Congress. The Republicans should seek the abolition of slavery in the States themselves, and refuse to vote a dollar of appropria-

I should like to frighten Henry Wilson with the sight of a State committing this 'crime against liber-

are disarmed warriors to-day; and all the evils of war, ner for not writing to the Worcester Convention. In violations of life, liberty, property and every other his last letter (of acceptance), there is no mention of right, are now going on, and increasing. The war is the Union, and we are to judge by his silence here as

If the United States Court shall reverse Judge Shaw's decision in the Med case, we want a Chief viole to hear to-night that the slaves of Louisiana Justice like him of Wisconsin to restore it, and men with souls strong enough to take the responsibility of defending it.

FRIDAY

Voted, on motion of S. May, Jr., that 114 o'clock this morning be assigned for taking donations pledges &c., for aid to the cause for the coming year H. C. WRIGHT said-The supremacy of man over his incidents is the stand-point from which I view the American Constitution and Union, and all governmental and religious institutions. Institutions for men, not men for institutions. This sentiment underlies all my efforts against slavery, war, and other social wrongs. Man is never to be sacrificed in his physical, intellectual, social, or spiritual nature, to preserve an institution. The man should never be nerged in the citizen, the individual in the organization; but the organization, whether political or religious, should be merged in the individual, and the authority of all governments be in subjection to the authority of each individual soul. How can any man who respects the nature he bears, sustain an institu-tion, in Church or State, that requires the sacrifice o human life or liberty? To buy a hat for the good of the head, and then knock out the brains to save the hat, is no more absurd, inhuman, and monstrous, than to form an institution for the good of man, and ther American Union was formed ostensibly to protect life and liberty; to sustain and perpetuate that Union about one million of human beings have been slain and four millions are now held and used as chattels

Christendom has been surfeited with culogies on the Bible, the Constitution, and the Union. From Sabthough blood should run from Beacon Hill to Broad bath to Sabbath, from the pulpits of the land, the shout is raised, 'The Holy Bible!' 'The Holy Scrip-We have had the annexation of Texas-and the war tures ! 'The Word of God!'-but what pulpit with Mexico-and the passage of the Fugitive Slave pleads for the holiness and sanctity of the man, wo-Law; and the South proceeded to put this law in force man and child? Human beings are hung, shot and enslaved, to vindicate the sanctity of the Bible. So, ty, and herded with beasts, to sustain the authority of the Constitution and to perpetuate the Union. Down with every book, every Constitution, down with the Union, down with all governments and churches that cannot exist without killing or enslaving men. Twenty-three years have I warred against slavery

and tried to stir up all around me, slaves and enslav-Republican party, certainly. The moss has grown ers, to insurrection, and rebellion against the Slave over them, and would speedily render them illegible Power. I have sought to array the public mind in an open and determined hostility to the slaveholders. In this effort, Man, not the Bible, nor the Constitution nor the Union, has been my client. I would rescu man from the auction-block, without one m thought for the existence or the welfare of any being or power that would hold him there. As a slave-holder, no law or institution, no man or being in the universe, can have the least claim to our respect. To all books, constitutions, governments, churches, and beings, that sanction slavery, I have only this to say, Get behind me, Satan! thou art an offence to me. To us, as Abolitionists, slaveholders, as such, have no rights; outlawed by humanity, they are to be exten We can make no truce with them. Our only warfare

against them is for death or victory. Republicans Democrats, Know-Nothings and all, shout, 'Great is the Constitution—it shall be held sacred!' Why not say, 'Great is man—he must and shall be held sacred'? They talk about the 'glorious Union;' but not a word about the glory of life and liberty.

We, as Abolitionists, must have our hearts renew.
ed; we must be baptized with the Holy Ghost-i. e., with reverence for man, rather than for institutions We need give ourselves no concern about the interests and glory of God; God will take care of himself. Man, in the person of the imbruted slave, is our climan, in the person of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, Our business is to vindicate the sanctity and glory of Our business is to thinking the same of any giory of man, as insulted and outraged in the slave. Let us look after our brother, who needs our help, and who can be benefitted by our love and reverence. What we do to and for humanity, outraged in the slave, we do to and for God. We owe no love, no reverence, no duties to God, aside from those we owe to man I cannot love and reverence any being who has no love and respect for human nature. Whoever or whatever enslaves and desecrates our common humanity, in my person, or in the person of any man, weman or child, is an object of abhorrence to my soul.

I wish to call attention to the present excitement at the South respecting slave insurrections. I believe that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God. Every slaveholder is a tyrant. Resistance to him is the right and duty of the slave. Our right and duty, as Abolitionists, is to arouse every slave to a bold, determined, open resistance to the authority and power of his enslavers. We owe it as a duty to ourselves and to humanity, to excite every slave to rebellion against his master. A rebel against slavery! An insurrectionist against slaveholders! A traiter to a slavehold. ing government! An infidel to a slaveholding religion! An atheist to a slaveholding God! These are titles of which we may well be proud. To render myself worthy of them have I toiled for twenty-five years; and I shall toil till death, and to all eternity. But how shall we manifest our spirit of rebellion

against slavery? How actualize our resistance to tyrants, our insurrection against slaveholders, our tree son against the Union and Government that would turn man into a beast? Every man must actual ize his resistance and rebellion—his treason—by such means as he thinks right and most efficient. Would you deem it right-a duty-to kill the man who would enslave you? Then, you being judge, it is your right and duty to kill the man who would enslave your brother. Franklin Pierce would deem it a duty to shoot the man who would enslave his wife and child: then, he being witness, it is the right and duty of each and every slave in the nation to shoot Franklin Pierce when he would enslave them.

Each man must be true to himself. It is all he can do-to act up to his highest light-to be true to his own conviction of duty. Is it right for the slave to actualize his resistance to his master by arms and blood? The slave knows no higher law than violence to protect himself and family against slaveholders -Let him be true to himself-to his present self-ever looking and striving for a higher and nobler self. Henry Wilson, Charles Sumner, J. R. Giddings and William Seward, believe that armed resistance to slaveholders is obedience to God. They would deem it their duty to kill the man who should attempt to enslave them. Why do they not proclaim in Congress the right and duty of the slave to kill their masers who enslave them?

I believe life, as well as liberty, is sacred. No power in the universe can have the right to kill or enslave a human being. It is not possible to protect life by killing men, any more than you can protect truth by telling lies. Human life, as well as liberty, can never be violated, in defence, or as a penalty, without a violation of inalienable rights. But almost the entire community hold, that life may be rightfully taken in defence of liberty. Church and State proclaim the duty of armed resistance against slaveholders. But they would confine this to the white man. The moment we talk of armed resistance, and insurrection by fire and sword on the part of the slave, they shan with horror before the idea. They exalt the white man as a hero and a saint, who strikes dead the mar who would enslave him : but let some Nat Turner strike the dagger to the heart of his enslaver, and the whole nation is horrified, and hastens to crush him. The right and duty of the slave to actualize his resisholders, is an idea which the advocates of violence and blood must meet.

Henry Ward Beecher and his coadjutors consider Sharp's rifles the most efficient and only gospel salvation for Kansas. Why not preach Sharp's rifles as the only gospel of salvation to Virginia and Alabama They say the only efficient gospel to the free State men and Border Ruffians is Sharp's rifle, and they raise funds to furnish them with this religion. Why do they not raise money to send the same gospel to the slaves of Kentucky and Maryland, and teach them how to read and practice that gospel? If these are the best means of grace for Kansas, much more so for Louisiana. Every slaveholder is a Border Ruffian, and every man who, by swearing allegiance to the Union, pledges himself to put down slave insurrections-is a Border Ruffian, whose salvation, according to this doctrine, is to be secured by the torch and sa bre, the rifle and revolver. We have appealed, for twenty-five years, to the conscience and reason of the slaveholder. The last few months have demonstrated the efficiency of appealing to their fears. It is a fact of great significance to the South, that the Northern press and pulpit have expressed no sympathy with slaveholders in the recent slave insurrections. This shows progress.

The slaves of George Washington had as good a right to cut their master's throat as he had to throw is cannon balls and bombshells from Dorchester Heights upon the British in Boston harbor. It is the right and duty of the slaves of Senators Mason and Toombs to kill their masters as really as it was of our fathers to kill their oppressors at Bunker Hill and Yorktown. I do not believe it was, or is, the right or duty of either. But slaveholders in this nation think that armed rebellion against oppressors is obedience to God. They being witnesses, it is the right and duty of every slave to obtain his freedom, by killing those who enslave him, if need be. It is the right and duty of the people of the North, themselves being witnesses, to incite the slaves to insurrection, and to furnish them with arms and ammunition to carry out their purpose. That man who holds to armed rebellion against tyrants is a traitor to his own principle who will not assist the slaves to resist their masters by arms and blood. Every man at the North who rould fight with deadly weapons to defend his own liberty, should, on his own principle, encourage and assist the slaves to resist, by arms, those who enslave

Mr. BUFFUM-Shall this Society encourage a resor to force by slaves? As I understand the original platform, the Declaration of Sentiments, of this Society, everything of this sort is discouraged. [Mr. B. here read an extract from the 'Declaration,' and pro-

Such were the principles declared by the first publications of this Society. If the founders of it made mistake, let us say so. I hold Mr. Wright to consistency with his own principles. I have heard him ridicule Henry Ward Beecher for his inconsistencies, and I wish him to avoid the same error. His language conveys the impression of encouragement to v whether that can be critically extracted from it or not Situated as the slaves are in this country, I think it

a fatal error, as a matter of policy, to encourage such violence, where the resources of viotence are so en-I would rather see people inconsistent in wickedtrely against them.

H. C. WRIGHT-My object is to test this nation

tot the honesty of any man, or set of men? Their is to be judged by their principles, not mine. est is true to his own highest convictions is honhe we to use a test to try men which they do proper It is not just to test a Mohammedan by the Christian by the Koran. We have no way to test slaveholders and their confederates and them by their own acknowledged princior is, that armed resistance to those who would them is obedience to God. He that violates n conviction of duty is a traitor to himself. He against his own soul—against the Holy Ghost fiering it the right and duty of men to kill who would enslave them, will not assist the slaves she struggles for freedom, even though it involve euction of the slaveholder. He is dishonest ided man, who is faithless to his own con

IN Briffun-If Brigham Young believes it his or practice polygamy, is he a bad man if he does gratice it?
g. C. WRIGHT—Certainly. His sense of right and

by auterly perverted, in regard to marriage, as was Abraham, Jacob, David and Solomon; yet, was that God, as he conceives of him, enjoins my, he sins against the highest conviction of his part, (not against Nature,) if he does not prac-I believe in an unchangeable God, and an sable rule of right in regard to marriage, by human laws, unnatural and monstrous sem is a traitor to his own soul, who disobeys som convictions of right.

lethere is not a living man who believes that God ht arderstands him, enjoins slavery. If he says les, he utters what he knows to be false. I judge by applying his doctrine to himself. He would at me, should I attempt to enslave him, even by the grand of what I called God. He could not possiwhich that God required me to enslave him. He self-convicted liar when he says God requires him caure me. We should be willing that others sail treat us as we treat them.

Il believed armed insurrection against oppressors to wit, in any sense, I would go up and down the dere States and organize an armed aggression he North against the South, to free the slaves or daveholder in Congress and in the nation, he. of being witness, ought to be shot, and any slave, send of liberty, has a right to shoot him. He d consider any man an outlaw, a pirate, who self attempt to enslave him. He is a self-convicte der, or pirate, when he enslaves another; and, on suprinciple, any man, woman or child has to shoot him down, wherever he can be found. 6 PRISECUY. On the ideas of our friend Wright ed sen, at the North, to be border ruffians. No m sheets to sympathy with Hungary against Austhough the Hungarians fight. What the borde fus of Missouri are to the Free State men in Kanand what Russia was to Hungary, that every supof this Union is to the slave. Every slave lives note of war with his master, the slave the victim gener consideration of right prompts us to wish in matest that the slave should be successful.

lst when the Republicans are questioned where rmpathies are, they deny, Henry Wilson de a that they are with the slaves. When those me musay in Congress of the slaves, what they have ms said of the Hungarians, the slaves will have a or chance of regaining their liberty.

Mr. Panties. If that principle is to be taken log ir, how are we to avoid the conclusion of Mr. Bufal llow do you call upon us to sympathize with sires, in doing what must be injurious?)

lie act agree in the statement of Mr. Wright, that me never did any good. I am not a Non-Resist The only difficulty I find, is this : We are in and war to begin with, and I join with Henry C. light in calling for sympathy on the right side, on wate of the slave.

I the slave's exodus must be through the Red Ser it come that way. I do not incite to insurre a ser provide means to carry it on ; but I demand to which, speak and act with the oppressed, and

Vitout the North to hold down the victim, an cold not plunder him as she has done.

M.M.r. Every one, doubtless, comes here mea to contribute to the cause. The Committee

pinciples as a society have not been violated. is not advise or incite to insurrection. The slave and need it. We incite to a love of freedom, and the slave to choose his own means to attain it. he slaves have as good a right, and infinitely more an than our fathers had to assert their freedom by

ANY K. POSTER. We need to speak specially about ik It is important not to forget or neglect this then. It was well said at the Pestival, by Oliver on and others- Whether the cause owes much tiple to our labors, we owe every thing to the cause. let is not be slack in paying, at least, a part of this nt debt. Our agents meet with contempt, scorn al salignity in the course of their labors. The ers and cold winds are warmth and comfort, comsed with the hearts they meet; and, while they are tipped and burned to death on suspicion,) can we better than contribute largely—give hundreds are we once gave dollars, while we sit comfortably

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thme and read the reports of their labors. liss sad that Mr. Wasson sees so justly the reality five in Kansas, and not in Carolina; is willing to the trenty-five years for the latter, when he demands and at action in the former.

THOMA PRILLIPS. This question of finance a listed, and most important business of this time. and have means to push this moral question. ay lare given fifty dollars for Sharp's rifles, and write or ten for these higher objects which we pre-The politicians have had their harvest; the ing three years are ours by right, and we must tot the honesty of those who have made profesas of sympathy with the slave.

tan create a public opinion in Massachusetts in sight direction if we have the money. We wish and out into Massachusetts and New England, the voices which we have heard here to-day. I Write to convert Henry Wilson, send Henry C. to lecture after him, and follow with an apfir the slave, every appeal which he makes for and and his party.

la question of Kansas is not to be settled on the Kansas, but at Washington. The most powhistorice you can bring to bear on Kansas, must the Northern States through Washington.

brix TROXPSON. Most of the money given to Tag, is given by those of least means. I wish being of the hardest, and most self-denying nen in the Anti-Slavery cause, could be written. should not men of property give the means of out such men as Parker Pillsbury, who have theacious talent, but not the means of subsistwhile their time and labor are given to the cause? it May mentioned donations of fifty and twenty from young men of small means, as good ex-

of rides would be popular. It alters the case, a the persons to be aided are blacks. Suggest, for North will be filled with horror. It is all

our work is not carried on by Sharp's rifles. tak to send the living speaker to carry truth to but of men. Those who give here, give for rapes, not for Sharp's rifles. It is our purpose by moral instrumentalities.

Our declaration of sentiments precludes no sign from the right of self-defence. We merely lay d the ideas upon which, as an Anti-Slavery propose to act. But was it wrong in Paul to ask the Jews- Ye who are under the law, do you not hear the law? We have a perfect right to hold men to their own avowed principles, and judge them by their conformity or nonconformity to what they admit to be the standard of right.

WENDELL PRILLIPS. I go for Mr. Wright's r utions. I do not think them inconsistent with the declaration of sentiments. They do not coun or aid the slaves to insurrection. We are not a non resistant society—and have taken no ground on that matter. We claim for the slave his extremest rights. He is in a state of war, and has a claim to the property he has earned, and to the liberty which is his

AFTERNOON. Meionson

HERBERT GLEASON briefly stated that he wished to gain the acquaintance of the Anti-Slavery people, and to pledge himself and be recognised, as a friend of the movement; that he was a member, in good and regular standing, of the orthodox church, and did not consider that position incompatible with an Anti-Slavery position.

THEODORE PARKER. I will use the brief time have at command, in speaking of the political aspect she reaches port. To take a ship across the ocean of America to-day. There is one great obstacle to the you need a man who takes an observation of the su welfare and advancement of the United Statesslavery. It is at variance with the Declaration of Indedendence, and with the ethnological instincts of the Anglo-Saxon race, and with the spirit of all Christendence.

—and senses if. And you have such men nerve in the Anglo-Saxon race, and with the ethnological instincts of the Anglo-Saxon race, and with the spirit of all Christendence.

—and senses if. And you have such men nerve in the Anglo-Saxon race, and with the Declaration of the Anglo-Saxon race, and with the spirit of all Christendence.

He is merely intoxicated with power and place tendom.

Even the Emperor of Russia is hostile to slavery The loitering races of the Caucasian family are going ahead of the more highly civilized, as far as slavery is

The chief work of the United States, is to get rid of slavery. Two questions arise in relation to this matter

1. Which way is most just?

2. Which way is most expedient? Slavery has two allies :-

1. Political ambition. 2. Mercantile covetousness

Slavery is a curse to any nation-but it is lucrative to the slave owners.

stand this, but the people don't.

Two great ideas exist in America. One Freedo and the other Bondage. Between these two there must soon be a decisive battle. The leaders under-

The party of slavery has had the power hitherto its head is in the South, its tail in the North. It has a double tail,-Whig and Democratic. The Whig tail has ceased to be mortal. It did not die exactly, but 'kind o' gin eaout.'

The party of freedom is now full of good principles and fresh hope. The spirit of all Christendom favors it. There has just been a skirmish, (the election was no more.) there is about to be a battle.

It seemed to me before the election, that it was the last opportunity for a peaceful settlement of slavery; it seems now that the prospect of bloody strife is yet

whip, instead of a Bible. It would appropriately represent the power which elected him, and the service upon which he has entered. The executive must make some new invasion of fre

territory. This has come to be recognized as a part of his official duty. See what Polk's administration did. They annexed Texas, and made war with Mexico.

Next came Taylor, Fillmore and Co. They did worse; bringing in the Fugitive Slave Bill-a mon

Next Pierce, Cushing and Co., perpetuated the slavement of Kansas, after which are to come Oregon, Washington, Utah, Arizonia and others into the list of Slave States. Yet more, they encouraged Walker's filibustering expedition. They tried to restore the African slave trade.

Every administration for twelve years, has taken so new step for slavery. Buchanan must do the sam as a matter of course. He can't help it, even if he would, which I don't suppose. The inaugural addre will be very pacific; Buchanan is not a young fox But some new step will be made in aid of slavery.

And when it is made, the North will put her foot on the Democratic tail of slavery and crush it. Then the whole North will be anti-slavery.

Slavery is foreordained to destruction. Buchana will lose by his administration, more than he by his election.

The Anti-Slavery party I consider to be two fold. Some of them want dissolution, as a means for ending slavery; others Union, for the same purpose.

There are men who attack slavery every where. Republicans choose not to attack it in the slave States. I belong to those who attack it every where, though

We have two Senators. Sumner's life is his com mendation. (Applause near the door.) Since the infamous assault upon him, he has said nothing against Brooks: I say it to his honor.

Brooks has gone to his reward; and Savage spoke of him in accordance with his name, and also in accordance with his habits; being, probably, a little drunk.

Henry Wilson is a noble man. I have great regard for him. Born poor, and with small advantages for mental culture, he has made more progress than most men who start with every advantage. He bolted the nomination of Taylor when his bread seemed to depend on his acquiescence—he refused the bribe which was offered; first, for his co-operation, and then for his silence; and when the foremost of scholarly men of Massachusetts, proved too weak in the back and knees, (applause,) and had leave to retire, Massachusetts took Wilson to supply his place. Wilson travelled over the country to preach anti-slavery, on his instinctively feel when we hear of even a bloody way. Newspapers report that he was asked, 'did you seizure of his liberty by a slave. And I have though say?' and he replied no. I would have given a year's that we owe it, alike to the slave and the slavehol life for a stand in Congress that day. I would have said :- I do vindicate the right of the slave to take his to be free. Perhaps the very expression would give liberty by any means, and at any sacrifice of life. Henry Wilson and I agree as to the end, but disagree

be learned from the programme of American princi- be to give the slaveholder warning. ples, in the preamble to the Constitution of the United

A Republic must guarantee life, liberty, and the pursuit of just means of happiness, to every individual under the panic terror of the masters, I have seen no within its boundary. But South Carolina has 383,000 sympathy expressed for the masters, even from the slaves, owned by 40,000 freemen. Is that Republicanism? Wilson said the Republican party do not and Herald. go against slavery, in the slave States;—they are the worst words that Wilson ever spoke—for that I deliver him over to your criticism.

We must not forget the American church. She worst words that Wilson ever spoke—for that I deical parties, from any slight advance formerly made go against slavery, in the slave States; -they are the liver him over to your criticism.

Rev. T. W. Higginson. I was warned against coming here, because of the uncharitableness of the a guiding star—a golden candlestick on the altar Abolitionists. I have no fear on that score. Truth and I have quoted him against the church on innu before charity, (if there be any conflict between them,) merable occasions. But now he publishes a book should be the motto of Abolitionists. I am glad to worthy to accompany Dr. Adams's South-side view know that there is one society which can take slavery of slavery. He now says it is not true that the church at home, and deal with it promptly there; not looking is the bulwark of slavery, or that it sustains or de about, with a politician's wariness, for the weakest fends the system. Yet a Presbyterian clergyman and safest opponent; but, like the black knight, in boasted that the members of that church held a Ivanhoe, ringing sharply its challenge to mortal combat upon the shield of the stoutest defender of injus-

We hear much said of the wisdom of expediency, and the need of charity; but men are apt to forget afterwards know that a prophet had been among them that, beyond a certain point, these matters cease to be mere differences of opinion, and become dangerously on slavery, was evidently written in defence of th practical; when we see a man stealthily following us with a lasso in his hand, and seeming on the watch is, constant admonition to the church, that she will for an opportunity to throw it round our neck, we are soon be compelled, by the rising spirit of liberty in called to exercise another virtue quite as much as the world, to take an Anti-Slavery position. charity.

n Abolitionist, the Abolition meeting in Bosonses the assertion, and thanks God for it.

. I say, Mr. President, after watching for fifteen ye the signs of the times, there are things which no M usetts man can say and live; and one of those i the threat to hang Abolitionists.

Even the Curtis family, so effectually pilloried b Parker, never made that threat. But Wilson threat ns it to us all, and Parker calls him a noble man The Abolitionists are not uncharitable

The chief sin of Henry Wilson was not o in his letter to the Worcester Convention, but in speech which he made and printed. The letter was ectionable for what it did not say, more than for wha t did say. (Some one near the door here called out Take care of your own business.') Mr. Higgh promptly silenced him by the remark : 'I thank the lew, for teaching me that word. I am taking car of my own business. Mr. Wilson has threate

hang me, and I am making a protest. The Republican party will, by and by, be the con ervative party; mark well, if Henry Wilson, whe that time comes, is not still its high priest. (Ap

plause.) Politicians have their place. We can't spare the when the time comes; as the ship needs a pilot whe -and believes it. And you have such men here.

Sumner made men of all parties tremble

It is not that Wilson is a bad man, but that stands in a bad place. While he sympathizes with evolution in his heart, he has to talk law and order in

We can say what we like without regard to politic onsequences, only regarding our convictions of truth An Orthodox minister said that Garrison was most dangerous infidel ; but said also, that, infidel he was, we owed it to him that there was one news paper in Boston, which was not afraid to speak the truth.

I dread the influence of polities upon a young ma To go into Congress, is dangerous to the cons and the moral sensibilities

It is a great thing to tell the truth, and shame levil. Our Disunion Convention in Worcester, made even hunkers wish they had signed the call, when the time for doing so was past.

Men went there in spite of warnings of partner and threats of employers, but I have not heard of one who regretted going. Our first aim, was to bring dis union before the people for discussion. That was th first great victory. It launched the subject in the public mind as a practical question. Benton spoke igainst it, and left it stronger. We suggested do he strengthened them into certainty. He said dis union would bring Canada down to Mason and Dixon's line, and the audience applauded. But the Dis union Convention had prepared the audience for this The oath of office should be taken on a slave-driver's the Boston hearers of the same lecture shuddered when they were expected to.

When even Parker tells us to keep in the Unio for the sake of the slaves, I think the crash is neare than we supposed. This idea seems to be Mr. Parker's one great weakness.

We have a vague apprehension of something wors if we dissolve the Union. A fear of exchangin something bad for what we know can't be worse.

Parchment cannot keep absolute antagonisms t gether. Forty-seven votes for the African slave-trade are forty-seven pledges for disunion.

Brooks is taken away, but slavery is left. Sout Carolina will always send Brookses to Washington. Extremes govern the world; truth, on one sid falsehood, on the other. Savage is one extreme, Garison another; we must break asunder. LYSANDER SPOONER. Why is Sumner so prais

where Wilson is so condemned? I know no diffe ence between them, but a difference of rhetorie. WENDELL PRILLIPS replied, that Mrs. Foster

others had sharply censured Sumner at a previous

FRIDAY EVENING. Tremont Temple. H. C. WRIGHT. Dissolution of the Union; for mation of a Republic; right and duties of slaves

rise against their enslavers.

These have been the topics of our past meetings, and these are the great topics which need to be kept before the people. The people are ready for them they only wait for leaders, and I hope they will soon cease to wait for leaders. How can a priest or a political leader fill this function properly? Let town and county meetings be called, and issue an address to the slaves, inculcating the right and duty of insurrection against their masters, by such means as to them shall seem right. I will gladly attend conventions called for this purpose, and I shall be glad to speak in such meetings every Sunday until next summer.

PARKER PILISBURY. One subject has been prom ently before this meeting; the subject of violent esistance to the slave power. I have never sympathized entirely with the Non-Resistance idea, nev further than fearing it might be true. But now that Non-Resistance people have begun to teach that resist ance to tyrants is obedience to God, perhaps I am Non-Resistant, for I certainly believe that.

Perhaps it is time for this society to change its position, and distinctly express sympathy with every nethod by which slaves seek emancipation.

There is something heroic, which appeals to every human heart, in the position of Margaret Garner when she sends her child away from slavery through the gate of death. And perhaps there is a voice of God which we should recognize, in the joy which we to express our sympathy with the slave in his effort important aid to the cause of the slave.

This position, in my mind, contains nothing con trary to our Declaration of Sentiments, and does no The United States guarantees to every State, a Re- in the least compromise the platform. It seems to me publican form of government; and what that is, is to that one way to avoid insurrection and blood, would

While the recent tales of insurrection have been going through the South, and the awful cruelties and murders of which we are told, have been committee hunker press, not even from the New York Observer

against slavery. Albert Barnes, was formerly, to me many slaves as they could afford to hold.

We may remember, for our encouragement, the when the Lord, of old time, sent a prophet, he told him they would not hear him, yet that they should

Mr. GARRISON. The recent work by Albert Barnes church. But the most noticeable thing in the book respondent of the Christian Watchman and Reflector,

dmits, that the church does not take a proper posi-

We are tauntingly asked-What have you done Our reply is, O insolent interrogator—What have last autumn, our friends from Washington done? And the slave asks the same thing, and and begged us to help raise rotten potatoes. the voice of God from heaven echoes the interroga Let these gentlemen turn to the slaveholders, and ask the question of them.

Mr. Benton cries out that the Union is in danger And the Republican party every where proclaim their allegiance to the Union

We are disunionists, because the compact is a sinful one. I should despair of our cause, if I had not to deal with con

Mr. Benton is right. The Union is in danger, be cause it is rotten; it is too feeble to support The constant cry that it must be preserved, shows the imminence of the danger. The dwellers by Wachuset or Monadnoc do not say, 'The mountain must b supported.' They are sure it will take care of itself. Unless the Union were really in danger, no such outcry would be raised.

WENDELL PRILLIPS. We shall soon have finished nother anniversary meeting of the Massachusett

Twenty years ago, George Thompson was hunte through New England like a felon, because he wa suspected of having said what this Convention has solemnly resolved. This saying is now familiar in our mouths, and will soon be familiar to many more, that the slaves have a right to take their liberty by insur-

The South has done most to produce these chang by her madness; and, next, these changes are due to our meetings, our thoughts, and our words.

When a great question of statesmanship is befor the people, collect all opinions; light you torch by every man's candle. Thus great truths are revealed The credit of Washington was that, living and dying a slaveholder, he left on record an eloquent protest against slavery. But Mr. Everett rem forget this in his lecture on Washington,

Mr. Everett is a veteran of the hunkers, from who nothing better was to be expected. But even Mr. Pierpont has thought it no shame to secure a Southern market for his reading book, by eradicating from it every protest against slavery. And two younger Bosnians, George S. Hillard and Epes Sargent, have compiled reading books for our schools so carefully emasculated of liberty, that no readers could gue from them how far that priceless blessing has and is, sacrificed by the people of this country.

This kind of literature needs to be taken by the four corners, and shaken out of the lap of an indig-

Winthrop, too, has written, and delivered in no nerous places, an oration on Franklin, with only the slightest allusion to his anti-slavery.

I ch arge it as a sin, in Massachusetts, that she ha not already whipped with scorpions the recreant Ne Englander, De Witt; who, officially, took part in the funeral of the infamous Bully Brooks. Massachu setts should not be represented as a mourner for him she should have spoken by absence and silence.

The Union is not a mountain. It is a crumbling nass, which a breath may bring down. Still it is only by letting the South know that we are willing to let the Union go, that we can bring Gov. Wise to terms I don't think the South will let us go out of th Union. I don't know how she may play her cards about Kansas, or what compensation she may demand for allowing it to be a free State. But the North has long been accu med to give her all she demands, be it more or less.

The political leaders rule the South, and Mr. Bu chanan will not be able to do without them. They will take him into their keeping, and use him for their purposes.

Margaret Garner lay desolate under the State Ohio. She loved her child so deeply that she gave it back to the bosom of God. Gov. Chase said to the Sheriff, 'Never surrender her. If necessary, I will call out the whole militia of the State to protect her. He went away, and the Sheriff yielded, and the hour passed away for ever. But such an hour may come again to us. Such exigencies are constantly occur ring. Our business is to be ready for their coming, and faithful when they do come.

This is the form in which Disunion will come. must educate the national conscience up to the point demanding rigid duty on such occasions. Giddings uttered the praise of insurrection in the

face of Congress, and no one dared reply. Mr. Benton's address is utterly false to history The compromises of our fathers were trifles compared to ours. They had but 700,000 slaves, and they expected them soon to dwindle away. Now we have four millions of slaves, and a cotton crop. Would John Adams, would Samuel Adams have compromised a question with such elements? Never. Ou fathers never made such a compromise as their some

are called on to sustain. It is not the same question We are living to bring this about in our day. We want to take that half acre of badly-painted canvas out of Fancuil Hall, and restore Otis, and the other revolutionary heroes who have been crowded aside to

SPEECH OF HON. F. W. BIRD. At the Disunion Convention held in the City Hall Worcester, January 15, 1857.

PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT BY MR. TERRINTON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Among the letters on file are one from CHARLES I ADAMS and another from George R. Russell. I take the liberty to make a single remark in relation to them. and that is this, -that the three delegates from the old Adams and Mann District to the Philadelphia Convention are represented in this Convention to-day -CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS and GEORGE R. RUSSELI by letter, and the third in the person of the President ; and I undertake to say, that our construction of the claim any right to interpret that platform, but this at Bath, Steuben Co. single fact, taken in connection with what I have said in regard to the position of Republican leaders in Washington, shows a wide divergence of opinion in regard to that matter.

And here let me say one word in relation to Gen. Wilson. The idea contained in his letter is, that we are to accomplish all our anti-slavery measures by political action. God forbid, that knowing the General so long as I have, I should be supposed to entertain the slightest doubt of his perfect sincerity and integrity as an anti-slavery man. But he views every thing from the politician's stand-point, liable, as we all are to bias in relation to supposed interests. He believes the ballot is omnipotent. He believes in that nonsense of Pierpont about the ballot,—

'That executes a freeman's will As lightning does the will of God.'

He believes that, even after the ballot-stuffing in San Francisco, and the election of the Bogus Legislature in Kansas! And believing that, and strangely ignorant, as it seems to me, or strangely shutting his eyes to the political history of the past thirty years, and even ever since the formation of the Constitution which shows a constant lowering of the standard with every triumph of the Slave Power, he still believes that political action can successfully resist the Slave Power, the extension of slavery, and the perpetuation of slavery propagandism in our country. Of course I do not believe it. Look at the political organization in Massachusetts. Look at public sentiment, as ex-pressed in its political organizations. I believe there is a vast amount of anti-slavery sentiment here; but as developed in existing political organizations, what have we got, what have we had? Some one said, in

regard to Know-Nothingism, that it was an institution for raising small potatoes; but we have learned more than that—that it is an institution for raising rotten otatoes. But worse than that, when we met here declined, and we came near having a pretty bad fight about it. We wanted to try and see if we could no aise sound potatoes; but finally we made a compro mise—as we always do in this country. (Laughter. The other party said, 'Well, if you will not help u aise rotten potatoes, agree not to raise any, and le us to raise the rotten ones.' We agreed to it. But what did the rascals do after that ? Why, they abused us like pickpockets, because we did not turn to and help them raise rotten potatoes; that is, because did not vote for Gardner. (Laughter and applause.)
A few of us tried to set out some slips of the old Quincy stock, which we knew would not be subject to the rot. Heavens, how they abused us !

But what a crop of rotten potatoes we have raise here in Massachusetts; from that huge 'carbunculou lie' that has broken out on the body politic of Massa chusetts, and is enthroned in the State House for an other year, down to those exceedingly small potato which have been transplanted to the lower House of Congress! Look at the men Massachusetts sends to the House! With one or two exceptions, every one ought to be in a Hospital, the State Prison, or the Primary School. (Laughter and applause.) These are the men we returned the other day, except, thank God! here in the Ninth and Eleventh Districts. (Renewed applause.) This is the anti-slavery public sentiment incarnated in the political organizations of Massachusetts.

Is there no hope of an effective political organiza tion against slavery? The Republican party, if it ever enters the field again, must meet the issue presente by the Slave Power, and that is, Freedom every where or Slavery every where. This issue is boldly made by the slavery propagandists in Congress. Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, says :— The simple truth is, Mr. President, there is not one man in a thousand who knows any thing of slavery practically that does not believe it to be the normal condition of the negro race' Mark that—the normal condition of the whole race Mr. Mason, of Virginia, says :-

'Sir, I hold this to be the constitutional doctrine:
The institution of slavery existed when the Constitution was formed; it is recognised there as an existing social institution. It is not only protected by the duty imposed upon the Federal Government to see to the rendition of fugitives from it, but it is elevated into the algebraic of religious per the Constitution. the rendition of fugitives from it, but it is elevated into the element of political power by the Constitution; it is represented and made an element of political power. That is the contract into which we entered. I say, then, that being so under the Constitution, and in the spirit and tone of the Constitution, and right to the just and legitimate expansion of the institution; and if there were a power in the Federal Government to restrict or limit that in the Federal Government to restrict or limit that expansion, it would be perfectly indifferent to us whether it should be exercised by prohibiting its expansion within the States where it exists, or outside their limits,

The power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories is as stoutly denied as the power to prohibit it in the States. When the public sentiment of the free States is as true to freedom as that of the South is to slavery, we shall have no difficulty in finding power in the Constitution to deal with slavery in the States as we now propose to deal with it in the Territories. Let us start with the Democratic doctrine that the power which passes an act can repeal it. We will say to Texas,- Emancipate your slaves, or we repeal the act annexing Texas.' We then take Arkansas Florida, Missouri,-for surely when the Slave Power has repealed a part of the act admitting Missouri, we can repeal the balance. And by the time we had gone through with the new slave States, the slave States of the old Thirteen would begin to shake in their shoes and we would very soon fulfil the guarantee of a 'Re publican form of government' to all the States. All we want, my friends, is a public sentiment which shall hate slavery as you and I hate it. Shall we get it before it is for ever too late ?

The false and fatal element of American politics compromise'-that is, the idea that the Constitution is the paramount law, and when it requires us to de certain things contrary to the law of God or the law of our own conscience, we must obey it. It is this that compels our friends at Washington to take the low position they occupy. They say, - In our individual capacity, we have our own opinions about sla-Constitution, we are bound to accept the interpretation of the courts, and we pledge ourselves never to interfere with slavery.' That is the doctrine preached by venal, corrupt, mercenary politicians, of both section of the country, and impressed upon the conscience of the North by the 'lower law' clergy. It is that which is corrupting and demoralizing and debauching us all; and from that, there is no escape, politically, except in an interpretation of the Constitution which shall make it a charter of Freedom, and not a bond of

Slavery.

My friends, I have trespassed longer upon your pa tience than I intended. I am obliged to leave the city in the next train, and let me say one word more. You all read, in the accounts of the whipping of Mr. Senator Bell's slaves, that the poor wretches endured the tortures with heroic contempt and even joy, exclaiming, 'Fremont and his men hear every blow!' Our gallant leader, I doubt not did hear every blow, and would gladly have led on to the rescue; but, alas alas, 'his men' at Washington did not, would no hear a blow! They do not desire to meddle with slavery in the States. Let us, my friends, by our doings, to-day, declare that we hear the blows that fall a every moment upon the backs of our brethren and sisters in the house of bondage.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. The donation of friends in Ports mouth, N. H., to the cause was duly received, as will be seen by the Treasurer's report in next paper.

To Cornespondents. A letter was mailed by S. M., Jr., something over two weeks since, to B. S. purpose of the Philadelphia Convention is quite as Jones at Oneida Castle, N. Y. An answer is much good as that of gentlemen in Washington. I do not desired. A week since, a letter was sent to B. S, J.

DONATIONS		
o Massachusetts A. S. Society, at January, 1857.	Annual	Meetin
Mrs. Sarah S. Russell.	\$100	00
A friend in Lynn,		00
Richard Clap,		00
J. M. Aldrich, Fall River,		00
James N. Buffum,		00
T. Davis, Framingham,		00
Mary G. Chapman,		00
Samuel Barrett, Concord,		00
William Ashby,		00
Edward B. Perkins,		00
Henrietta Sargent,		00
Lucinda Melendy.		00
Joshua Coolidge, Jr.,		00
E. & E. H. Richards,		00
R. S.,	5	00
J. Jackson,	3	00
M. Clapp,	2	00
Joshna T. Everett,	talman 2	00
Perley King,		00 👟
M. S. Jenkins,		00
R. L. Capron,		00
Lewis McLauthlin,		00
Lucy G. Ives,		00
Anna E. Sibley,		00
N. J. Holden, Lynn,		00
Hannah Swasey,		50
Benjamin Trafton,		00
PLEDGES	AND CHEST	
To More Anti Clare Co. Late and L.		

Francis Jackson, Wendell Phillips, Charles F. Hovey,

Edmund Jackson Mary May, Samuel May, Jr. 50 00 26 00 26 00 16 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 6 00 5 00 5 00 5 00 David Joy and Wife, Weymouth Female A. S. So Weymouth Female A. William Whiting, Cor Mrs. Follert, w. Chapman, John C. Haynes, Joseph Merrill, J. G. Dodge, Hannah S. Robbins, Joseph H. Putnam, A. Stanwood, Henry W. Carter, 5 00 5 00 5 00 5 00 5 00 Ira and Harriet Gray Edwin The Silvanus Smith, D. M. Allen, Charles B. McIntire Nancy L. Howes, George O. Paul, John M. Spear, Deborah Kimball, Herbert Gleason, G. Otis,
H. B. Banks,
Mary J. Sillowsy,
Sarah Marjoram,
Lewis Holmes, Bridgewater,
Yeach Leonard, East Bridgewater, Samuel Keen, A. S. Churchill, C. E. Spink, Patrick Connell, B. N. Gardner, A. J. Chamberlain

COLLECTIONS

By the Finance Committee, for Expenses of Annual Meeting, 1857. 1 00 Daniel Foster
5 00 Daniel Mann
0 50 Samuel Barrett
1 00 Frederick H He Parker Pillsbury D Weston S-Philbrick 1 00 P S Crowell 1 00 A T P (?) 1 00 C L Barbadoo R Clap A K Foster Mrs Gray J H Robbins 1 00 J G Dodge 1 00 D B Bartlett 1 00 H W Blanchi 1 00 H A Morse 1 00 J C Lindsley 1 00 S D Holmes Anna Draper Charlotte Aust L D Parker J N Baffum Mrs Increase S 1 00 Lewis McLauthlin 0 50 Wm Whiting 1 00 Mrs R H Ober H M Carlton M B Goodrich 1 00 Ira Gray 1 00 John Clement 1 00 Abby A. Bennett 1 00 Miriam B Johnson George O Pau A Stanwood Wm Ashby 00 Ruth Buffum Mary L. Willard LIL Keener E L Capron A H Harlow F Hinkley Francis Jackson L J Tho Joshua Coolidge, Jr. 1 00 Martha W. Greene
Josiah Hayward, Jr. 1 00 G M Rogers
Ambrose Keith 0 50 Jacob Leonard
A G Morton 0 50 C F Baxter S N Breed 1 00 J T Hilton 1 00 Alvan Ward 1 00 R Howland 1 00 E F Buckminster P Shaw M S Bowker Mrs Drown Lewis Ford Wendell Phillips 1 00 Nath'l Harlow 3 00 C Cowing 1 00 Louisa Humphrey Warren Low 1 00 Edward Y Perry L D Oliver S. S. Russell 3 00 Mary B Perry 1 00 E H Merrill Ann R Bramhall 1 00 Josiah Hayward 2 00 Sarah Hayward Mary G Chapman 1 00 C Prince 1 00 S Clapp 1 00 Geo W. Simonds Lucy Stone Mrs Hunt 1 00 Sarah H Cowing 1 00 Joseph Merrill 1 00 Z W H Spooner 1 00 M L Richmond Mary A Plummer Mehitabel Haskell Carrie A Otis 1 00 0 50 0 50 E Thompson Maria S Page 1 00 Mary Willey 0 50 W White 0 50 Theodore Parker 2 00 Bourne Spooner 1 00 Gridley Beals 1 00 Edmund Quincy 1 00 T W Higginson Mary May E F Eddy 1 00 E D Draper C E Hodges Elbridge Sprague W L Garrison 1 00 R R Crosby 1 00 Cash' and 'Friends', 0 50 in various sums, 28 46 M Wilmarth

The General Agent acknowledges the receipt of the following sums on Liberator account :-

From Henry Wigham, Edinburgh, Scotland, \$2.40. " William Birrell, "
John R. Neill, Belfast, Ireland,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN .- Anti-Slavery Conventions, under the auspices of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in the State of New York

Syracuse, Friday and Saturday, Feb. 13 and 14.
Utica, Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 16 and 17.
Wm. Lloyd Garrison, C. L. and Sarah P. Remond, Parker Pillsbury, Aaron M. Powell, and Susan B. Anthony, to be in attendance.
Sessions to commence at 2 clock P. M. of first

Sessions to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., of first day, and continue by adjournment. Admission to evening session 12½ cents, to defray expenses. Day session free.

HUDSON Convention, at the New City Hall, Wednesday, Feb. 18. Sessions at 10 1-2, A. M., 2, P. M., and 7 1-2, evening. Day sessions free. Admission to the evening session 25 cents. Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, and Aaron M. Powell, to be in attendance.

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

sions free.
Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Parker
Pillsbury, Charles Lenox Remond, Sarah P. Remond,
Aaron M. Powell and Susan B. Anthony will attend.

Friends of Freedom, let there be a full attend-

C. C. BURLEIGH will speak on Slavery, at Greensboro', Vt., Friday, evening, Feb. 13. Danville, "Saturday " 15. Danville, Monday ev Tuesday Wednesday Groton, "Topsham, "West Topsham, " C. C. Burleigh contemplates spending a few days in Barnstable county, soon after the close of the above engagements. Any who wish for lectures there, are requested to communicate with Alvan Howes, of Barnstable,

13 HENRY C. WRIGHT will speak in the Universalist Church in Abington, on Sunday, Feb. 15.

SALLIE HOLLEY will be in Cortland county, N. Y., until about February 29th. Letters, &c., for her may be directed to the care of Wm. H. Fish, Cortland, Cortland Co., N. Y.

NININGER CITY.

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

Further information can be obtained by addressing LOUIS LOICHOT, Postmaster, Mininger City, M. T., IGNATIUS DONNELLY, Philadelphis, Pager Rabes.

Feb. 6. J. B. YERRINTON & SON,

21 Cornhill Bosrow.

POETRY.

For the Liberator. THE NEGRO SLAVE. How long, ye Freemen, will ye hold Our race in slavery's chain? How long shall we be bought and sold-How long in bonds remain?

How long will you withhold relief From these you've captives made? How long unto our cries be deaf? How long our rights invade?

How long will you your names disgrace, By dooming us to woe? How long deprive our helpless race Of all the bliss we know?

Though black our skins, yet be assured Our hearts can keenly feel, And have for you far more endured Than language can reveal.

Then haste to help us, lest that God Who made both black and white, Should smite with his avenging rod, And all your pleasures blight!

Have mercy on us, we entreat, Let not our prayers be vain; For 'with what measure ye do mete,' Ye shall receive again.

For the Liberat THE GUARDIANSHIP OF SPIRITS. 'Are they not all ministering spirits?

BY E. D. Y. 'Tis sweet to think we're guarded By radiant spirits bright, From the far-off land of glory Where day excludes the night

They hover round our pathway Through all the busy day, Shedding sweet influence round us Lest we should darkly stray.

And at the hour of twilight They come with viewless wings, Communing with our spirits, Of God and heavenly things. They watch us while we slumber,

And whisper words of peace, Of joy, and hope, and comfort, And bliss that ne'er shall cease. And when our hopes are blasted,

And clouds of sorrow lower: 'Tis sweet to think they're with us E'en in the darkest hour. They point us to their starry home

Where flowers forever bloom, And lure us from the downward path, To the happy spirit home. Then we'll list to their angel tones,

Though our barks by storms are driven They say that 'we are not alone,' And there's rest for us in heaven Natick, Mass.

WHISPERS OF THE WATCHING SPIRITS. In youth I died, in maiden bloom :

With gentle hand Death touched my cheek. And with his touch there came to me A spirit calm and meek.

He took from me all wish to stay; He was so kind I feared him not; My friends beheld my slow decline, And mourned my timeless lot. They saw but sorrow; I descried

The bliss that never fades away; They felt the shadow of the tomb; I marked the heavenly day. I heard them sob, as through the night

They kept their watch; then on my ear, Amid the sobbing, fell a voice Their anguish could not hear.

· Come, and fear not,' it softly cried; . We wait to lead thee to thy home. "I come, I long to come."

I heard them whisper o'er my bed-'Another hour, and she must die.' I was too weak to answer them. That endless life was nigh.

Another hour, with bitter tears They mourned me as untimely dead. And heard not how I sang a song Of triumph o'er their head.

They bore me to the grave, and thought How narrow was my resting-place ; My soul was roving high and wide At will, through boundless space.

They clothed themselves in robes of black: Through the sad aisles the requiem rang; Meanwhile the white-robed choirs of heaven A holy pean sang.

Oft from my paradise I come, To yisit those I love on earth, I enter, unperceived, the door : They sit around the hearth,

And talk in saddened tone of me, As one that never may return ; How little think they that I stand Among them as they mourn!

But Time will ease their grief, and Death Will purge the darkness from their eyes; Then shall they triumph, when they learn Heaven's solemn mysteries.

EXAGGERATION. BY MRS. E. B. BROWNING.

We overstate the ills of life, and take Imagination, given us to bring down The choirs of singing angels, overshop By God's clear glory, down our earth to rake The dismal snows instead; flake following flake, To cover all the corn. We walk upon The shadow of hills across a level thrown. And pant like climbers. Near the alderbrake We sigh so loud, the nightingale within Refuses to sing loud, or else she would. O, brothers, let us leave the shame and sin Of taking vainly, in a plaintive mood, The holy name of GREET-holy herein, That by the grief of ONE came all our good.

TALENT AND GENIUS.

BY BULWER. Talent convinces genius but excites: This tasks the reason, that the soul delights. Talent from sober judgment takes its birth, And reconciles the pinion to the earth; Genius unsettles with desires the mind, Contented not till earth be left behind ; Talent, the sunshine on a cultured soil. ipens the fruit by slow degrees of toil. On cloud itself reflects its wondrous dyes And, to the earth, in tears and glory given, Clasps in its airy arch the pomp of Heaven! Talent gives all that vulgar critics need— From its plain horn-book learn the dull to read: Genius, the Pythian of the beautiful, Leaves its large truths a riddle to the dull From eyes profane a veil the Isis screens, And fools on fools still ask- What Hamlet me

The Liberator.

STATEMENT OF THE GENERAL AGENT OF THE MASS, A. S. SOCIETY FOR 1858. The operations of the Society have been so closely onnected with those of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVE-BY SOCIETY, during the past year, that in recounting the one we shall almost necessarily be obliged to make frequent reference to the other. The agents the year, were, during another part, in the service of the year, were, during another part, in the the American Society; and, when employed by this Society, have not always labored in this State, but have gone into other New England States, as occa-sion required. Indeed, as this Society receives and expends the funds raised at the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, (held annually in this city in the month of May,) it is bound to see that a due proportion of those funds are expended in the neighboring

The following persons have been engaged in the lecturing-field in this and the other New England States, for different periods during the year past, as agents of this or of the American Anti-Slavery Socicty :- PARKER PILLSBURY, ANDREW T. Foss, WIL-LIAM W. BROWN, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, SALLIE HOLLEY, CAROLINE F. PUTNAM, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, CHARLES L. REMOND, and the General Agent, SAMUEL MAY, Jr.
Mr. PILLABURY, who returned from his visit to

Great Britain in May last, has been constantly, since that time, an agent of the American Society, and has labored in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, as well as in Ohio and Pennsylvania. We rejoice to say that his health does not appear to have suffered detriment since his return to his native cli-

Mr. Foss has labored in New Hampshire, Maine Massachusetts, &c.; but, since August last, has been steadily engaged in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, &c.

Mr. Brown was engaged as an agent of this Society for the first three months of the year, laboring in this State and in Rhode Island, and during a portion of the time was accompanied by his daughter. He afterwards became an agent of the American Society, but still continued in New England, and labored in Connecticut and in Massachusetts until about the

Mr. Buntmen has rendered occasional and effective service to both Societies, in this State and in Rhode

Miss Holley was engaged in lecturing as an agent of this Society, both in this State and in Rhode Island, for the first five months of the year, doing a most excellent and acceptable work. She was accompanied by Miss PUTNAM, as a Tract Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Her labors, also,

Mr. Foster's labors have been confined to this State and Rhode Island, until quite recently, when he has been engaged in the State of New York. We greatly regret to state that Mrs. Fosten's health has not been such as to allow her rendering any public service to the cause during the year.

Mr. Howland has been efficiently engaged as a Tract colporteur, and lecturer of the American Society. Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island have been the principal fields of his la-

Mr. REMOND has rendered frequent and valuable aid to both Societies, mostly in this State; but since the middle of November last has been laboriously engaged in the Conventions now holding in the State of New York. In this latter work, we are pleased to say, he is accompanied and aided by his sister, Miss SAHAH P. REMOND, whom we gladly welcome as auxiliary in our righteous and most needful work.

Mr. May, in addition to the customary duties of his office, visited during the summer the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and had the satisfaction of engaging in anti-slavery labors with many of the faithful and uncompromising Abolitionists of those two States.

During the year past, the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, believed to be the oldest, and certainly one of the most efficient county societies in existence, has at different times had in its employ, as agents, CHAS. C. BURLEIGH, ANDREW T. Foss, Miss FRANCES E. WATKINS, and WILLIAM WELLS BROWN.

The work which has been done in the State of RHODE ISLAND during the past year deserves special ful State from the dishonorable thraidom to the Slave mention. After the State had been extensively vis- Power which of late has marked its policy, its poliited by W. W. Brown, and by Misses Holley-and ties, and its so-called law. PUTNAM, a State Anti-Slavery Convention was held in the city of Providence on the 26th and +27th of April. It was largely attended, and much interest was evinced. The presence of Mr. Garrison contributed greatly to its efficiency and success. Soon after the Convention, a regular series of anti-slavery meetings was commenced in Providence, which have continued from that time to the present, on alternate Sundays, with the most encouraging results. The Rhode Island State Anti-Slavery Committee deserve Anti-Slavery cause.

We must not omit to mention, with the offer of o speak their thanks, the frequent and disinterested lathe impress left by their words so fitly spoken, and by their nobly-consistent lives, upon the public mind and heart, can never be effaced, but will continually plead with this people to 'break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free,' until they bring forth fruits

To many other friends also our best thanks and ac knowledgments are due, for cheerful, prompt and invaluable aid to our Society and cause. Among these we gladly mention, and as a duty, the names of THE ODORE PARKER, OCTAVIUS B. FROTHINGHAM, JOHN T. SARGENT, ADIN BALLOU, T. W. HIGGINSON, CHAS. E. Hodges, J. B. Swasey, David A. Wasson, William C. Nell, Darius M. Allen, and Marius R. Robinson, of Ohio. It must always be a satisfaction to the friends o

the cause in one section of the country to know what efforts are put forth for its furtherance in other sections. We therefore briefly refer to the doings of other societies. Among these, the American Anti-Slavery Society holds, of course, the first place. We believe it to be worthy, in all respects, of unlimited confidence and the most generous support from the antislavery men and women of the land. Its officers are men and women who, having no selfish or party ends to promote, look with a single eye to the integrity of the sacred cause they have in trust; and the methods they adopt and the measures they set on foot are dictated by a sole regard to the promulgation of the soundest truths and the purest principles, such as look to the ultimate triumph of Justice, Right, Good Will among men. We believe that their measures are not only commendable, but thoroughly sound and deeply wise, full of the most practical good sense, and commending themselves as such to all candid and discriminating minds. They rely, as from the beginning, upon the truth, spoken in all plainness, in all fearlessness, in all reverence for God, and in all compassion hope, and good will to men, as the omnipotent agent for overthrowing every fortress of Wrong, every synagogue of Satan, every Refuge of Lies, and for causing the Right, the Perfect, the Good, the Beautiful, will drive the demagogue into the obscurity and conto appear, and in due time to be honored, loved, and agogue of Satan, every Refuge of Lies, and for causn of all men-or, if not of all, for who can bring

nore foully,—if not or an, yet or the most agreet mass of men cannot be hardened to villany a cruelty, and with them the true word, spoken in and with such earnestness as belits those w honesty, and with such earnestness as belits those strive to save a race and a country from perdi must ever be the highest, the surest, the most p gent of conversion, of redemption from the wr nd of consecration to the right. This is the phil phy, the common sense of the American Anti-Slaver Society, and of the societies affiliated with it. I points out the measures to be adopted, the fields of la bor to be especially chosen, and the modes of cultiva-tion suitable to each. Led by this spirit, the Societ catters its able and eloquent Tracts—the produc the best minds in the community—wherever it has power to send them by its agents, or wherever a friendly hand is stretched out to aid their circulation. It sends abroad, into every part of the nonslaveholding States, living preachers of the highestruths God has ever spoken to the human soul, an they cry 'Repent ye' to this guilty land, and warr come on an impenitent and oppressive nation. It sus ins its press in the great commercial centre of the nation, and every week diffuses, to the extent of ability, that precious light of truth, which would in-deed be for the healing of this people, would they but show a willingness to hear and to come to tight, that their evil might be reproved, and their blindness purged. Through such simple, but allpowerful and Heaven-approved means, shall this land be regenerated and saved,—if the work be possible and, if not, then will there be saved a remnant at least, whence shall spring a better seed, a wiser and nobler people, who shall not scoff at and despise the Higher Law, who shall not defile themselves by the

Lord, and who shall honor all men as equal in birth and in destiny. With such guidance, the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVI BY Society has pursued its way during the past year Many of its operations we have already adverted to and named the larger part of its agents. In addition to those named, we would say, that in the early part of the year, Messrs, Aanon M. Powell and John H PHILLEO were employed in Michigan, Indiana, and other Western States. At the Society's annual meeting, in May last, a resolution was adopted to hold, in the course of the following year, ONE HUNDRED ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS, to be appointed in such places as should seem most to need then and likely to repay in kind the labor bestowed. Upwards of forty of these Conventions have been already held, as well as a great number of smaller meetings lectures, &c .- and the Society is using every effort to carry out its resolve to the letter. The weather ar the travelling are now, however, in all our Norther States alike unpropitious; but, what is a far greate obstacle, the dull and lifeless state of the public min and feeling, as especially noticeable in those States which the political fever ran the highest during the late Presidential contest, prevents the usual response the arguments, facts and appeals of the anti-slavery reasoner and preacher, and opposes a greater difficulty than that of open hostility for our agents to struggle with. But no time must be lost, no labor be refused no difficulty admitted to be insurmountable. The trut

dolatrous worship of corrupt Unions and Cor

tions, nor of the men who made them or who defend

them, but whose delight shall be in the Law of the

er they will forbear, and we confidently believe tha the wisdom of that course which the Society is now pursuing will be, in the future as in the past, 'justi fied of her children. The Conventions thus far held have been in Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Ne Hampshire, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York; and in sustaining them the Society has had the ald, in addition to those heretofore named, of BENJA MIN S. JONES, JANE ELIZABETH JONES, SUSAN B. AN THONY, MARIUS R. ROBINSON, OLIVER JOHNSON, and others.

must be told, whether the people will hear, or wheth

The Western Anti-Slavery Society, the Michiga Anti-Slavery Society, the Pennsylvania Anti-Slaver Society, and the New York (City) Anti-Slavery Societ have all been engaged, during the past year, in their special fields, in such labors for the cause as their means have enabled them to pursue. We especially notice the determination of the Pennsylvania Anti-Sla very Society to hold, in the course of the year, Firm be the means of delivering that beautiful and power

We have referred to the Tract department of the operations of the American Society. It is greatly traitened by the insufficient amount of funds appli cable to that object. Again we urge this point, and nsist that the friends of the cause ought to increase the tract fund a hundred fold, and never suffer it to be exhausted while a pro-slavery and servile community remains in the whole circle of the so-called-the now so-greatly-miscalled-Free States.

The appointment of Mr. CHARLES K. WHIPPLE the thanks and congratulations of all who love the this city as a Tract Agent and Missionary of the Amer ican Anti-Slavery Society, is a circumstance of much interest, and full of promise for the cause. Mr. Whin heartfelt thanks in the name of those who cannot here ple commenced his term of service with the begin ning of the present year. With the utmost confi bors for the cause of WENDELL PHILLIPS, of EDMUND dence we commend him to all friends of Freedom, t QUINCY, and of Mr. Garrison. Such services as all believers in the duty and expediency of telling the these gentlemen render are inestimable. Their value truth and the whole truth, and bespeak for him the to the Anti-Slavery cause cannot be calculated, and friendly co-operation of all who have named the name of Anti-Slavery. Arrangements have also been made by which the cause will have the frequent aid of his vigorous, logical, and instructive pen.

> Thus, as succinctly as could well be done, we have detailed the operations of our Society, and of our movement upon the popular mind, during the last year And here it seems best to stop. It were easy to enlarge-and speak of some of the principal events of our cause's history during the year, and dwell upon the aspects of the future. But, while this is, eac. year, so thoroughly and ably done as in the Reports of the American Anti-Slavery Society. it seems a work of supererogation to attempt a repetition. To all inquirers we beg leave to recommend the last Annual Report of that Society, published last autumn.

> We must mention two recent meetings-widely different in their character, both however of deep inter est to the members of this Society, and the friends of freedom. The first was the Commemorative Festival, held in Faneuil Hall on the evening of 2d Jan. inst. in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the forma tion of this Society. Retrospective in its purpose it was not only that; but full of incentive to a mor vigorous prosecution of our work—teaching us to seoral our work must be left to others. The occasion wa one of much pleasure and much comfort. None, we think, who truly love the Anti Slavery cause, will blame that festival-occasion. It was good to be there

and it will, we do not doubt, be productive of good. The Convention held at Worcester, two weeks since to consider the practicability and expediency of dissolving the Union of the non-slaveholding with the slaveholding States, is the other meeting to which w referred. Called by a large number of citizens of community second in intelligence, and thoughtfulness and sound education, to no other in New England, and ably sustained by some of the best minds in this State, it may be regarded as the most hopeful sign of the times we have seen for many years—a pledge the or, the disgrace, the ignominy, the guilt which no a clean thing out of those hopelessly unclean and sor-did souls who, for the sake of office, for the hope of pay, through the lust of power, sell themselves to the service of adulterers, thieves and murderers, such as

And now, at this our very next following periodical in other circumstances. I had rather spend two win assemblage here, we receive the tidings of the audden ters here than one in Massachusetts. Every one seen sume to interpret too confidently the ways of Provi- I want to speak of the book now advertised through dence, but we believe that impartial history will yet the country as the Hand-Book for Minnesota for 1850 One glance at the anti-slavery host across the

the Anti-Slavery Advocate-one of the best and most instructive publications we know. We must revert with pleasure, and with a just pride, to the faithful I notice you think of visiting Minnesota. I think labors in Great Britain of our long tried friend and it would be productive of great good in waking up the associate, PARKER PILISBURY, and to the success which crowned those labors. We must, once more, one will assure you some open hearts, and an open declare our respect and affection for that noble band hall in which to speak—also a welcome to our home of anti-slavery workers, the Abolitionists of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and, in the name of those wh are ready to perish, bless them for their steadfast, un- could be reached by appealing to them in the spirit in shaken, generous support and friendship. And we must congratulate ourselves and all the friends of the cause, that the numbers of these sympathizing friends copies of the New York Tribuse are taken. This are are increasing, year by year; that we have now to gues quite well for their liberality of ideas. Would speak of other bands of firm, intelligent and active that every Tribune were a Liberator, and that the peofriends of our cause, who, from France, Switzerland, ple could see that a polished axe is better than a and Germany, are practically and powerfully protest'speckled' one! But most people must come to the ing against that Slave-Despotism which brings every good cause, the wide world over, into one universal peril. Nor will we forget how much of this healthy agita tion and this sound sentiment, on the question of hu man slavery, is due to the admirable works of our own gifted country-woman, HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. SAMUEL MAY, JR., General Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society

TERRITORY OF MINNESOTA. NININGER CITY, Minnesota Ter., Jan. 11, 1857

Perhaps, if your columns are not over-crowder with matter of more importance, a word from Minnesota would not prove too devoid of interest to debar i from a place in THE LIBERATOR, even though not FRIEND GARRISON: written by one of the literati.

I do not design going into an elaborate description or laudation of Minnesota, but present a few thought in the crude form in which they flow, hoping that I may touch some point that some of those intending to CHARLES C. BURLEION?' 'No,' was the reply,-

At the present time, Minnesota is offering more in lucements to the settler than either of the other Ter- ica.' Not long after this, I had the good fortune to ritories or States. In Iowa, the speculator is in advance of him; in Kansas, either the ruffians or the powerful appeals in behalf of liberty. It was in New ague will make him wish he was back in the East again. But in this Territory, he will find a good soil, well adapted to a most beautiful climate, open to of Freedom; and I can never forget his soul-stirring claiming, and in short, every thing that nature could appeals, nor the effect of his pungent application of do to make it a desirable home for all intelligent, in- the truths he uttered. dustrious, and enterprising people. This is quite sweeping assertion, but it is resterated by all who stay brought to mind lately, when in our western home here long enough to judge. Much of the emigration designing to make a home in Kansas will turn toward Minnesota: That death-blast to Kansas by the Demonocracy of this 'model Republic' will keep set-

The soil of Minnesotn has been subject to much misrepresentation. It being sandy, those who have Mr. Burleigh was recurred to, and anecdote after an no knowledge of the adaptation of soil to climate. condemn it as unfit for agricultural purposes. The great power in bringing home Anti-Slavery truth, and often returns to his ague-shaking Egypt, where they unanimously expressed, how he, and others with him, can raise good 'cawn craps,' if not Republicans. In who had gone forth 'making the rough places smooth this climate, the black, clayer soil of Illinois or Kan- and the crooked places straight, came to be passed sas would be unfit for cultivation. There are por-tions of the Territory that are too sandy for good crops RALPH WALDO EMERSON, THEODORE PARKER, and show their value. Take it as a whole, there is no part all gladly acknowledge these to be; but did either of of the world adapted to such a variety of productions as Minnesota. All the cereals are raised in their highest perfection. The esculent vegetables grow to characterized the grand and beautiful self-surrender enormous sizes, and in quality are unsurpassed. It is of CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, when, after finishing his a saying, that sweet potatoes grow to such a size that a course of law studies and passing his examination yoke of oxen is required to draw them from the ground !

ties to suit purchasers,' but are fast getting orchards and nurseries under way, and will soon supply the altar? home market, and even export. We can raise most of the fruits, except perhaps the peach, which is not sufficiently hardy to withstand our winters. But our wild fruits fully compensate for the absence of the peach. Of these, the plum, strawberry, cranberry, cherry, grape and gooseberry are very abundant. The plum is of fine quality, and is found in most parts of Michigan, the love and veneration for C. C. BURLEGO the Territory. Notwithstanding the high rates of wages here, they were delivered in our villages last season for \$1 per bushel. Cranberries grow very large, and were sold at \$1 50 per bushel, last fall. Strawberries are of rather inferior quality, but this defect is made up in quantity. Thus you see that much of the talk about our not having any fruit in Minnesota is simply ridiculous humbug.

The natural scenery of Minnesota is noticed by all travellers to be remarkably beautiful. Our bluffs and lakes are the principal features of interest. Then there are the Falls of St. Anthony and Minnehaha. These latter (from which Longfellow so beautifully derives the name of the Indian heroine in Hiawatha) are well worth a visit, even from your city. They are situated between Fort Snelling (one of those infernal machine which Uncle Sam has built to teach people the Golder Rule with) and Minneapolis. The stream, apparently unmindful of its approaching destiny, winds along to the brink of the precipice, and joyfully, 'laughingly' leaps into space, and after a moment losing its form recomposes itself, and rushes away as if fearing the falling torrent that threatens to drown it, as unconscious of the effect its beautiful leap has had on the eye of the spectator as was Minnehaha of the impress made on Hiawatha's heart. One should see se Falls to appreciate 'Hiawatha.'

of Nininger City, and I will close. Nininger City is erett then in his Address reco rapidly growing, and a place that but four months be indicted at common law, as disturbers of the peace its thousands. To an Eastern person, this rapid growth is incomprehensible. Nininger City lies some twenty- slavery. From that hour to this, though an unprofit five miles below St. Paul, on the opposite bank of the able servant, I have not altered that determination river, and having a most excellent back country to My hatred to the foul system has 'grown with my all its numerous advantages, it cannot but grow to an can find no epithet to express this hatred. important point. The lots were sold for only the cost, (six dollars,) but each purchaser was bound to put up improvements to the amount of from \$100 to \$500 for each lot. This ensures several hundred thousand dollars' worth of improvements in a very limited time. The place presents first rate inducements to mechanics of all kinds, (see advertisement,) and any one coming West would do well to bear Nininger City in mind. We have here a Literary Society, the first bade it. But I lived over your joys and hopes in the one formed in the county, and, as a sign of the times, letters and speeches, so ably reported. So, on the I will state, that woman is admitted to membership, and allowed to hold office. Temperance and morality a distinction of color in admitting members, but that was voted down almost unanimously. A railroad will probably be granted to connect this place with the big Milford, Jan. 22, 1857.

longer consent with thieves, nor be partakers with bend in the Minnesota River at this session of the Leadulterers. Hasten the day, just Heaven! gislature. This will be the first railroad in the country. This winter is remarkably cold here, but he started

It was while we were gathered here, at the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, in May last, that the whole city, yea, and the whole State, and every weather in New England. With the thermometer a Northern man who had not lost his manhood, were Northern man who had not lost his manhood, were agitated and excited, beyond precedent almost, by the it rises to ten or fifteen degrees above on the coast of then recent tidings of the brutal assault upon Senator. New England. The sun shines very brightly, and Charles Sunner, of this State, while in his seat in there being scarcely any wind much of the time, out-ofdoor workmen can endure a greater degree of cold than and wholly unexpected death of the man who perpe-trated that outrage—Preston S. Brooks, of South Car-olina. We would neither be superstitious, nor pre-is enough to discourage an ordinary daughter of Erin.

trace a close and plain connection between the brutal and '7. It is an imposition to put such a title to such and violent deed which he was urged on to commit a book. A hand-book for 1857, written in June, (at against Mr. Sumner, and the early and untimely end latest,) 1856, for Minnesota! Why, before 1857 came to which he came. time, Mr. Parker, you get up a hand-book for our and our word is spoken. We must express our joy Territory, stay long enough to know what you are in, and our gratitude for, the continued publication of writing about, and then date it a year back rather than a year ahead. I would point out some of his blunders, but it is unimportant.

people here on the subject of human rights, and for circle, if you come and should stop in our city. The truth through certain fixed channels and laws-of pro-The highest angel in the highest spheres has passed through all these transition steps ere the high station was attained. In God's good time they will all reach the truth. I have had some quite spirited discur-sions on the truths of Non-Resistance, and find my opposers will usually follow me until I say, 'Ch now which you will serve?' and after trying to dodge it or 'stave it off,' will conclude they 'don't see i so.' They know the truth, and still the wrong defend Most truly, yours, But I must close.

HERALDS OF FREEDOM-C. C. BURLEIGH DETROIT, Jan. 31st. 1857.

Some twelve years ago, while passing down the Delaware, two gentlemen were discussing the various merits of some of the orators of our country, when one inquired of the other, 'Have you ever heard come to this Territory may gain some information upon. . Then, said the first, you have never heard th greatest logician and the most eloquent man in Amermake his personal acquaintance, and listen to his Jersey, among a community whose hearts had never before been touched with a live coal from off the altar

These beautiful remembrances of him were vividly among a social gathering of Anti-Slavery friends, his name, in connection with the group of likenesse entitled 'Heralds of Freedom,' excited much interes and discussion. 'Honor to whom honor is due.' is dictate not of justice alone, but of every generou sentiment of our nature; and as the early history of ecdote related by one and another, illustrating his Sucker' from the Miamatic American bottoms, when in awakening and lifting up the moral nature of those ne arrives here, unless he can see the grains waying, with whom he comes in contact, the wonder was ns, but in a wet season, they will JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS. Good and true champions, we them give himself up to the cause of the slave at so early a period and with the entire consecration which with much éclat, he laid his profession, his hopes of As to fruits, we do not yet raise them 'in quanti- fortune, the renown so entirely within the reach of his mighty logic and eloquence, all on the Anti-Slavery

> We do not know how this group has been formedwhether the individuals composing it were selected by the artist, or by our Eastern anti-slavery friends; but we judge that a great mistake has been made somewhere. Sometimes we think New England fails to appreciate one of the noblest of her sons; but in is second to that felt for no other man in the ranks of Reform, save only WM. LLOYD GARRISON; and we feel not the less desire to do him honor, that we know him to be one of those rare spirits, who, if they can but stand erect before their own souls, care little for that honor which cometh from man.'

> > WHY NOT REJOICE?

DEAR MR. GARRISON: Next to the enjoyment of being present at the late Anti-Slavery Festival was the reading of your excel-

lent report in THE LIBERATOR of the festive of referred to. It carried me back to the days of my early manhood, when, though my name was not e rolled as a member of the Anti-Slavery Society, I was in truth and deed with you. I well remem when I ascended the gloomy stairway in Congres street, and found you at work on your humble little sheet. My mission was to hand you a word of cheer which I had penned, bidding you to go 'Onward-Right Onward.' Those were the days when it cos something to be an outspoken Abolitionist. True some of us have suffered but little-just enough, per haps, to make us more faithful and determined in th We are prone to be laggards without a little spur

ring. I well remember when a member of the Le But I would not extend this too far. A few words gislature, from Middlesex county, in 1837, Gov. Ev. since contained but a dozen people, now can number My blood beat quicker than ever as I listened to this its hundreds, and will doubtless in a few months count infamous suggestion, and like young Hannibal, I swore then and there eternal hostility to America sustain it, and a heavy capital to force it through, with growth, and strengthened with my strength,' till I

But, my brother, thanks to God | what a change has been wrought in these twenty-five years that have witnessed the Anti-Slavery struggle! Had a prophe declared it, he would have been stoned for his folly. Surely, then, there is reason for rejoicing, even in the midst of gloom. You did well to conceive and carry whole, I am a gainer with you all, and feel nerved for a new and more intense struggle in this eventful ership. It was undertaken to make hour, when every tendency seems to bring us to your

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the late viscera to purify the blood and stimular is healthy action. They remove the obstractions of stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the late and, by restoring their irregular action to healthy action. They remove the obstractions of stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the late and, by restoring their irregular action to health and the substances of disease. An extensive trial of the unit by Frofessors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown to disease. An extensive trial of the unit by Frofessors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown to disease as the stomach of such earlier of the substantiated by persons of such earlier of the substantiated by persons of such earlier of the substantiated by persons of such earlier of the substantiated by persons of the substantiated by persons of the certificates are published in my American that me the certificates are published in my American that me plaints which the Agents below named as plaints which they have been found to care.

For Costitutions,—Take one or two pills at an explaint while under a costive habit of body. How should be, as it can be promptly relieved.

For Dysparsial, which is sometimes the tomat in the complete of the substantial of the stomat in liver into healthy action. They will do it, and beautifurm, bodyburn, and southurn of dyspersia will by disappear. When it is gone, don't forget win my you.

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FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or Morbid Inaction of the sets, which produces general depression of the sets as bad health, take from four to eight Pills at lest as smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strugtus restored to the system.

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these and their kindred disorders because your shead is fonl.

For Scroyula, Envilpelas, and all disease of the Skin, take the Pills freely and frequently, to kep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally seen been to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful alers and say have been healed up by the purging and parifying else of these Pills, and some disgusting disease, which wend to saturate the whole system, have completely reided at their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect brills. Patients 'your duty to society forbids that you shall parade yourself around the world covered with just ples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the society disputes which cleaning.

clean diseases of the skin, because just system was cleansing.

To Punify this Bloop, they are the best medical ever discovered. They should be taken frely and far quently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of severable diseases will be swept out of the system like that before the wind. By this property they do as such not in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cure which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, and all Biloss lifetions arise from some derangement—either teplan, thous arise from some derangement—either teplan,

they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAINDICE, and all Biless Mactions arise from some derangement—either torgin, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Icrobia and congestion vitiate the bile, and render it said to digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the astitution is frequently undermined by no other case. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the sat which empties the bile into the stomach cause the bit to everflow into the blood. This produces James, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Continues, or, alternately, costiveness and diarrhors, persis. Feetish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlesses, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, as sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes here is seen pain in the side; the skin and the white of the rest become a greenish yellow; the stomach scit, the lows sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious significant for the property of the pro

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

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DAVID B. MOREY, REUBEN H. OBER, THOMAS SMITH

Boston, Jan. 1, 1857.

December 26.

ssiness hereafter will be carried on under its The business hereafter will be carried with style of MOREY & SMITH, who will continu a manufacture Block Tin and Britannia Ware, it mades keep on hand a general assortment of Glass also keep on hand a general assortment of Glass also keep on the patronage which is the style of the Japanned Ware, at Nos. 5 and 7 Hattanage would solicit a continuance of the patronage been so liberally bestowed on the late firm. DAVID B. MOREY,

THOMAS SMITH. Boston, January 1, 1857.

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