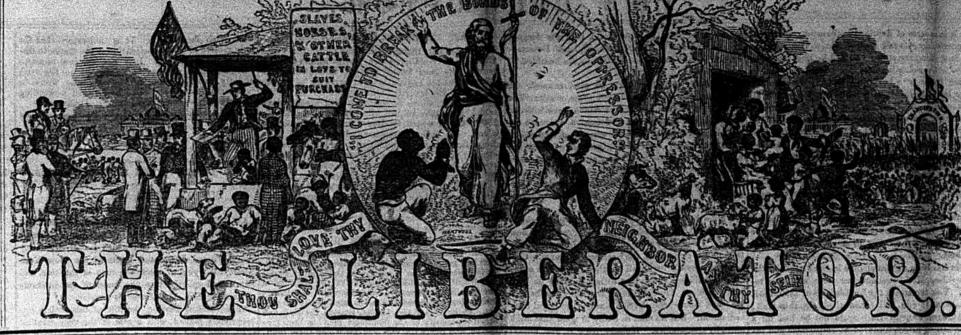
- AT THE -ANTI-SLAVERY OPPICE, 21 CORNHILL

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erted three times for 75 cents — one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soremay remain are authorised to receive subscriptions for The

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



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell?

The free States are the guardians and essenial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without

noise in aiding other States in binding on men an prighteous yoke. On this subject, OUR PATHERS, IN

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and

Christian resolution. . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 9.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1858.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1416.

-WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

SOUTHERN GRATITUDE. Mr. Ecerett assailed by the Fire-Eaters - The Mount Vergon Association Denounced-Progress of Ab-

olitionism in Virginia. From the Richmond South (Fire-Eaters' Organ,) Feb. 11. A Couple of Mount Vernon Knights. The newspapers of Virginia uttered an almost unanimous

st against the appointment of Mr. Henry Win-Pavis to Beliver an oration at the university. The ground of the objection was, that the invitation involved a compliment to a Virginian who has shown himself insensible to the honor of the State. and indifferent to the rights of the South. The protest in the papers attested the fact, that the people of Virginia are unwilling to extend gratuitous civilities to an associate of Black Republicans.

In the discharge of our duty, we have to ani-matter upon another instance in which the public sentiment of Virginia is made to offer homage to a man who deserves the execration, rather than the of the South. Mr. Elward Everett has been invited to attend

the celebration of the 221, when he is to be presented with Gen. Washington's cane in behalf of the Mount Vernan Association. This, surely, is a most distinguished compliment. It is worthily be-

Shortly after the collision between Brooks and few fanatical citizens of Boston united in a testimonial of regard and sympathy for their searribus senator. Among them was Mr. Edward Everett, and, besides subscribing money for the purpose, he put his name to a paper, from which we select this single paragraph:

· Being desirous of expressing to Hon. Charles Summer, in some permanent and appropriate form, our admiration of his spotless public and private character, our lively gratitude for his dauntless courage in the defence of freedom on the floor of Congress, and especially our unqualified approbation of his speech in behalf of free Kansas, delivered in the Senate on the 20th of May last—a speech character-ized by comprehensive knowledge of the subject, by logical acuteness and Spartan intrepidity in its chastisement of iniquity, for which he has well nigh lost his life, at the brutal and cowardly hands of a creature for which, thanks to the rarity of their appearance, the English tongue has as yet no appropriate name—we deem it alike a privilege and an honor to participate in offering him some suitable token of our ntiments; for this purpose, we subscribe the several sums set opposite our names.

What have we here? Why, nothing less than expression of admiration for the 'public and private character' of the Hon. Charles Sumner—'of lively gratitude for his dauntless courage in the defence of freedom '-of ' unqualified approbation of his speech in defence of free Kansas '-attl, above all, a declaration that the lamented Brooks was so 'brutal and cowardly 'a 'creature' that the English language as no word whereby to convey an adequate idea of his demoniae nature. Mr. Edward Everett endorsed these sentiments, and yet Mr. Edward Everett is to

publicly applauded in the capital of Virginia! But the friends of Mr. Edward Everett have fixed up an apology for him. They represent that he was sick when he subscribed the memorial to Sumner, and was ignorant of its phraseology. That may be; but he certainly understood and approved

the general proposition, that Sumner was worthy of sumpathy and applause.

This explanation places Mr. Edward Everett in a rery humiliating position. The abolitionists of Beston may have taken advantage of him when his will and intellect were oppressed by the languor of disease, but he had abundant opportunity for explanation after the recovery of his health and strength. What was his conduct afterward? Did he repudiate the language that had been extorted from him in a moment of physical debility? Did he recall the act by which he had rendered unconsions homage to the character and services of Charles Samner? Not he! Mr. Edward Everett gracefully accepted all the applause which such an evert act of identity with the abolitionists secured him from the anti-slavery press of New England and Old England. He read his praises in the pa-pers of B ston, he saw the record of his words perpituated in the pages of Littell's Living Age—a litrary periodical of the greatest celebrity and cirand he enjoyed the repetition of the story of his sympathy with Sumner, in the columns of the London journals. But Mr. Edward Everett uttered never a word in recantation of his compliment to Sumner and, his abuse of Brooks. He accepted the panegyric of the abolition press with-

per of explanation and apology from his friends.

The plea will not avail. It is too late to pretend that Mr. Everett is not responsible for the recorded compliment and the pecuniary tribute which he presented to Charles Sumner.

Mother circumstance multiplies the embarrass-

peddle his rhetorical platitudes that we hear a whis-

ments of Mr. Everett's position, and exposes the asofficiency of his excuses. When about to deliver his eulogy on Washington in Hartford, or some other New England city, he was so overcome by a sudden rush of emotion, provoked by the ascript, and indulged an extempore outburst of indigwho affronted the sacred person of a Massachusetts

Mr. Edward Everett is Knight Commander of the Mount Vernon Association, and he has a worthy companion in the person of the worthy Mr.
David Paul Brown, who has just signified his acreptance of a subordinate rank in the service.

This Mr. David Paul Brown is a famous Philadelphia lawyer, but he is better known to borrow the language of the Petersburg Intelligencer as an avowed free-soiler, and the volunteer counsel. of all runaway negroes in his neighborhood.' For years, it has been the habit of Mr. David Paul Brown to tender his professional services to all the kidnappers and fugitive slaves who chanced to be arrested in the vicinity of Philadelphia. He is the standing advocate of the Underground Railroad, and, as such, has spirited away more negroes, per-haps, than any other individual in the abolition States. It is certain that if he ventures upon the soil of Virginia, he will be in imminent hazard of the Penitentiary.

MORE POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY. The Richmond South has the following in relation

The Congress of the United States can by no act theirs reduce the State of Kansas to the condition of a Territory any more than they can reduce Geor-gia or Virginia to that condition. Kansas is under, no obligations, legal, constitutional, or national, to apply for admission into the confederacy. If she should apply, Congress 'may' admit or reject her. If Congress admits her, she comes in an equal. If Congress rejects her, she remains out an equal, as a TREE, SOVEREIGN and INDEPENDENT NATION.

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directed in earnest to a question of vital interest to the South—the deficiency of labor, and the means of supplying it. It is, indeed, much that the idea of increasing the black labor at the South, as a necessary condition of her agricultural and commercial development and prosperity, as well as political stability and territorial expansion, has at last found its way into legislative precincts, after so long struggling in the Delta and a few other independent Southern journals, against the fossils and impracti-Southern journals, against the fossils and impracti- color. It must, however, be admitted, that there cables that sit like incubuses on Southern politics and legislation. It is a great point gained, let the particular measure of Mr. St. Paul share what fate pure white descent. t may. It will lead to some sound thinking on the subject, doubtless; and sound thinking will lead to magistrate, have his price fixed, and can purchase

effective action in the end, perhaps.

The Federal Government stands like a hideous Cerberus at the very portal of Southern enterprise, determined that the South shall not, in logical consistence with her own ideas of right and wrong, and the peculiar structure of her society, add to the number of her slave laborers by importation from zil when slavery is no more?' the reply (given more Africa. But the French have lately set us an instruct- at length in the account of a visit to the colony of veexample. The French are at this moment import- Senator Vergueiro) is, that the supply will come ng, as free emigrants from Africa, robust and willing laborers into their West India colonies. The system and other countries.

is pursued with energy, and their colonies, long languishing, are about to leap into unwonted proout consulting the Government, or the public opinion of England, the views of the Russian Czar, or the sentiments of the Sublime Porte-no, not even the philanthropic notions of New England, or the of the Turveydrop Administration at Washington.

Why should not Louisiana act with the like inde-Why should not every Southern State act or itself, and look after its own salvation? Assuredly, if each is true to itself, all cannot be false to events, one State acting bravely and well, alone, can government were developed under lo no harm to any other State, but will be an example to stimulate all. Under the Constitution of the United States, ne-

groes are not citizens. White men cannot be reduced to slavery, because they have equal political rights which are inalienable. But negroes, whether, ree natives or free emigrants, can be, either partially or wholly, as the law may determine. Free African emigrants would, therefore, be proper subjects of a wise and wholesome legislation, designed to such an addition to her labor; Texas wants it tion, both would consult their highest interests by countries. establishing free emigration from Africa to their shores. Let them look at it.—New Orleans Delta.

SELECTIONS.

OUR MINISTER TO BRAZIL.

The Hon, Richard Kidder Meade, of Virginia who was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Min-ister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Empire of Brazil, we are inclined to think, has already run his diplomatic career. If there is any country on the globe with which we ought to be on a good footing, commercially speaking, that country is Brazil. We have no commercial treaty with her, and the blunders and incompetence of some former American Ministers to the Court of Rio de Janeiro mve prevented any reciprocal business relations with the Empire. Last year, we sold Brazil five with the Empire. Last year, we said manuface. No. 5 Swan street, as his card says. I there saw million dollars' worth of products and manuface. No. 5 Swan street, as his card says. I there saw tures, but she sold us more than twenty-one millions the elite of the black and colored gentlemen of tures, but she sold us more than twenty-one millions tures, but she sold us more than twenty-one millions the clite of the black and colored gentlemen of worth! We were the great losers, while England this city, and among them a lawyer, a minister of made more than ten millions of dollars out of Brazil. It was hoped that Hon. R. K. Meade would do something to make a better opening for American trade, but the very first time he makes his appearance at a country like years first time that he addresses. trade, but the very first time he makes his appearance at court—the very first time that he addresses the intelligent and liberal Emperor, and that, too, Thorne, who is mentioned in Thome and Kimball's in the presence of the cabinet ministers and states—Journal. Conversation was taken up all a men of Brazil—with an impertinence never equalled, the table; and though I do not admit to b he brings up the subject of Slavery, and thinks what Sir John Bowring told me, when in London, thus to advance himself in the esteem of the pow- was his belief, that the African had superior naters that be. After dwelling with proper emphasis ural powers to the Anglo-Saxon, I must say, a more upon the ties of commercial interest, and the sym-refined and intelligent company it has seldom been closer the bonds of intercourse and alliance between the Southern Empire and the Northern Republic, Mr. Meade proceeded to dilate trees the closer the bonds of intercourse and alliance between table; thanks were returned for the repast and Mr. Meade proceeded to dilate trees the course of the co value of a great domestic institution, common to both my host, and agreeable conversation, the remainder countries, fixed and deeply rooted in their soil, (with of the evening was passed. many hostile prejudices to encounter from without,) which now establishes an affinity between them, and will insure, for mutual defence, a unity of action and feeling that will prove invincible in the But how mistaken was Mr. Meade! The Em-

peror is known to be opposed in toto to slavery; and deep was the rebuke of his silence on this subject, in reply to the American Minister. The Chief of the Brazilian Cabinet declared, a few months since, to the Hon. Mr. Scarlett, English Minister at Rio de Janeiro, that the entire extinction of slavery was the determination of the government. The Brazilian people are with the Emperor and his Cabinet. The true state of the slavery question is set forth in the following extracts from the new work entitled, 'Brazil and the Brazilians,' from which it will be seen that there are causes at work to produce a termination of bondage in the empire:

interest and hopefulness. The Brazilian Constitu-tion recognizes, neither directly nor indirectly, color as a basis of civil rights; hence, once free, the black man or the mulatto, if he possesses energy and talent, can rise to a social position from which his race in North America is debarred. Until 1850, when the slave trade was effectually put down, it was considered cheaper, on the country plantations, the new realizes in five or seven years and purchase was considered cheaper, on the country plantations, to use up a slave in five or seven years, and purchase another, than to take care of him. This I had, in

himself, and, when emancipated, if he possesses the proper qualifications, to ascend to higher em-

IMPORTING AFRICANS.

The notice by Mr. St. Paul, of the Louisiana Senate, on Monday last, of his intention to introduce a bill, authorizing the importation of five thousand free blacks from the coast of Africa, is a fact of no small import. It shows that thought is beginning to be directed in carnest to a question of vital interest to the Southands of the Southands of labor, and the means and plenty of books to the seekers after knowledge.

By the Brazilian laws, a slave can go before himself; and I was informed that a man of mental endowments, even if he had been a slave, would be debarred from no official station, however high unless it might be that of Imperial Senator.

If it be asked, 'Who will be the laborers in Brafrom Germany, Portugal, the Azores and Madeira,

It is a striking fact that emigrants did not begin languishing, are about to leap into unwonted productiveness. All this the French have done, with- In 1850 and 1851, the African slave trade was amibilated, and in the succeeding year commenced the present comparatively vigorous colonization. Each year the number of colonists is increasing, and the statesmen of the empire are now devoting much infinitesimally nice conceptions of national decorum attention to discover the best means for thus pro-

moting the advancement of the country.

Almost every step in Brazilian progress has been prepared by a previous gradual advance; she did not leap at once into self-government. She was raised from a colonial state by the residence of the each other. If each fearlessly and promptly sets about doing what its rights and interests demand—tion of a constituent portion of the kingdom of about doing what its rights and interests demand— tion of a constituent portion of the kingdom of daring to avow its hopes and, seeking to live up to Portugal. The present peaceful state of the Emits possibilities—the aggregate of prosperity and pire under D. Pedro II., was preceded by the decade power would dazzle and awe the world. But, at all in which the capabilities of the people for self-The effectual breaking up of the African slave trade is but the precursor of a more important step."

We wish, before leaving this subject, to call attention to the fact, that the silent rebuke of the Emperor is most significant. Every address of a foreign minister, when he presents his credentials to the Emperor, is sent beforehand to the Brazilian Department of State, and is perused by his Majoray before he forms his own reply. Don Pedro II., bring them in harmony with the peculiar industrial and social system of the South. Louisiana needs such an addition to how labor. The part of the social system of the south an addition to how labor. The part of the social system of the south an addition to how labor. The social system of the social sys under the circumstances is a sublime exhibition of the scorn which he must have felt at this allusion tural resources. In contemplation of such legisla-We are glad to see that Senator Wilson has

President for the instructions which were given to Mr. Meade. The public should know how far the President is a party to this unwarranted assumption, that slavery is a national institution. Was the address of Mr. Meade submitted to the President for his approval? and is it based upon his instructions?—Boston Journal.

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES. Letter written by an American Traveller to his Brother in N. Yerk.

BARBADOES, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857. Dear Brother-I arrived here on the 8th inst.

after a boisterous passage of thirteen days.

I have already been introduced to quite a number of black and colored gentlemen planters, and received an invitation to spend days with them. Last evening, I drank tea with Mr. Wm. Hustand, Journal. Conversation was taken up all around

I have been very much interested in Mr. London Bounce, a negro who owns two plantations, and with whom I am to spend next Tuesday. He is also mentioned in Thome and Kimball's Journal. He is one of nature's noblemen, and has visited the city of London, after which he was named. I met at Mr. Hustand's, Mr. H. P. Nightingale, a pure African, who lately bought a cargo of rice, for which he paid £4,000. When the cholera was raging here, and it was doubtful whether he would recover from a severe attack, a white man sent him word that his note had fallen due, and was unpaid. Nightingale sent his son to the President of the Bank here, and asked him to take up his paper, as it had matured, which he did. How many men are there in New York or Boston who would have succeeded in such a request?

I am delighted in collecting facts with regard to

the comparative value of real estate now and be 'The subject of slavery in Brazil is one of great fore emancipation. As now advised, it seems to me interest and hopefulness. The Brazilian Constitulive very cheaply on vegetables and fruit, and need increased.

In Bruzil, every thing is in favor of freedom; and such are the facilities for the slave to emancipate himself, and, when emancipated, if he possesses the several plantations are not divided off by fences,

himself, and, when emancipated, if he possesses the several plantations are not divided off by leness, the proper qualifications, to ascend to higher eminences than those of a mere free black, that fuit town, (Northampton, Mass.) A white planter informed me that he did not know a planter who most intelligent men that I met with in Brazil—the opinion of every one. This is the most men educated at Paris and Coimbra—were of Afri-

The Liberator.

SPEECH OF REV. THEODORE PARKER. DELIVERED IN THE MASSACHUSETTS REPRESENTATIVES' HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 29, 1858.

To carry all these measures, [viz: 1. The introduction of slavery into the States ;- 2. The conquest of Mexico, Cuba, &c., and the establishment of slavery here ;-3. The restoration of the African slave trade,] the Slave Power depends on the Federal Government. But it never pesters the Government with petitions on paper; it sends its petitions in Boots. They are the roll of his slaves; and men-their names unnot referred to Committees in House or Senate; the known to fame, their personalities too indistinct for Petitions in Roots are themselves the Committee of House and Senate. Gentlemen, the Slave Power has got the Federal Government, especially the Supreme Court, a Constant Power.

It relies also on the Democratic party North for its aid in this destruction of Democracy. Gentlemen, it has got that party-will it keep it? The two once seemed united, not for better but for worse, ' so long as they both do live.' Witness the arguments of Mr. Cushing vesterday, in this hall, against the Personal Liberty Law. Mr. Cushing represents the Northern Democratic party better than the town of Newburyport.

The Slave Power depends on the four great compercial cities of the North-Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Gentlemen, it has the support of these four cities, and will continue to have it for some time to come. If the two immediate and the three remote aggressive measures I have just mentioned were to be passed on by the voters of those four owns, I think they would vote as the Slave Power told them. They did so for the Fugitive Slave Bill, for the Kansas-Nebraska Bill ;-they will vote for the Lecompton Bill, the Army Bill; and when their help wanted for the Americanization of the rest of the he North, by the Lemmon decision; for the African-

If these five measures were left to the voters of lighteth to honor. Boston alone, the result might be doubtful,-nay, I

*To crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, Where thrift may follow fawning.

strangers in. I believe it the best city in the world; 'complimentary flunkeyism'! but it has some faults, which warrant my conjectural the controlling class in Boston to support slavery. left to the three classes I have just now named. The first took place on the 17th of June. One or mittee of the City Council. Here is the Book 'printed by authority,' with an account of some of the proreedings. The Committee invited distinguished chamrinia. It contains an admirable hint. He hopes the

Revolutionary times will return. So do I. Here are letters from the Hon. Mr. Hilliard, of Albama, from Ex-President Tyler, and from similar nave an opportunity to vote the money of Massachuthe liters. But let me return to the Great Cele- every Territory, spite of local legislation, spite of ration,'-almost equal in glory to the Battle itself.

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, also should have been in all the North, to conquer and enslave the Southern included. I shall not now speak of the men who part of the continent, to restore the slave trade? The outraged the decency of New England by asking such past is explanation of the present, as the present also man to such a spot on such a day,—they were types of the past. of a class of men whom they too faithfully serve. But on that occasion, 'complimentary flunkeyism' welled itself almost to bursting, that it might croak the praises of Mr. Mason and his coadjutors.

When the coward blows of Mr. Brooks-one of that noly alliance of bullies who rule Congress - had brought Charles Sumner to the ground, and he lay pelpless between Life and Death, you know the people of Boston proposed to have a meeting in Fancuil Hall to express their indignation. A Committee, apcointed at a previous meeting, had the matter is harge. They invited Hon. Mr. Winthrop to attend. No, he could not come. They asked Mr. Everett. No, he too was unable. It was reported at the time,

nen, offering the invitation, which was twice refused. But Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Everett were both at Charlestown, to pay that feudal homage to Mr. Fugitive-Slave-Bill Mason, which Northern vassals owe the Slave Power. With their 'flunkeyism,' they tainted still worse the air of that town which has a proverbial repute and name.

Then was fulfilled that celebrated threat of Senator Toombs, of Georgia. On the 82d anniversary of New England's first great battle, at the foot of Bunker Hill Monument, the author of the Fugitive-Slave Bill, the most offensive of all his tribe, called over sight, at least for memory-the City Government of Boston, the authorities of Harvard College, two ex-Senators, one ex-Governor, the Governor of Massachusetts, (spite of the 'certainty of a mathematical demonstration,' now also an Ex,) answered to their

That was not all. The next day, at the public cost, in a steamboat chartered expressly for the purpose the City Government took Mr. Mason about the harbor, showing to him the handsome spectacle of nature, the green islands, then so fair; and you saw, a hideous sight, the magistrates of this town doing homage to one of the foulest of her enemies, who had purposely incited a kindred spirit to deal such blows on the honored head of a noble Senator of this State! Nor was that all. The next night, one of the Professors of Harvard College, both a learned and a most

genial man, but at that time specially representing the servility of his institution, better even than his accomplishments represent its Greek scholarship, invited the author of the Fugitive Slave Bill to an entertainment at his house. So the magistrates of Boston, the authorities of

Harvard College, the 'respectabilities of the neighcontinent, by filibustering; for the Southernization of borhood, the Committee of the Legislature, the Governors of the Commonwealth, and its ex-Senators, cation of America, by restoring the African slave said in their acts, and their words too, 'Thus shall be done unto the man whom the Slave Power de-

Here is the other act. Mr. Alger, a young Unitathink it would be adverse to the South. But look at rian minister of this town, had been invited to delivthe matter a little more nicely. Divide the Boston er the annual Fourth of July Address before the city roters into four classes : - the Rich - men worth authorities; and he, good honest man, in the simplic-\$100,000 or more; the Educated-men with such ity of his heart, like Horace Mann and Charles Sumalture as pupils got at tolerable colleges; the Poor- ner long before, thought that one day in the year was the Irish, and all men worth but \$400 or less; the consecrate to Independence, and an orator might be Middling Class—the rest of the male citizens. If the pardoned if, on Independence Day, he said a word in question were submitted to the first three, I make no behalf of the self-evident truths of the old Declaradoubt the vote would be for the South, for the de- tion, and spoke of the natural and unalienable right struction of Democracy. The educated and the poor of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiwould do as the rich commanded them-they would ness. Mr. Alger's grandfather fought in the battle of not 'strike the hand that feeds them,' for they know Bunker Hill, and it was not surprising that the 'Spirbe a little indignant at the spirit of '57. He spoke as he ought. The City Government refused to print his speak of the general rule, and do honor to the ex- speech-which, however, printed itself. The act was ceptions. I hope you think me harsh in this judg- consistent. They who had crouched to Senator Manent. Many of you, I see, are members of this son, and answered at the roll-call of his slaves, how House, and do not know exactly the city you are could they publish a manly speech rebuking the

These two acts lead me to doubt what would be the fear. Two things have happened, Mr. President, since fate of the Slave Power's measures, if left to Boston our last annual meeting, which show the proclivity of alone; but they make me sure what it would be, it

But will these measures succeed, even with such two haberdashers and the hotel-keepers of Boston help? If I had stood in this spot on the 29th of Jan., were anxious to celebrate the 82d anniversary of the 1850, and foretold as prophecy what is history tobattle of Bunker Hill. The State and the City uni- day, would you have believed me, Mr. President? ted in that good work. There was a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen, you could not credit it; that the Massachusetts Legislature, joined with a Com- Mason's Bill, proposed the week before, would become a law; that Boston would ever be the haunt of man-stealers, her Court-House a Barracoon, Fancuil Hall crammed with soldiers hired to steal a negro sions of Slavery to come and consecrate the statue of boy; that her Judge of Probate would forego the be-Warren. Here is the reply of Governor Wise, of Vir-nevolence of his nature, or at least of his office, and become a kidnapper, and even a pretended anti-slavery Governor keep him in office still! No, you could not believe that Wendell Phillips would ever be brought to trial for a 'misdemeanor,' because, in the people, too numerous to mention in an anti-slavery Cradle of Liberty, he declared it wrong for a Judge speech. There is a bill to be paid by the Common- of Probate to turn kidnapper! No, you would not realth by and by, and some of you, gentlemen, will hear the prediction that the Missouri Compromise would be repealed, the Kansas-Nebraska act be pass etts to pay for the liquor which intoxicated some of ed, and the military arm of the United States, lengththe great champions of Slavery whom the Committee ened out with Border Ruffians, would be stretched invited to do honor to Bunker Hill by their bodily forth to force Slavery into Kansas with the edge of resence, and to Boston by their subsequent carouse. the sword. You would have said, 'The Dred South There will be a bill amounting to \$1067.04, which I Decision is impossible; the Supreme Court cannot derould advise the legislators to look at carefully, and clare that no colored man is a citizen of the United e what the 'items' are, and ascertain who consumed | States, -that the Constitution itself puts Slavery into Congress itself, spite of the People's will! Should The Committee invited the author of the Fugitive they attempt so foul a wrong the next Convention of Slave Bill to partake of their festivities. Yes, ladies Northern Democrats would rend the Court asunder and gentlemen, they invited the Hon. Mr. Mason, of Caleb Cushing would war against it'! What have we Virginia, the most insolent man in the American Sen- seen abroad; what do some of you hear in this Hall, ite, the most bitterly and vulgarly hostile to the Dem- day out, day in! On the 29th of January, 1858, is it cratic institutions of the North,—the man who had more unlikely that the Federal Government will dereated your own Senator with insolence and abuse. cree these three new measures,—to establish Slavery

> There are two things you may depend on: the impudent boldness of your Southern masters; the thorough corruption of their Northern slaves. These two are sure as Death and Rates.

But opposition is made against Slavery, -- some of it is quite remarkable. I begin with mentioning what comes from quarters which seemed least promising.

1. A Northern Democrat enters on the stage, -an unwonted appearance. But it is no 'infant phene enon,' no stripling, ' who never appeared on any stage before, making his first essay by venturing on an anti slavery part. It is an old stock actor,-the Little Giant of many a tragedy. Mr. Douglas has broand I thought on good authority, that when the Com-nittee asked Hon. Mr. Choate, he saked 'if blows on sas-Nebraska act is now undoing his own work; the the head with a gutta percha stick would hurt a inventor of Squatter Sovereignty' (or, if Cass be the man much'? These three were ex-Senators. They inventor, Douglas has the patent) turns round and all refused to attend the meeting, and join in any expression of feeling against the outrage upon Mr. Sumner. Gentlemen, I respect sincerity, and I was glad immense ability to talk; all the arts of sophistry are

that they were not hypocrites, on that occasion. | at his command; adroit, cunning, far-sighted for an Twice the Committee waited on the first two gentle- | American politician—no man, I think, better understands the strategy of politics, and no man has been more immoral and shameless in its use. He has long been the leader of the Northern Democracy, and knows its instincts and its ideas; his hand is familiar with the strings which move the puppets of the party. Amongst men not clerical, I have heard but one speaker lie with such exquisite adroitness, and make the worse appear the better reason. He is a Senator, holding his place on important Committees; he is rich, in the prime of life, ambitious of power; he has abandoned drunkenness, and his native strength returns to his stout frame once more. Let us not disguise it .- no mere politician in America can do the Slave Power such harm.

But I have no more confidence in Mr. Douglas now

than in 1854. The Nature of the man has not changed, nor can it change; even his Will is still the same. No man has done us such harm. You know his public measures, his public speeches—the newspapers eport all that; but his frauds, his insolent demeanor, his brow-beating and violence towards the Republican Senators, you do not know-only the actual spectaors can understand such things, Do you remember, hat after Mr. Sumner had made his last great speech, Mr. Douglas said- Does the Senator want us to kick him?' You have not forgot that when Brooks made his attack upon Sumner, Douglas also was there, and did not interfere to prevent a continuance of the blows. He also was a part of that outrage. The man has not changed. If he were President, he would do as Buchanan does,-only more so. If he were sure of his Senatorial office for six years to come, I think we would hear no words from him in behalf of Kansas. But his term expires in March, next year. He knows he cannot be re-elected, unless he changes his course. So he alters his Measures, and provisionally favors freedom; not his Principles, which are the loaves and fishes of power. I am sorry to hear Republicans express their confidence in him, and give nim praise which leaves nothing to add to such men as Hale, Seward and Chase. I know it is said 'any stone is good enough to throw at a dog'; but this is a stone that will scale in its flight, veer off, and finally hit what you mean not to hurt but to defend. Yet it is unexpected to find any individuality of conduct or opinion in the party. It is pleasant to see what a train of followers he has already, and to think that Democracy is not quite dead among . Democrats.' He is fighting against our foes-that is an accident; it is not us he is fighting for, but only for Stephen A. Douglas, and if he wins that battle, he cares not who his allies are, nor who his foes.

2. The next help comes from a SLAVE STATE. Here is the valuable speech of Hon. F. P. Blair, from Missouri. 'The civilized world,' says he, 'is at war with the propagation of slavery, whether by fraud or by the sword : and those who look to gain politica ascendancy on this continent by bringing the weight of this system, like an enormous yoke, not to subject the slaves only, but their fellow-citizens and kindred of the same blood, have made false auguries of the signs of the times."

Significant words-doubly important when coming from a slave State. Do not think he is alone. He has a constituency behind him not of doughfaces. Here is the speech of Mr. James B. Gardenhire, lately made in the House of Representatives at Jefferson City, Missouri. It is of the same tenor as Mr. Blair's, and advocates the abolition of slavery in Missouri

Here is something from Republican Members or Congress. Not to mention others from New England, or elsewhere, here is a speech from Hon. Eli Thayer, ironical sometimes, I take it, but plain and direct in substance. He would have the free States send settlers to Northernize the Southalready he has a colony in Virginia and New-Englandize Central America! 'The Yankee,' says Mr. Thayer, 'has never become a slaveholder, unless he has been forced to it by the social relations of the slave State where he lived; and the Yankee who has become a slaveholder has every day of his life thereafter felt in his very bones the bad economy of the system.' Why, sir, he can buye negro power in a steam-engine for ten dollars, and he can clothe and feed that power for one year for five dollars; and are we the men to give \$1000 for an African slave, and \$150 a year to be draid clothe him?

This is an anti-slavery argument which traders can understand. Mr. Thayer is not so much a talker as an organizer; he puts his thoughts into works. You know how much Kansas owes him for the organization he has set on foot. One day will he not also revolutionize Virginia? There is a to-morrow after to-

Here is a speech from Hon. John P. Hale. I think it is the ablest he ever made, -the first any one has made, I think, since the assault on Mr. Sumner. It relates to Kansas and the Dred Scott Decision. Hear waht he says of thelatter :-

'If the opinion of the Supreme Court be true, it makes the immortal authors of the Declaration of Independence liars before God and hypocrites before the world; for they lay down their sentiments broad, full, and explicit, and then they say that they appeal to the Supreme Ruler of the universe for the rectitude of their intentions; but, if you bolieve the Supreme Court, they were merely quib-bling on words. They went into the courts of the Most High, and pledged fidelity to their principles as the price they would pay for success; and now it is attempted to cheat them out of the poor boon of integrity; and it is said that they did not mean so; and that when they said all men, they meant all white men; and when they said that the contest they waged was for the rights of mankind, the Supre Court of the U. States would have you believe the Court of the U. States would have you believe that they mean[it was to establish Slavery. Against that I protest, here, now, and everywhere; and I tell the Supreme Court that these things are so impregnably fixed in the hearts of the people, on the page of history, in the recollections and traditions of men, that it will require mightier efforts than they have made or can make to overturn or to shake these settled convictions of the popular understanding and of the popular heart.

of the popular heart.

Sir, you are now proposing to carry out this

Dred Scott decision by forcing upon the people of

Kansas a Constitution against which they have remonstrated, and to which there can be no shadow of doubt a very large portion of them are oppor

JUDGE LORING.

On motion of Mr. Earle of Worcester, the several petitions for the removal of Judge Loring were taken from the table, and were referred in concurrence with an order passed by the House.

Since this reference was agreed to, another week has been allowed to pass by the Senate without the

appointment of a committee on its part to act with the House committee. What is the meaning of all

In the House of Representatives, on the same day-

In the House of Representatives, on the same day—
On motion of Mr. Parker of Worcester, it was ordered, that the Joint Standing Committee to whom were referred the petitions for the removal of Judge Loring, be directed forthwith and at once to the consideration of the subject committed to them, and report upon the matter at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Parker spoke earnestly in favor of the removal of Judge Loring. And he wanted him removed in a straightforward manner, by a yea and nay vote, and not by any hocus pocus, conglomerated consolidation bill.

ll. Mr. Dodge of Chatham—Amen. Mr. Parker—And when that is done, I will say.

Mr. Parker—And when that is done, I will say, Glory to God in the highest.'
Mr. P. alluded to his order (printed above) and said that if it should be objected to by the Senate, he should then be ready for a special committee of the

House alone, but he thought it best to wait a day, and see what would be done by the Senate.

Boston also spoke carnestly for the removal.

Let the removal be made!

Messrs. Pitman of New Bedford and Andrew of

WORGESTER COUNTY A. B. SOCIETY.

Agreeably to appointment, a quarterly meeting of

the Worcester County (North) Anti-Slavery Society

was held in Westminster on Saturday evening and

Sunday, Feb. 20th and 21st. In consequence of

severe cold, Mr. Foster was unable to be with us, as

was anticipated; but, notwithstanding this disap-

pointment, the meetings were well sustained, and a

The attendance was small, owing in a measure, ag

doubt, to the inclemency of the weather, but more

especially to the influence of a pro-slavery church

which has ever ignored the Anti-Slavery movement;

and particularly at a time when an attempt is being

made to multiply converts to worthless creeds and

dead ceremonies. Of course, the whole weight of

such an organization is brought to bear against truth,

justice and humanity, as evidenced by the fact that

scarcely one of its members was present at any of

our meetings. So long as this state of things con-

tinues, how can we cease to regard and to brand the

But though the number in attendance was small,

we trust the seed of truth, sown at the several meet-

ings, will germinate, and, in due season, yield a

abundant harvest. The truth was spoken in a bold

and fearless manner, probing to the bottom the

iniquitous institutions of Church and State. Though

strongly urged, no one was found so utterly lost to all

sense of decency and justice as to come to the rescue

of these corrupt institutions. Surely, it is an encour-

openly to defend his kingdom. In view of these

things, and notwithstanding the powers that be are

still in league with the powers of darkness, we have

The labors of our friend, Lewis Ford, in this place,

D. M. ALLEN, Secretary.

will long be remembered by those who love truth, and

are striving for the reign of justice and humanity,

A WORTHY MAN GONE.

Died, in Wrentham, Mass., Mr. EDWARD LAST,

Mr. Lane and his wife, with whom he lived searly

sixty years, were born in Raleigh, N. C., -slaves by

the laws of that State. An only child of theirs, Luns-

ford Lane, who was married and had several children.

having obtained his own and his family's freedom by

purchase, and removed to Boston in 1842, (taking his

mother with him,) the father, Edward Lane, (having

received his freedom by will,) came to his son in

Boston in the spring of 1843. In October fol-

lowing, he and his wife came to Wrentham, and pur-

chased a small house, where they lived together very

Few men have left behind them so good a nam

In one word, all the virtues of life adorned his char-

acter. So it was said, 'Mr. Lane is the only perfect

gentleman in Wrentham.' To all this we add, he

was an exalted Christian. He embraced the Savier

in early life. He was a man of prayer, So high were

his perceptions, at an early age, of the moral precepts

of Christianity, that he could not be induced to con-

nect himself with the slaveholding church in his na-

The writer of this has been acquainted with him

fourteen years, and the deep feelings of his soul have

been revealed. Though it was his lot to have all the

crown of life through the precious Redcemer, at the

The attention of many friends during his illness and

THE NORTHERN VOCALISTS. The colored troups,

ABNER BELCHER.

after his death shows in what estimation he was held

resurrection of the just.

Wrentham, Feb. 19, 1858.

reason to thank God, and take courage.

aged 80 years.

happily till his death.

tive place.

Church as 'the bulwark of American slavery'?

good degree of interest manifested throughout.

this? The people will tolerate no shuffling.

CESSELA MOTO FINALUA

This is a little different from the speeches made in the Senate last winter. There is nothing apologetic and deprecatory this time. Mr. Seward said, long them best.

ever kidnapped a man. I make no doubt this Legis-

lature will as faithfully represent the conscience of the

I say, there has been a great change in the People.

Compare the old Daily Advertiser with the new,

which I think one of the humanest as well as ablest

I recall the fate of the Northern men who voted for

the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. There were thirteen

Northern Senators who did so. The official term has

expired for ten of them. Nine of the ten lest their

election-veteran old Mr. Cass at their head; the

Camden and Amboy Railroad sent back Mr. Thomp-

son to represent their rolling-stock. Stuart of Mich-

Forty-two Northern Representatives were equally

false to Democracy. Thirty-nine of them have gone

to their own place, only three returned to their seats :

J. Glancey Jones and T. B. Florence of Pennsylva-

nia, and W. N. English of Maryland, alone remain.

the North is also more determined to conquer. The

late elections show this; that of Mr. Banks is a very

significant sign of the times. The 'REBELLION' of

Mr. Douglas-so the Hon. Mr. Peirce calls it-is pop-

ular at the North. He could be elected to the Senate

to-morrow by a vote of the people of Illinois. I do

not say I would vote for him; that State will. All

the West is on his side. See how many tender-foot-

ed Democrats there are who cannot walk over a major-

ity of legal voters in Kansas ten thousand strong, and

force Slavery on that State, even at the command of

the old master. Soon there will be Conscience Demo-

crats, as once ' Conscience Whigs.' The Administra-

tion Party may carry their measures; it will be as of

old, 'the counsel of the froward is carried headlong.'

In 1860, the Northern Democratic Party will be where

the Whig Party was in 1856. There will be a pack

of men about the federal offices in all the great towns,

united by common desire for public plunder; but the

Party will be as dead as Benedict Arnold. If Mr.

Cushing will 'crush out' all individualism from the

Such is the Aspect of Slavery now. It is clear

Freedom of the Black man, with an industrial De-

mocracy gradually spreading over all the continent,

diffusing every where the civilization of New Eng-

land; or else the Slavery of the Black man, with a

Military Despotism certainly overspreading the land

and crushing down the mass of men, white and black,

into Asiatic subjection. The choice is between these

There are 18,000,000 in the North, all free. The

against Sisera.' The Federal Government is against

The last Presidential election showed who in the

North were the allies of the South. In the four great

cities, and in that debatable land which borders on

the slave States, a strip of territory 200 miles wide

reaching from New York harbor to the Mississippi.

I trust the Anti-Slavery Society will send out its

missionaries to arouse and instruct the people in that

border land. There is a practical work to be done-

to be attempted at once. Slavery is a moral wrong and an economical blun-

der: but it is also a great political institution. It

cannot be put down by political economy, nor by eth-

ical preaching : men have not only pecuniary interests

and moral feelings, but also political passions. Slav-

ery must be put down politically, or else militarily.

If not peacefully ended soon, it must be ended wrath-

fully by the sword. The negro won't bear Slavery

If the Republican party behave wisely, there will

never be another inch of slave soil added to the na-

soon be admitted, Washington and Oregon ere long-

four new free States. Missouri may abolish Slavery

within four years. Then, in 1864, we shall stand

twenty-one free States to fourteen slave States. Nay,

perhaps Utah will repudiate both forms of polygamy,

gressive, and kill the trunk, not maim the branches.

When you attempt that, depend upon it the South

is our worst enemy. I should attack it carefully, by

If I were Republican Governor of Massachusetts,

for ever : if he would, the white man won't.

us-we might have had it on our side if we would.

Democracy, he will leave no life there.

two extremes.

If the South is more confident of victory than ever,

newspapers in New England.

their time.

ago, 'The time for compromises has passed by.' Mr. Sumner's chair is vacant still, and yet is speaks with more power than any Senator can bring to defead Slavery with. In the long line of men Massachusetts has sent to do service in the Halls of Congress, there has been none nobler than Charles Sumner, none more faithful. I know how dangerous it is to praise a living man, especially a politician; to-morrow may undo the work of half a century. But here I feel safe; for of all the men I have known in political life, he is the only one who has thereby grown stronger in the noblest qualities of a man. Already his integrity has been tried in the severest ordeal: I think hereafter it will stand any test. Massachusetts has had three great Adamses-Samuel, John

John Quincy. In their graves, they are to her what 'the three Tells' are to Switzerland. Here is a man equally noble, perhaps with a nicer culture than any of them. He has now the same firmness, the same integrity-faithfulness to delegated trust, allegiance to the Higher Law of Right. His empty chair is eloquent. 4. Then there are REPUBLICANS OUT OF CONGRESS.

in official station, who are at work. All the New England States, New York, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, have Governors and Legislatures, I think, hostile to slavery-after the . Republican way. The election of Mr. Banks was a triumph in Massachusetts. In fifty years past, no Northern State has sent a man to the House of Representatives, who in twenty-five years acquired as great influence there as Mr. Banks in four. He has many qualities which fit him for eminence in American politics-if he only be faithful to the Right. I hear loud condemnations of him from anti-slavery men, because, say they, ' he will do wrong by and by.' Our sentence will be in season if it comes after the crime; and the actual offences of Republican politicians are so numerous that I will not condemn conjectural felonies before they are committed. I hear it said he will not remove Judge Loring. Wait and see. This I know, that a good deal within twelve months, he said he wished him removed, by the address of the Legislature; and if he (Banks) were Governor, he (Banks) would do it! If he try to ride a Compromise, he may depend on it he will not ride far, however long. 'The day of Compromise is past.' I remember the speech he made in Wall street, New York; also the one at Salem. I have no defence to make for them, no excuse to offer for him. I felt astonished and ashamed. But to exchange his predecessor for him seemed a triumph of freedom in 1857; I hope it will prove so in years to come.

The Republican party has done considerable service. but it does not behave very well. It is cowardly; a little deceitful: * making I dare not wait upon I would. Colored waiters at public festivals say, 'the Democrats treat us better than the Republicans.' Events have clearly shown that the party did not descrive to gain the federal power in 1856; that it would have been ruinous to the party could they then have taken the great offices, and disastrous to the cause of freedom, which they would compromise. Yet, as it is the best political party we have, I would not be over-nice in criticising it. I like not to pick holes in the thin spots of the only political coat we have in this stormy weather. I know the difficulties of the party, and have pity for its offenders-none for its hunters after place.

I have spoken of the services of these classes of political men. There is one trouble which disturbs all four. They are liable to a certain disease of a peculiar nature. I have a good copy of Galen, but he does not mention it; the last edition of Hippocrates, but

neither he nor his commentator, though both welllettered men, makes any reference thereto. Hence I suppose it is a new disease, which, though not exactly a Doctor of Medicine, perhaps I am the first to de scribe. So I will call it the PRESIDENTIAL FEVER or, in Latin, Typhus infandus Americanus.* I will try to describe the specific variety which is endemic in the Northern States, the only place where I have studied the disease. I may omit some symptoms of the case, which other observers will supply. At first, the patient is filled with a vague longing after things too high for him. He gazes at them with a fixed stare; the pupils expand. But he cannot see distinct ly; crooked ways seem straight; the shortest curve he thinks is a right angle; dirty things look clean, and

tional domain, nor another slave State admitted to the he lays hold of them without perceiving their condi-Union: but Slavery will be driven out of all the tertion. Some things he sees double-especially the number of his friends; others with a semi-vision, and it is always the lower half he sees. All the time he hears a confused noise, like that of men declaring votes, State after State. This noise obscures all other sounds, so that he cannot hear the still, small voice which yet moves the world of me. He can bear no agitation'; the word 'slavery' disturbs him much he fears discussion thereof as a hydrop Mobiac dreads water. Yet he is fond of the 'rich brogue' of the foreign population. His sense of smell is so worbid, that an honest man is unbearably offensive. His tongue is foul, but he has an irresistible propensity to lick the hands of those he thinks will give him what he seeks. - His organ of Locality is crazed and erration in its action; the thermometer may stand at 20 below zero,-even lower, if long enough,-the Mississipp may be frozen over clear down to Natchez, Hellgate bs impassable for ice, and the wind of Labrador blow for months across the continent to the Gulf of Mexico, -still, he can't believe there is any North Combativeness is irregularly active: he fights his best friends and clings to his worst enemies. Destructiveness is intense; he would abolish the negroes, enforce the Fugitive Slave Bill, and hang the Abolitionists Benevolence is wholly inert. Causality has become idiotic; he looks into the clockwork of the State, and every where finds 'a little nigger has got into the the machinery,' which he would set right by 'crushing out' the intruder. Ideality fills him with the foolishest of dreams. The organ of self-esteem swells to a monstrous size-like a huge wen on the top of the head, 'a sight to behold.' He talks about

. It may be the same Herod is said to have died of. From Sallust's description, it would seem that Cati-line had a slight touch of it. Bell. Cat., ch. I.

himself excessively, ad nauseam; and 'makes a nois

town-meeting days,' and is always 'up' in the Legis-

lature. Vanity is immense; he would be before the

people continually; no place is too small, if only pub-lic;† he lives in the eye of the people, greedy of praise.

† Fidenarum Gabiorumque esse potestas, Et de mensura jus dicere, vasa minora

Et de mensura jus dicere, vasa minora Frangere pannosus vacuis Ædilis Ulubris. —— qui nimios optabat honores.' The Latin is only for Doctors, who know the local applications of the geography.

Hope is in a state of delirious excitement; no failure to the other place, to show that I took the deepest disconcerts him, no fall abates desire to rise. Veracheartiest interest in the great Principles of Den ity is in a comotose state; 'he will lie like Governor ey, and wished to see justice done to the humblest of human kind.

The Daily Advertiser gives us good counsel. higher law above his own ambition, for which all the editorial of the 25th, I find these words: 'The means seem just. He often speaks of 'the father of enemies of Slavery and its extension have hitherto his country, but never tells his noblest deeds. His occupied too exclusively a defensive attitude; its Reverence is delirious in its action; he worships eve- friends, by venturing on bold courses of aggression ry graven or molten image that faces South, and lies have continually been gaining ground. If they did prostrate before the great ugly idol of Slavery, rend-not carry their whole point, they always gained someing his garments, and cries, 'Baal help us! Baal thing by compromise. It is right to learn from one's help us!' Disease incurable; yields to no medicine; enemy, and it will be fortunate if our friends in Connot hellebore enough in all Anticyra to affect the case. gress have really learned the valuable lesson of refus-I need not speak of the old Anti-Slavery Society, ing to be kept on the defensive. ing to be kept on the defensive."

I know how anxious men are for office. I take it It is not necessary I should criticise their action-I have done that often enough before. If we deserve there are 20,000 candidates for the Presidency now any praise, let others give it, or give it not, as suits living. I wish they were enumerated in the cens they might come after the overseers of slaves. Cer-There has been a great change in the Proper of the tainly, no man is too small for the place. The expe-North-else, Mr. President, we were not here to- rience of Europe shows that little men may be born night. You remember the Legislatures of 1850, 1851, to high office ; America proves that they can be cho 1852, -what if you had asked them for this Hall! sen-and Democratic election is as good as Royal fore-In 1851, even Fancuil Hall could not be had for a ordination. But no man is likely to gain that high Convention of fifteen hundred as respectable and in- office by compromise. Webster tried it, and failed telligent men as ever assembled in the United States, Clay also failed. If Seward, Chase or Banks attempt with Horace Mann at their head. We are here to- the same thing, they also will come dishonored to the ground. It is always hard to ride two horses. What night by the will of the People of Massachusetts. For many years, we have come up before the Legislature if, as now, both be swift, and North runs one way, of this State; it has always heard us patiently, and I and South the other? Anti-Slavery is a moveable think at length has always done what we asked. stone-he that falls on it will be broken, but on whom soever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder! Former Legislatures have done all in their power to remove the only Massachusetts Judge of Probate that

I know men say, 'If you attack Slavery, the South will dissolve the Union.' She dissolve the Union i She does not dare. Without commerce, manufactures, schools, with no industry but slavery, more than one third of her population bondmen, their interest antagonistic to hers,-let her try if she will. Her threat-I'll tell you what it is like. 'Mamma,' said a spoiled boy to a mother of ten other and older children, 'Mamma, I want a piece of pickled elephant. No, my dear, he can't have it. Johnny must be good boy.' 'No, I won't be a good boy. I don't want to be good. I want a piece of pickled elephant. But aint he mother's youngest boy? When we have some pickled elephant, he shall have the bigges piece! ' 'Mamma, I don't want a piece. I want a whole pickled elephant. I want him now. If you don't igan, Jones of Iowa, and Douglas of Illinois abide let me have him now, I'll run right off and catch the measles. I know a boy that's got 'em first rate.'

CALEB CUSHING.

Our affection for the Hon. Caleb Cushing increas es apace. From the lowly station of Attorney-Gen eral of the United States, he has risen to be the Representative of the Town of Newburyport, in the achusetts Legislature. What further and higher flights may be in reserve for him, we cannot accurately compute; but our extra-professions opinion is, that he will soar to an altitude quite beyond the range of human eyes, and too lofty to be scanned by the largest astronomical tubes, or lenses, or reflectors. Wherever he goes, he assumes the god, affects to nod, and seems to shake the spheres. Thus, from his elevated place in the Massachusett House, on Monday last, he made a speech which according to the Boston Transcript, had a paralytic, palsical and epileptical effect upon all the members of the Republican profession. It was what you may call a crusher and a settler. 'No one,' says our Oolong and Bohea contemporary, 'had the courage or ability to reply to Mr. Cushing's address.' Now this, we must declare, shows a deplorable lack of brains, speech and tongue, on the part of the Republican Representatives. Some one should at least have whistled, to prove that he was struggling to keep his courage up. But Caleb had them. They were magnetized. They were galvanized. They did not recover the use of their lingual members until the time came for taking a vote upon Mr. Cushing's ' Preamble and Order; and then. we must do them the justice to say, they smashed Caleb and his Preamble and his Order, in the most what the North has to do. She must choose either satisfactory and decided manner. They could at least vote, if they could not talk. Our renders may wish, and naturally, to know

the gist of this 'Preamble and Order,' and what Mr. Cushing's speech-destroying speech was about. Lend us your ears! Know that a few days before this momentous crisis, the House had, in the exercise of its sovereign jurisdiction, granted the use of its chamber to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, the members of that amiable body desiring to hold a meeting within the sacred legislative walls. power of numbers, wealth, industry, education, ideas, Mr. Cushing was much incensed at the time, and institutions, all is on our side. So are the sympathies made a small speech against the grant. He made a of the civilized world, the hopes and the primal great mistake in not bringing out the big guns emprosent under review. Now, we are not particular friends of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. Its members are always rebuking us, although we do our best to keep in the right way, and to help a good cause. Nathless, we do not see any reason for refusing them the use of the Hall. It is not a consecrated edifice. It is merely a large, extremely inconvenient, and decidedly ugly room, in which we should not care to hold a meeting, albeit we had our life to plead for. But the M. A. S. S. wanted it; and de gustibus, etc., being considered, and the fact being also considered that the members had helped to pay for it, and the presumption, moreover. being that, however fiery or thunderous the speeches might be, they would not lead to conflagration or ruin, we do not see why the petitioners should have been refused. The Hall is used during the session for multifarious and for miscellaneous purposes. The jockeys of horse hold forth there upon the points of that noble steed. The cultivators of gigantic potatoes have there enlarged upon the dimenons of their miraculous esculents. Accomplished people have there, of an evening, set the occupants by day a good example. From the august rostrum has the cause of Temperance been advocated We are not sure that 'Spiritualism' has been there advocated, but we are certain that Phrenology has. Why then exclude the Anti-Slavery people? was a time when they were obliged to go there unritories. Look at this fact. There are now fifteen der far different circumstances—to go there to show slave States, sixteen free. Minnesota and Kansas will cause, before a Legislative Committee, why they slave States, sixteen free. Minnesota and Kansas will cause, should not be sent to prison like common felons—a time when Charles Follen (dear and honored name!) was bullied and badgered by a sucking legislator who was weaned so soon that he was hindered of his growth, and has never been a legislator since-when William Ellery Channing, true to the promptings the voluntary and the forcible, and be an ally in our of one of the gentlest hearts which ever beat in a defence. It is easy to conquer the Southern part of human bosom, came forward there to take the de defence. It is easy to conquer the Southern part of the continent; it is not easy to establish African slatitude of the continent; it is not easy to establish African slatitude of the conquer the Southern part of the conquer the co very there, in the midst of a population made up of tricities a nd deficient catholicity?

But Caleb (who used to cotton to these same folk Africans or Indians ready to shelter the slave, and also much more dense than in the Gulf States from in the days when they voted, for their votes) was Georgia or Florida to Texas,

If the North is wise and just, we shall have an Anti-Slavery President in \$1860, and on March 4th, 1861, incorporate the Principles of the Declaration of 1861, incorporate the Principles of the Declaration of porcupine erection He heard the traitors boasting Independence and of the Constitution's Preamble into that they dictated the course of the Massachusetts the Federal Government itself. For that service, we Legislature. He heard loud-voiced men, and perdo not want a man like Col. Fremont, who has had no political experience; we want no Johnny Raw for the most difficult post in the nation. It must not be quantity of a quart. He went home and provided in the nation of the most difficult post in the nation. a man broken down with the Presidential fever. But his battery of eight 'whereases' and one much is to be done before that result is possible. The fore. The substance of the first was that the House whole policy of the Republican party must be chang- had been bullied in its own domicile—that the Legised. We must attack Slavery—Slavery in the Territories, Slavery in the District, and above all, Slavery a thing which they ought not to stand, and would not in the slave States. Would you remove the shadow of stand, under any circumstances. 'Therefore, order a tree! Then down with the tree itself! There is ed' that the Committee to whom the petitions for no other way. To get rid of the accidents of a thing, you make way with its substance. Does not the Constitution guarantee a Republican form of Government to every State? South Carolina has a Republican for you! Or, rather, there is the longest therethat ever served for a bridge between Preamble ment to every State? South Carolina has a Republi-

can form of Government, has she? We must be ag-and Order.

Array and kill the trunk, not main the branches.

Mr. Cushing sustained his bantling in a speech characterized, according to an admiring newspaper by elegance of diction and force of utterance. will know you are in earnest. The Supreme Court But to speak not elegantly, but forcibly, it was no go. The House bad the good sense to see that whatever the Garrisonians might say, and however erro-neous might be their opinions, neither their speech or a Senator of the State, I should make it a part of my duty to attend every Anti-Slavery Convention and to speak there. Such men go to Cattle Shows, and Mechanics' Fairs, and meetings of Bible Societies, to show that they are at least officially interested in farming, manufacturing, and religion. So would I go

That defunct, though still active politician, Caleb Cushing, is employing the leisure afforded by his recent exile from federal service, in delivering lectures before the Legislature and Lyceums of Massachusetts. His favorite topic appears to be the negro question, which he agitates with a persistency which is worthy of his pulmiest days in Pierce's Cabinet, and which forcibly illustrates the saying about 'the ruling passion strong in death.' The Republicans in the Massachusetts Legislature having steadily voted down his underhand propositions to re-open agitation and prolong the session, he has turned up in another spot—viz., a lecture on Mexico. Here, for an ordinary man, there would be a very slight chance of discovering the negro question; but That defunct, though still active politician, Cale

slight chance of discovering the negro question; but the quick instinct of Caleb makes the food on which it feeds, and he was enabled to unfold his favorite subject in all its length and breadth. Observe the report of his ingenious summing up :

Mr. Cushing maintained the cause of the desola tion and anarchy witnessed in Mexico, and so striking-ly in contrast to the condition of the United States and Brazil, to be the recognition of the equality of the races in that country, and which has resulted in her having half-breed Indians as often as any for rul-ers. In Brazil and the United States, the civil and social superiority of the dominant race has been pre-served, and hence the vast contrast which these countries present to the condition of unhappy and distraction or solution of this fact could be given but the one named, and argued hence the importance of pre-serving the purity of our own race in the United States as indispensable to our own permanent growth

The monkey-like facility with which the ex-Attorney slides from Mexico, the country of Spaniards and red men, to the more congenial regions of Sambo and slavery, and thence still further to the Know Nothing conclusion of excluding any but a privi-leged class from a share in the government, is amus-ingly characteristic.—N. Y. Evening Post.

THE CHIVALRY OF VIRGINIA.

'When you are in doubt, pocket the trick,' says the classic Hoyle as quoted by the crudite Dr. Pangloss. 'Never refuse money,' is another maxim much revered in commercial, and, in fact, in all circles. Our gallant friends in Virginia, the out-at-the-elbows Chevaliers, have a lively appreciation of the wisdom of these saws, and have never been known wisdom of these saws, and have never been known to decline pecuniary donations, although they came from the chill and unhospitable North, and were the fruits of that peddling and cotton-spinning which tobacco-planters hold in sovereign contempt. They may not like our morals, but they have no invincible objection to our money. But gratitude with them is a sense of benefits to come, and they do not mean to waste the precious and priceless emotion upon benefits which have come. Considering the provocation which the North has experience ed, and the propensity to be unforgiving, which is one of the weaknesses of human nature, we think that we have exhibited a singular good Samaritan spirit toward Virginia. When one of her principal towns was ravaged by pestilence, and those who were not sick were starving, the North sent substantial aid, and it was no more refused than a hungry beggar will refuse the broken victuals proffered him at the basement door. The fevered patient, the slave deserted by his coward master, the widow and the orphan, in that season of dire distress, did not, before accepting our alms, pause to ask from what quarter they had come. Chivalry was sick, and quarter they had come. Chivalry was sick, and weak, and hungry, and in no condition to make nice distinctions. So Chivalry took the cash of New York, of Boston, and of other cities, and growled not at the same. But when Flavous John (alias Yellow Jack) had departed, Chivalry waxed fat and kicked, and abased the friends who had bound up its wounds, pouring in oil and wine, bringing it to an inn, and paying its bill in advance. So when an irn, and paying its bill in advance. So when Chivalry became ashamed of the desolate and dilapidated condition of the home of Washington, and its owner, maugre the brisk trade which he had driven in cancer found himself trade which he driven in canes, found himself too poor to keep the estate, and yet not too proud to drive a sharp bargain for the bones of his illustrious ancestor, who should come forward but a Northern man, offering by his sole personal exertions to raise a large portion of the purchase money needed to save the shrine, and to give to Virginia a monument nobler than any other State can hope to boast. And doing it, too. While Chivalry has been indulging in the ornamental, this gentleman has confined himself to may, and ought to be, the practical. While Chivalry has been instituting treated in the same man-Order of the Knights of Mount Vernon (with ner as other moral evils,- at least to the extent they what mummeries, Heaven only knows,) Mr. Everett has been raising the funds to buy Mount Vernon, has been raising the lunds to buy Mount vernon, which is a matter of more consequence. What the present Mr. Washington wants is not a revival of chivalry, but a revival of cash. If the gallant Knights of Mount Vernon were to approach him in a body, and make him an offer of their accounterments, he would not, for all their pasteboard breast labeled and the pasteboard breast labeled and the labele plates, tin helmets and pitch-pine lances, give them adopted, is as follows:a rood of the sacred soil: and they might esteem

themselves lucky if he did not charge them a dollar for trespassing upon his property. 'Down with the dust' is the motto of this modern Washington.

'Whereas the American Tract Society, at New York, adopted, at its last meeting, certain resolu-The 'dust' being the thing needed, and being also precisely the scarcest thing in that State, Virgina should be civil to the gentleman who has volunteered to raise it. And, to do her justice, she shows principles set forth in the a disposition to be so, and will be so, provided a few said resolutions; . . and extra-asinine ninnyhammers will permit. But the we look for the carrying moment it is known that Mr. Everett has been invited to be in Richmond on the 22d inst., and is the ex-Committee then and there to be pretented with one of General said Society, in good faith, but always and strictly Washington's walking sticks, the volcanic South newspaper goes at once into a state of Vesuvian It could not be hotter and more reverbereruption. It could not be hotter and more reverber-ant, if it had been proposed to give Mr. Everett Mount Vernon itself. Pray, the reader will ask, what is Mr. Everett's offence? Doing Virginia a service which she was incapable of doing for herself? Assisting to rescue our American Mecca from the hands of one who lacks either the means of keeping it in decent order, or the inclination to do so? Nothing of the kind. But *The South* does not think that a man who disapproved of Mr. Brooks's assault upon Charles Sumner is worthy to possess

the cane of Washington.

Here we will pause for breath. We sometimes encounter a fatuity, an imbecility of intellect, a monomania verging upon stark madness, which is perfectly stunning. We are too angry to laugh; e are too much amused to cry; we are too much astonished to speak; we are too much bewildered to think; and even if we were disposed to argue, we cannot get hold of the tail of the argument. Sometimes absurdity bothers one much more completely than logic. But let us be calm, and reason together ently,...
upon the premises of The South. Washington was nobly determined to purworthy of the cane; no man disapproving of assault and battery could be worthy of the cane; therefore, Why not encourage them Washington approved of assault and battery. Or by expressions of sympasuppose that we put it in this way: Washington thy and continued donadisapproved of assault and battery; no man disap-proving of assault and battery could be worthy of the cane; therefore, the cane should be taken away from Washington during his life-time. We fancy that any fire-cating nincompoops going to Mount Vernon upon that errand would have felt the weight of the hallowed scipio across their shoulders .- N.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.

The successive Legislatures of Massachusetts bave been plied with petitions for the removal of Judge Loring from the office of Probate Judge at Boston, ever since his infamous decision in the Burns case. His continuance in office has been a standing discredit to the Commonwealth, which nothing could have saved from removal long since but the triangular division and unsettled poise of political parties, making each fearful of advantage accruing to a rival from an impolitic step of its own, and therefore cautious in meddling with a delicate personal ques-

The petitions presented to the Legislature now in The pectuons presented to the Legislature now in session are very numerously signed, and the pressure of public opinion is becoming such as to render it difficult much longer to evade action upon the subject. Still that body, seemingly lacking courage to strike a bold blow at a Judge, who, though detested, can muster in his favor all the pro-slavery, and all the Federal Administration influence in the State, has seen to work to see if it cannot do the ich indi the Federal Administration influence in the State, has gone to work to see if it cannot do the job indirectly, and shun any dangerous responsibility in the matter. It is therefore conjuring up a scheme to get rid of the Judge by abolishing his court—like the man who, wishing to be relieved of a disagreeable tenant, but not fancying the experiment of taking him by the collar and turning his out, concludes to pull down the house about him, by which he will 'just naturally' be out. The plan is, to consolidate the courts of Probate and Insolvency, constructing a new court out of the two to be filled constructing a new court out of the two, to be filled N. Y.

with fresh incumbents. It is understood that the only motive of the consolidation is the desire to dispose of Judge Loring. It is perhaps best to adopt this method, if courage is lacking to do the work directly, but the honor of Massachusetts would be better vindicated by a straight-forward proceeding to the result,—Galesburg (Illinois) Democrat.

The Liberator.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, BOSTON. This Society, which is, to the full, as pro-slavery as its New York sister, and which is still circulating the mutilated books and tracts of the New York Society, is trying to catch the turn of the tide, and slip round quietly into the body of remonstrants against the New York Society's position.

A document, bearing the title of this article, ap propriately signed with a star of the very smallest nagnitude, and bearing a marked resemblance to the style of the Reverend Secretary of the Boston Society, though the phraseology studiously points towards a disinterested and unofficial origin, has appeared in the Christian Watchman and Reflector, and has been copied thence into other papers. Its purpose is to represent-now that a certain proportion of the community are considering to what Tract agency they shall transfer those contributions of which the New York Society has proved itself un worthy-that the Boston Society is free from thos objections, and quite deserving, not only of continued a short prefatory paragraph in the Watchman, (which may have come from the editorial pen, or may possibly have been written-to save the editor's time the article itself,) fully endorses the Boston Society, and says, in reference to the debate between the

We can bear witness to that! They did, unques tionably, take a distinct stand-on the fence; and they have been straining their eyes ever since, in the diligent effort to distinguish, which side has the strongest battalions, that they might obediently follow 'the leadings of Divine Providence' in joining it. This important question seems not yet to be set-

tled; but coming events have so far cast their shadows before, as to induce the humble individual, who writes so nearly in the style of the Rev. Secretary, to incline himself obviously towards the side of the remonstrants, still, however, cautiously keeping such a hold of the fence as will enable him to recover the former position, or return quite to the other side, if a pro-slavery success at the next meeting, or before it, should show the leadings of Divine Providence in that direction.

This article, setting the key, at the commence ment_of decided disapprobation of the New York Society, and continuing this tone, at intervals, throughout, interposes, in ingenious alternate layers, the very considerations put forth by the New York 'management' in their own defence, and yet, in conclusion, has the impudence to ask 'continued donations,' and even 'special effort,' from the remonstrants, as if the Boston Society had, any more than the New York, a

document will give an idea of the alternate arrange-

Whereas the American

meeting, certain resolu-

And trusting that. those principles will

Constitution..... in due time acted upon and carried out, we feel ourselves called

> spirit of Christian patien and forbearance; feeling that such a spirit will bring its own reward, i greater good than can be effected by any hasty and precipitate action, and that so the work of the Lord shall prosper in our hands.

England churches to sus-tain this Committee in taken their stand to act whereNew England would have them to act consisttions—by special effort in-deed? So that, whatever shall be done out of New

England,....

Now, ought not the New

we, on this field, may re

We judge that the 'distinct stand' thus taken will hardly induce any intelligent man to believe the Boston Society less pro-slavery, or more honest and straight-forward in its dealings, or more worthy in any manner or degree whatsoever, than its New York sister. Both need to show fruits meet for repentance, before regaining the confidence of Christian men.

COMMEMORATIVE MEETING.

The Commemorative Meeting which is to be held in Fancuil Hall on Friday evening next, March 5th, (see notice in another column,) with reference to the Boston Massacre of 1770, and a fresh vindication of equal rights on American soil, holds out strong attractions, and we trust will not fail to secure a large attendance worthy of the occasion. With refreshments, and vocal and instrumental music, and speech es from such persons as WENDELL PHILLIPS, THEO DORE PARKER, C. L. REMOND, and others, and the presentation of curious relics, it cannot fail to be a highly interesting celebration.

The speech of Rev. THEODORE PARKER, deliered at the anniversary of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will be published entire in the Anti-Slavery Standard of this week. Extra copies can be btained at 21 Cornhill.

A letter for Miss S. Holley, to which an early reply is desired, has been mailed for her at Lockport,

For six weeks, the Senate of Massachusetts has check-mated the House of Representatives, by lay. eneck-matter the first the numerous petitions that have been presented to that body for the removal of Judge Loring. On Friday, last, however, in the Senate.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, FEBRUARY 26, 1858.

donations, but of a special effort in its behalf. And and labor, while yet it seems to convey to the public the editor's thought-by the anonymous writer of New York Society and its remonstrating members,-'It will be seen that the Society in Boston did, in July last, take a distinct stand on this question."

aging sign when the emissaries of Satan are ashamed claim to their confidence and support.

The following passages from this double-barrelled ment alluded to: -

are condemned by good people in all parts of the country-North and South.

within the limits of the

physical comforts he could desire, yet the ruthless hand of slavery pierced his heart. He knew the lisupon to exercise—and we earnestly entreat our brethren to exercise—a bilities to which he was exposed. Twice was he sold at auction. Since he resided here, he learned to read, and the progress he made in the knowledge of first principles showed a mind of the highest order. He sympathized with those he left in bonds, and with all here who make no compromise with slavery, and are laboring for its eternal overthrow. He has gone to the grave, after an illness of nearly two months. Sweet were his last hours; delightful was it to hear his last words. He will receive

patiently,

consisting of Messrs. Elijah W. Smith, James Henry. James Titus, Benj. Roberts, and Miss Amanda E. Scott, gave their first concert in Boston on last Tuesday evening, to an audience completely filling the Twelfth Baptist vestry, and their efforts to please elicited the liveliest approbation. They have but recently commenced public concertizing, but are fast growing into popular favor. Competent judges in such matters pronounce them of excellent voices and training. Their pieces, both sentimental and humorous, are well rendered, while their prima donna, by her varied gifts as pianist and songstress, constitutes herself a bright particular star in their constellation. They have a prosperous career before them, if they persevere in their efforts to attain the highest excellence in the musical art. Within a few weeks, they propose a concert in some more central part of the city. when it is confidently believed their performances

We are requested to state, that the above mertorious vocalists will give a concert at the Meions on, on Tuesday evening next .- Ed. Lib.

will be attended by a large and appreciative audience

SENATOR DOUGLAS'S REPORT. The report of Senstor Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, on the Kansas matter, made last Thursday, occupies seren or eight columns in the New York papers, and is a very able and elaborate document, thorougly riddling the position taken by the Administration in its attemp to bolster up the validity of the Lecompton Constitu tion, and to force that monstrous fraud down the throsts of an unwilling people, on the score of its ' legality. Mr. Douglas's arguments on all the points at issue be-tween himself and the Administration are conclusive and irrefutable. His recapitulation of the monstron frauds resorted to by the pro-slavery party to carry he election is startling and truthful to the life.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

GENERAL AGENT,

NAME AT THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY.

TO SO THE SILL

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January 28, 1858. As the time on this occasion does not admit of the

reading of an extended Report, no attempt is made to recite therein the history of our Cause during the year past, but only to refer briefly to the course of our associated action in its behalf, -and that with as much succinctness as possible. The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society has nov

completed the twenty-sixth year of its associated action against the chief Crime of the country, and of the age-that 'sum of all villanies,' American Slavery,-and we are met together to hold its twenty. sixth Annual Meeting. Against what enormous odds it has maintained its ground, and fought its good and righteous battle, against what combinations of intellectual power with unprincipled and unscrupulous self-interest, against what outery of the timid and cowardly, against what machinations of political selfseekers, against what fulminations and denunciation of corrupt pulpits, churches, and sects, all seeking to blast its reputation and terminate its existence, against what defections and treacheries of many who for time essayed to stand up against the popular evil tide, it has still lived, and fived to purpose, and struck vigorous blows at all Slavery's defences, and driven multitudes of her sleek apologists and mercenary tools to an open shame, -it needs not that we now should tell. Sufficient is it to say, that no man can stand up in the open light and say that the Massachu setts Anti-Slavery Society has ever forgotten its early yows, has ever turned to the right or left to propose a truce with the upholders of the great iniquity, has ever given car to any proposal for compromise, ever shown a disposition to ground its weapons and abanden the field, or ever failed to expose and brand the man, or the sect, or the party, , which has been false in liberty and to the enslaved millions of the land. This fact of the existence of nigh four millions of slaves in this land of boasted talk and empty service of freedom is the cause, the reason of our existence as Society to-day, and its ample justification. Nay, it is that which lays necessity upon us, and constrains us, as we would live honest lives, as we would save our memories from dishonor and infamy in the eyes of our children's children, as we would not be superficial, luxurious, well-reputed, empty professors of religion, but firm and inflexible servants of great, righteous immortal principles, fearless defenders of that pure and undefiled religion which remembers the oppress d,-constrains us, we say, never to cease from the conflict with Slavery, never to relax our vigilance nor grow weary of the warfare, never to give any peace to the crafty and wicked men who openly or secretly are doing its infernal work, never to lower our standard, or to demand less than the complete. full, and immediate gift of freedom to every enslaved human being within the borders of our country. This position is one which, as a matter of necessity,

does, and for the present must, render us as Society distinct and separate from every political party and religious sect in the land,-unless the solitary exception of the small body of Reformed Presbyterians, otherwise known as the Covenanter Church. should be made. And yet it is to be here said, that some even of that body, imperfectly appreciating the principles of their own organization, or incapable of the brave and consistent action to which these principles naturally lead, shrink from identifying themselves with this uncompromising movement against Slavery. None but a bigot or a fool will disbelieve us when we say that we do not seek our separate, to so great an extent our isolated, position, for its own sake, or because we prefer it. The charge that we do so is as manifestly silly as it is false and contradicted by the facts of our history. We have continually and assiduously been laboring to induce others to stand with us on the ground of righteous and uncompromising principle, and our desire has ever been, and ever will e, to see multitudes associated with us in making the demand for immediate repentance of national sin, and of the immediate emancipation of every slave on our soil. When we consider the cross which must needs be taken up, in order to become and to be an honest, unswerving, out-spoken Abolitionist in this country,-when we remember to what political ostracism, evelusion, and sectarian rancor it exposes one and remember at the same time the demoralization of character, the weakening of principle, the hardening of conscience, which Slavery and its persistent justification have super-induced all over the country,-in the North to the full as much as in the South,-we deem that the Anti-Slavery movement has been reasonably and encouragingly successful, even when we look only at the number of avowed and steadfast abolitionists, to be found in every part of the land. But when we further consider how the little leaven of righteous principle, which hardly more than a quarter of a century since led to the formation of this Society, has been diffused throughout the entire mass of the nation, has moved through every State and every community both large and small, has aroused an entire people from indifference and stupor, and made the question of Slavery the great and all-absurbing topic among them, we cannot but recognize the demonstrated excellence and most extraordinary success of that cause, which, spite of such deadly and all-powerful hostility, has so mightily grown and prevailed. Our faith was never stronger than it is this day, that there is no going backward of the hand upon the dial of its progress, that there is no possibility that the Right will be overwhelmed, that Slavery is assuredly doomed, and that 'liberty shall yet be proclaimed throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.' And we reaffirm our doctrine, as containing the highest truth, and that which the present exigency especially needs, that there is neither wisdom, safety nor honor in maintaining our present union with slaveholders, but, on the contrary, the greatest folly, the most imminent peril, and the deepest disgrace. It is the dictate alike of sound philosophy, of established ethics, and of common sense, that we should withdraw our support, whatever it may be, from known wrong, unless we mean to strengthen and perpetuate that wrong. It is idle, it is sheer fatuity, for men to continue an appearance of warfare upon a system, to whose support they are anaually contributing millions and tens of millions of money, through the National Treasury; for whose ready use they are maintaining, equipping and sustaining an Army and a Navy-the latter to repel foreign interference, while the former is doing the work of Extending Slavery and Subduing Freedom at home. We must cease from our Union with Slaveholders-our Governmental, our Political, and our Religious Union. Our testimony against them must be clean and consistent. Otherwise, our own arm will be palsied, and the world will exclaim against our incorsistency and hypocrisy. We shall be the chief support of Slavery, as indeed the North now demonstrably is. Let the simple but mighty principle become

With these convictions and principles, the Society has now to report another year's labors as finished, and to stir up one another's hearts to take hold, with fresh vigor and courage, of those labors which are yet before us. Let us not faint, nor be of a doubtful mind. The day of the Lord, the day of freedom, the appointed release of the down-trodden and outraged slave, may be near at hand, -it may be at our very doors. It may come unexpectedly, even as a thief in the night; but whenever it comes, let it not find us sleeping; much more, let it not find us gone back again to the beggarly elements of partizan conten tion, sectarian zealotism, or worldly self-aggrandize-ment, whereunto so many are still in bondage.

universal- No Union with Slaveholders.'

The office and depository of the Society have been

has been made, so far as our means enabled, a centre of anti-slavery light and action for all New England; indeed, we might justly say of a much more extended region. The weekly publication of meeting of the colored citizens of Boston and vicinity. The Liberator, by our wise, faithful and honored gathered in Joy Street Church, or Monday exercises. associate and brother, Mr. Garrison, has carried antislavery light, conviction and support to thousandswould we could say to hundreds of thousands of Dred Scott decision and the yindication of their rights homes and hearts. In connection with the AMERICAN The following officers were chosen for the occasion ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, by direct contributions to its treasury as you have seen by our Treasurer's report and by constant co-operation with it in its various measures and labors for the anti-slavery regeneration of this people, the work of lecturing, of holding meetings and conventions for public discussion, the pub lication of brief and able anti-slavery tracts for gratuitous distribution, have been continued as heretofore. Our agents and lecturers have gone into every county of the State, and, as called upon by the New England Anti-Slavery Convention held in May last to do, have gone into every one of the New-England States, and if we desire to witness the advent of Justice, Freedom, and Peace, to our distracted and guilty land. The County and other local Societies have been aided and strengthened, so far as in us lay. Our tracts have been distributed, and many publications of an enduring character have been circulated; and thus we have done something, if not all we could wish to have done, to overthrow the kingdom of oppression and darkness, and to hasten the coming of the perfect day

And yet we must say, in truth and in sorrow, that the sum total of our labors, and attempts, and designs, is in a most meagre and deficient proportion to that which needs, most urgently needs, to BE DONE. There is not a town nor a village in all New England which has yet been thoroughly converted to righteousness, to the work of rendering to others that which is just and equal, or even to an honest recognition of the value of liberty as a principle, or of the right of every human being to its possession. Our whole anti-slavery experience teaches us that if New England alone were, in word and in deed, really and honestly anti-slavery, the work of putting an end to American Slavery would be quick and sure : and equally teaches us that, while New England is so slothful, so blinded, so wilfully and criminally indifferent to this whole subject, as at present, it is in vain to expect that any other considerable portion of the land can be brought up to that elevation of principle, and to that determined resolution, which are absolutely necessary to meet and overcome the hosts

The veteran agents and servants of the cause have continued to serve and defend it during the year. Not many new advocates of our thorough and uncompromising doctrines have appeared during the year .yet we have not been without these. In New Eng land, among the old and well-tried laborers in the lecture-field, we have had the services of Mr. Garrison, Charles C. Burleigh, Parker Pillsbury, Abby land for equal rights and universal emancipation. Kelley Foster, for a little time of Stephen S. Foster, of Charles L. Remond, William Wells Brown, Andrew T. Foss, Joseph A. Howland, Lewis Ford, Frances E. Watkins. Among the new lecturers, we have been most happy to welcome to our association. and to fellowship in our labors, the Rev. N. R. Johnston, pastor of the (Covenanter) Presbyterian Church in Topsham, Vermont; Mrs. Lucy Coleman, of Rochester, N. Y.; and Miss Sarah P. Remond, of Salem. Beyond New England, we have been most happy to recognize as virtually our agents, and sustained in part by the contributions of Massachusetts and other New England States, such devoted and able servants of the cause as Aaron M. Powell, Sallie New York, Most devoted, assiduous, and efficient, have been the labors of all these. Would that their number were increased a hundred fold, and every ear and heart reached in all the borders of the land

We have also to acknowledge the generous services to the cause, which have been rendered by Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Rev. Theodore Parker, Mrs. Lucy Stone, Henry C. Wright, Adin Ballou, Rev. Frederick Frothingham of Portland, Rev. Jas. F. Clarke, Rev. Samuel Johnson, Rev. W. G. Babcock, Rev. Mr. Sloane, of New York, Rev. A. D. Mr. Garrison was received with great enthusiasm. Mr. Garrison was received the Mayo of Albany, Rev. Mr. Mellen of Weymouth, The reading of the Memorial was listened to with the mayo of Albany, Nev. 211, and others. The cause is worthy of all they give it, deepest interest, frequently interrupted with strong are sure that all their associates feel a personal gratitude for their sympathy and help, which words can but poorly express.

A very good anti-slavery work was done in Rhode Island during the earlier half, or more, of the year past. We greatly lament, that the financial disaster chusetts, impartially enjoying and exercising the electhe whole country, caused a suspension of active complexional differences, and recognized by the Conanti-slavery labor there during the latter part of the stitution of the State, and the laws thereof, as entiyear. We trust, however, that the word spoken, tled to equal rights and privileges, and to a common the good seed of great and vital truths sown in protection, respectfully represent : many hearts, has not lain dormant, nor been deprived it will vet bear abundant fruit.

an annual cote for freedom, as she deems it. It was immunities of citizens in the several States': one of her leading citizens who, on the floor of the | That it is, therefore, no more worthy of respect an and that her many truly free sons and daughters may erable act of usurpation and tyranny. lift up a voice against all oppression and all par- Your memorialists deem it wholly unnecessary motest corners of the land.

maintained, during the past year, in the States of to the present time, the State has disfranchised n New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Michi- man on account of his color; nor does a single lav gan, Indiana, and Illinois. The agents who have remain on her Statute Book, prejudicial to the rights already been named, with others not named here, or interests of any man, or class of men, on the ground have faithfully asserted and defended it, amidst many of complexional differences. If we are not citizens of difficulties and trials, and occasionally mean and Massachusetts, then the Commonwealth is without dastardly opposition. But all agree that the 'hear- citizens; and if, as such, we are not citizens of the ing car' is everywhere given to the advocates of our United States, then, by the same rule, there are no cause, in all the States, as it never was given before. such citizens, and only a privileged aristocracy at the Most devoutly is it to be wished that our labors and our North, and a detestable slave eligarchy at the South, contributions may be given to the cause, in the com- remain to rule over a subjugated people. ing year, to some extent commensurate with its claims upon us; that, if our own means are diminished, sonally free-whose blood has been freely poured out increased effort and larger self-denial, shall make up conflict in behalf of American liberty and independall deficiencies in the means whereby this great and ence-who are eligible to every office in the gift of the holy enterprise is to be carried forward; that, if we people-by whose suffrages, in common with all othsave and withhold anywhere, it shall not be from the ers entitled to vote, the Constitution of the United thus cheerfully offering ourselves to the great Cause istence and put in operation, every President elected of Humanity, and Preedom, and Righteousness, we from George Washington to James Buchanan, and into our own souls. SAMUEL MAY, JR.

all the buildings, with their dependencies, in which tion, is to outrage the common sense of mankind, and the peasants reside:

General Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society.

maintained in this city during the past year, and it MEETING OF THE COLORED CITIZENS

Pursuant to the call published in last week's Linenaton, and read in the various churches, a large Feb. 22, 1858, to consider the propriety of memorial izing the Legislature, now in session, in respect to the President-John T. Hilton.

Vice Presidents-Robert Johnson, Jonas W. Clark William Johnson, Joel W. Lewis, William H. Logan Lewis Hayden, Nelson L. Perkins, Mark R. DeMortie Secretaries-William C. Nell, John J. Smith.

Rev. PETER RANDOLPH feelingly addressed the Throne of Grace.

An announcing the object of the meeting, the Chair man referred in a touching manner to the virtues and efforts of many departed colored friends and associates, with whom they had often met in that place to demand justice for an oppressed and suffering peopleproclaimed the necessity of making straight paths, Hosen Easton, David Walker, James G. Barbadoes Thomas Cole, and others. Upon all their memories he bestowed a most grateful tribute, from an overflowing heart.

WM. C. NELL, in submitting the resolutions, called attention to the recent scene in the Massachusetts Legislature, between Messrs. George D. Wells and CALES CUSHING. He warmly commended the former for his manly defence of their rights; while for the latter, he could only add, that Newburyport who had cursed us with a Cusuing, had offset it by blessing us with a GARRISON. (Loud applause.) The one would keep the slave in chains forever, and ostracise the free colored American; while the other was for immediate emancipation, and equality of rights for all mankind, (Renewed applause.)

Resolved, That in grateful recollection of the pas services of John A. Andrew, Es., in the cause of freedom, and cherishing unwayering confidence for the future, we would entrust our memorial to his hands for presentation to the Massachusetts Legisla-

Resolved. That the sincere homage of our hearts due and herewith tendered to Grover D. Werrs Esq., for his recent timely and eloquent speech in the Massachusetts Legislature, protesting against the Dred Scott Decision.

Resolved, That copies of the above be respectively forwarded; and the one relating to George D. Wells, Esq., be published in the Greenfield papers, as an expression of our thanks to his constituency for sending him to the House of Representatives.

George W. Lowther gave his impressions as spectator during the above scene, and advocated the resolutions in a speech which met with marked ap probation

LEWIS HAYDEN hoped the colored people would ow be fully aroused to their position and their duties, and redeem themselves from the charge of indifference to the great struggle which is going on in the GEORGE WASHINGTON and other speakers cited in-

stances of the persecution of colored citizens, which would now be increased by the Dred Scott decision SAMUEL MAY, Jr., said that he doubted if the colored people of Boston had ever assembled on an occasion of greater importance to themselves and their children. Indeed, every Northern man and woman every inhabitant of a free State, was deeply and intimately affected by that action of the United States Supreme Court which this meeting was now to consider, viz: the decision in the Dred Scott case. He rejoiced to see so large a meeting, and hoped that it would utter a clear, strong and unanimous voice of Holley, Caroline F. Putnam and Susan B. Anthony, of of the slaveholders acting through Judge Taney and a majority of the Supreme Court; a decision which took away citizenship, with all its rights, privileges, and immunities, at one fell blow from every man is the land, in whose veins flows a single drop of African

> the Legislature which had been prepared for that occasion, and proposed that their tried friend, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, should be requested to read it to the assembly. On rising to comply with this request bursts of applause-as follows :-

MEMORIAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled :

Your memorialists, freemen and citizens of Massawhich fell so heavily on that State, as well as upon tive franchise with all other citizens, notwithstanding

That their feelings have been greatly shocked and of its power, but has been exerting a quickening in- outraged, and some of their dearest rights cloven fluence, been spreading from mind to mind, and that down, by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, by which We are happy to say that a good beginning of a that Court declares that they are not, and cannot bethorough and uncompromising anti-slavery work has come, -neither can the free colored citizens of any been made in the State of Vermont. That State has other State become, -citizens of the United States: long claimed an anti-slavery pre-eminence. Yet is That this decision is in palpable violation of the 1st she still in political union and in extended religious section of Article 4th of the Constitution of the Unitfellowship with the slaveholder, and with the trader ed States, which expressly declares, 'The citizens of in human souls. Too much she contents herself with each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and

United States Senate, recently declared that any consideration than though it denied to all the citizens invasion of the soil of a Southern State, for the purpose of this Commonwealth the privileges and immunitie of giving liberty to the slaves, would be the instant of citizens of the United States, and declared Massasignal for uniting the entire North in driving back chusetts to be no longer a constituent member of the the invader, and in asserting and upholding the Union; but ought to be solemnly protested against, rights of the slaveholding States. We hope much and resisted to the last extremity, by your honorable from this new anti-slavery movement in Vermont; bodies, and by all the people of the State, as an intol-

ticipancy therein, which shall be heard to the re- adduce any arguments to show either the injustice or the absurdity of the decision aforesaid. From the Our cause has also been most ably and eloquently adoption of the Constitution of Massachusetts, in 1780,

To deny that those who are native-born and pe he Anti-Slavery Treasury shall not be straitened; that on every battle field, from the earliest to the lates Anti-Slavery Cause; and that, thus laboring and States was adopted, the government brought into exmay find an abundant blessing, a rich reward, poured the Constitutions of many of the States ratified—who are found at the polls at every election, whether to vote for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the Legislature, or Representatives to Congress-of AMERICA RESUKED BY RUSSIA. The St. Peters- whom allegiance and taxation are as strictly exacted burg correspondent of "Le Nord" says that the Emperor Alexander, adding example to precept, has refound wanting in the performance of their obligations solved to emancipate the whole of his seris on his and duties, but have always shown themselves to be private domains, at the same time securing to them animated by the most patriotic feelings-to deny that all the advantages granted to the servants of private such are, or can be, citizens of the United States, in individuals. He also gives up to them gratuitously, accordance with the plain meaning of the Constitu-

tions of freedom may be destroyed. For whether is greater—the power which creates the government, or the government which is created?

Your memorialists, therefore, deem the doctrine a ably laid down by Justice Curtis, of Massachusetts, in dissenting from that of Chief Justice Taney and his associates, to be impregnable :- 'First-That the free native-born citizens of each State are citizens of the United States. Second-That as free colored persons born within some of the States are citizens of thos States, such persons are also citizens of the United States. Third-That every such citizen, residing in any State, has the right to sue and be sued in the Federal courts, as a citizen of that State in which he resides.' But this righteous doctrine has been rejected by the Supreme Court, and your memorialists are left without protection or redress as citizens of the United States; and until that decision be reversed, or an entire change be wrought in the structure of the Supreme Court, (of which there is no hope,) or Massachusetts be divorced from the Union, they must stand deprived of those privileges and immunities which are guaranteed to them by the Constitution of

Your memorialists would respectfully urge upon the General Court, that it would be an an act of extreme perfidy to leave them without redress, or at least with out a manly assertion of their constitutional rights merely because they constitute so small a portion of the population; that this is a matter which vitally concerns the honor, good faith and sovereignty of the State; that it is a high-handed act of judicial usurpation, constituting one of a long series of acts on the part of a slaveholding oligarchy to uproot all the institutions and overthrow all the safeguards of Northern freedom; and that submission to it will indicate great moral degradation and the most abject coward ice. Hence, they would earnestly renew their appeal, that you will promptly declare the tyrannical decision aforesaid not to be binding upon the States, but utterly unconstitutional, and demand its immediate rever-

Your memorialists also beg leave to remind the General Court, that, by the laws of the Southern States, they are still prohibited, under the severest penalties, from visiting any of those States, for any purpose, however laudable, on any pretence whatever; that a considerable number of the colored citizens of Massachusetts have already been seized in Southern ports, while engaged in lawful occupations, thrust into prison, and sold into interminable slavery; that the attempt of Massachusetts legally to test the validity of the laws, under which these hapless victime were thus seized and enslaved, was instantly and brutally repulsed by South Carolina and Louisiana, followed by the enactment of laws on their part, making it a penitentiary offence for any commissioner of Massachusetts, or of any other State, to endeavor to seek legal redress in such cases; and that Massachusetts has since lacked the courage to vindicate the rights of her colored citizens, leaving them a prey to the oppressor. Surely, the time has come for a fresh, strong, and united effort, on the part of the Legislature, to demand the repeal of the atrocious laws aforesaid; and if this righteous demand shall be (as it doubtless will be) haughtily refused, then it will be the duty of Massachusetts to take such measures, in self-defence as shall effectually protect her sons from Southern outrage. What measures may be required, your memorialists leave to the judgment of the General Court-merely suggesting, that if it is made constitutional to imprison any of the citizens of Massachusetts at the South, it can be made equally constitutional to declare, by statute, that every slaveholder coming into this State shall be instantly arrested, and kept in prison until the South recodes from her present position; and, further, if it shall be found impossible for Massachusetts to protect the rights of all her citizens in the Union, then it will be her duty, and should be her pride, to protect them outside of the Union, with such of her eleter States as may be disposed to unite with her in the formation of a free and independent republic.

And as, in duty bound, your petitioners will ever

Having read the memorial, Mr. GARRISON proceeded to make a stirring speech, reminding those present of the axiomic truths, that 'the price of liberty is eternal vigilance,' and that 'those who would be free, themselves must strike the blow,' and touching upon various matters pertinent to the occasion.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted. The meeting, at a late hour, adjourned.

JOHN T. HILTON, President.

WILLIAM C. NELL, Secretaries.

COMMEMORATIVE MEETING IN FANEUIL HAT.T.

NOTICE.—The subscriber invites his fellowcitizens and the friends of humanity generally to Fancuil Hall, on Friday evening, March 5, 1858, for a public commemoration of the Boston Massacre of March 5, 1770, the day which, by the valor, patriotism and martyrdom of the colored American, Cars-PUS ATTUCKS and his associates, has been selected by history as the dawn of the American Revolution.

The exercises will consist of speeches from Wax-DELL PHILLIPS, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, CHARLES LENOX REMOND, THEODORE PARKER, Hon. THOMAS RUSSELL, Dr. JOHN S. ROCK, CHARLES W. SLACK, Esq., and, it is hoped, Rev. T. W. Higginson-interspersed with the following poetic offerings:-

Freedom's Battle-written for the occasion by Miss Frances E. Watkins, and to be sung by the Misses Whitest, Miss Cooley, and Mr. John Grimes.

Colored American Heroes of 1776. Sung by the Attuck's Glee Club-George Washington, Jr., Thos. S. Boston, Ira S. Gray, George L. Ruffin, Edward M. Bannister, William H. Simpson, and John F. Hoyt. Parody on ' Red. White and Blue '- written for the

occasion by Miss Charlotte L. Forten. Sung by the Northern Vocalists-Elijah W. Smith, James Henry, James Titus, Benjamin Roberts, and Miss Amanda

YORK.—A Convention will be held in ALBANY, on Monday and Tuesday, March 8 and 9, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., Monday, and continue by adjournment through that and the following day. Speakers: Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Rev. Samuel J. May, Aaron M. Powell, Charles Lenox Remond, Susan B. Anthony.

The friends of freedom, in all the neighboring towns especially, as well as at a more remote distance, are most cordially invited to 'help the cause along' by their presence and cooperation, as the occasion promise. Mrs. Cordelia Howard DeGrasse, and the Misses Amanda E. Scott and Adelaide V. Putnam, will alternate at the Piano. At intervals, and for the remainder of the evening,

music will be furnished by Bond's Quadrille Band. REPRESUMENTS. Among the Relics, Emblems, Documents, and

few living mementoes of Revolutionary Historic interest, will be present the following :- Powder Horn and Cup belonging to Crispus Attucks—Plag of Gov. their presence and cooperation, as the occasion promises to be one of great interest and importance. Those
Hancock, presented to Colored Soldiers—Mrs. Kay, who wish to hear Mr. Phillips must be at the afterdaughter of the Ensign who received the above-Mrs. Eunice Ames, aged 92, pensioned widow of a colored Bunker Hill soldier-Grandmother Boston, aged 105 years-Father Vassall, aged 88-the whole promising an attractive and significant occasion. Tickets, 75 cents each-to be obtained of B. H.

Another Convention will be held in POUGE-KEETSIE on Monday and Tuesday, March 15th and 16th, to be attended by the same speakers. Greene, 124 Washington street, Bela Marsh, 14 Bromfield street, S. S. Hanscom, 76 Cambridge street, R. F. Wallcut, 21 Cornhill, and at the door. Doors open at 6 o'clock. The exercises From 12 to 15 years of age, if well recommended, can obtain a home in a family living near Boston, where she can be instructed in a thorough knowledge of housekeeping, and receive a sound education besides. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

ommence at 7 o'clock precisely. WILLIAM C. NELL.

Boston, Feb. 22, 1858

DEATH OF JUDGE KANE. Hon. John K. Kane, Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, died Sunday evening, Atlantic Monthly at his residence. He had been suffering for some days from a very severe attack of pneumonia, the fatal termination of which had been anticipated by all who attended him. Judge Kane has long been prominently before the public, not only by the force of his position, but as the father of the late Dr. Kane-and also for his cruel imprisonment of Passmore William most wickedly to pervert judgment, that the foundsand his remorseless execution of the Fugitive Law.

PRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE Sr. Louis, Feb. 20. The Pacific Hotel in this place was burned to day at 3 o'clock, A. M. Fifty persons were killed, and many others seriously injured by amping from the windows. It is yet impossible to earn the names of the killed and wounded.

The fire caught in the drug store under the hotel, and he fames around so recidly that the stairways were

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Contributions, through Abby Kelley Foster.

Mr. Heist,

Friends, E. P. Willis,

E. Hodges, C. Dennison, S. F. Nichols,

C. Francis,

J. Curtis, G. Adams,

A. W. Cotton,

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M. T. Dole, W. Endicott, Jr.,

R. C. Greenleaf,

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By Samuel May, Jr.:

Contributions through Edmund Jackson:

Friends in Portsmouth, N. H., through James Nowell. 27 00

For the Tract Fund.

Hiram Brown, Jr., Huntington, Mass., 0 50
Willard Comey, E. Foxboro', " 0 50
Wm. Tebb, Blackstone, " 1 00
D. M. Allen, collection at Medfield, Mass. 1 20
A. H. Willis, Ipava, Illinois, 1 00

Contributions in Ohio, through Lucy N.

Sarah F. Earle,

Other friends,

Georgetown,

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Windsor, Dodgeville,

Wayne, Jamestown,

Orangeville

Cherry Va

South Wayne,

Orwell, John G. Price, Ulrichville,

A. Warford, do. George Adams, Newmarket, Mary Adams, do. Oliver Cope, Salineville, W. S. Bracken, do.

Mary P. Enos, Andover,
Harlow Phelps, Cherry Valley,
J. T. Hurst, Colebrook,
Joseph Thompson, do.
J. F. and David T. Herriot, do.

By Jacob Millisack, Leesburgh,

Samuel Holmes, George W. Holmes,

George W. Long,

A. King, Cherry Valley,

Polly Price,

Alice Roby, John Moore,

towns are invited.

Pledges.

John Putney, Andover, 1 00 FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

NORTH ABINGTON .- An Anti-Slavery

meeting will be held at Union Hall, North Abington, on Sunday, (day and evening.) Feb. 28. W. L. Garrison, Sarah P. Renond, and Samuel May, Jr., are expected to attend. Friends in neighboring

NOTICE.—HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in in Nashua, on Sunday, the 28th. Meetings will be held all day and evening.

CONVENTION IN EASTERN NEW

noon and evening meetings of the 8th, as he canno be present at any of the subsequent meetings.

A similar Convention will be held in Hunson

N. Y., on Thursday and Friday, March 11th and 12th-at which W. L. Garrison, C. L. Remond, A.

A COLORED GIRL.

THE

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IS NOW READY

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IT IS NOT A DYE! MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER

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THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A EUROPEAN REPUTATION!!

The fire caught in the drug store under the hotel, and the flames spread so rapidly that the stairways were enveloped in flames before the inmates could be roused. All egrees was thus cut off, except through the windows. Many leaped from the third story windows, and were horribly mutilated or instantly killed, and many more were unable even to reach the windows, and were burned to death in their own rooms. Several more bodies are supposed to be in the ruins, and hundreds of men are engaged in removing the rubbish. The wounded were taken to the hospitals, where many, it is feared, will die. The loss of property is upwards of \$50,000. THE Restorer, used with the Zylobalsamum or Dressing, cures diseases of the hair or scalp, and RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR

The Zylobalsamum or Dressing alone is the best hair dressing extant for young or old.

We take pleasure in presenting the following undeniable proofs that these are the best preparations either in Evrope or America. They contain no deleterious ingredients—do not soil or stain anything. GREAT BRITAIN.

REV. W. B. THORNELO, Prescot, Lancashire, says- Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are perfect marvels. After using them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is

REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Missionary to Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N. Y. The climate having seriously affected her hair and scalp says, 'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. I have tried various other remedies for my hair, but never anything that so materially and permanently benefitted me, as has Mrs. S. A. Al-

J. H. EATON, Pres. Union Univ., Tenn. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum but very irregularly, but, notwithstanding, its influence was distinctly visible. The falling off of hair ceased, and my locks, which were quite gray, restored to their original black.

REV. H. V. DEGAN, Ed. ' Guide to Holiness,' Boston. Mass. 'That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, we now have the evidence of our own eyes.' REV. J. A. H. CORNELL, Cor. Sec. B'd Educ'n N.

Y. City. 'I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's

Hair Restorative and Zylobalsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to its natural glossy and beautiful black.' REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, "Ed. ' Chr. Adv., Buffalo, N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylo-

balsamum are the best hair preparations I have ever known. They have restored my hair to its original REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, N. Y. 'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs.

S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and also to acknowledge its curing my grayness and baldness.' REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Penn. Pub. Soc. 'We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Allen's

World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.' REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H. Please inform Mrs. — where Mrs. S. A. Al-len's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum can be had

in Boston. You may say in my name that I know they are what they purport to be.' REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'My hair has greatly thickened. The same is true of another

of my family, whose head we thought would become almost bare. Her hair has handsomely thickened. and has a handsome appearance since using Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. REV. MOSES THACHER (60 years of age,) Pitcher,

N. Y. Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer and Zylobalsamum, my hair ceases to fall, and is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied 'tis nothing like a dye.' REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass. 'The ef-

feet of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has been to change the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men, to the original hue of youth. The same is true of others of my acquaintance.

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Ed. ' South Baptist,' &c., Charleston, S. C. 'The white hair is becoming obviated by new and better hair forming, by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa-

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N. Y. 'I cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I

have found superior to anything I ever used." REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, Ct. 'We think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's

Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum." REV. C. M. KLINCK, Lewistown, Pa. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum

has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth.' REV. WM. PORTEUS, Staneich, Ct. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum

have met my most sanguine expectations in causing my hair to grow where it had failen.' REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y. 'I know of

a great many who have had their hair restored by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.'

REV. JOS. McKEE, N.Y. City. ' Recommends them.' REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, O. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. They have changed my hair to its natural

color, and stopped its falling off." REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Dressing has no superior. It cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness

and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair.' We might quote from others of the numerous letters

We might quote from others of the numerous letters we have and are constantly receiving, but we deem the above sufficient to convince the most skeptical that we have at least the best preparations in the world for the hair of the young or old. We manufacture no other preparations. Occupying the large building, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, exclusively for office, salesroom and manufactory, we have no time or inclination to engage in other manufactures.

These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe.

These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe.

We also would call attention to the fact that we have always avoided all charlatanism. Our preparations are the highest priced, but the cheapest, because it lasts longer, and does more good: the expense, is the end, less than others. We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced. One bottle of Restorer will last nearly a year. \$1.50 per bottle. Balsam, 37½ cents per bottle.

GENUINE has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen' signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottles. Restorer bottles are of dark purple glass, with the words, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, 355 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. The Balsam bottles are of green glass, with Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Balsam, 355 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. Circulars around bottles copyrighted. None on them. Circulars around bottles copyrighted. None other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgery, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence. Some dealers try to sell other preparations on schich they make more profit, instead of these; insist on these. Sold by nearly every drug and fancy goods dealer. Address all letters for information to

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer Depot. NO. 355 BROOME STREET, N. V.

POETRY.

For the Liberator. YE CANNOT SERVE GOD AND MAMMON Choose ye between the two, Cried the stern prophet; choose

To whom is worship due, Whose rule do ye refuse. Here Israel's altar stands, Raised to Jehovah's name : There wait Baal's priestly bands:

Hark to their loud acclaim !

Its title only changed; Shame of each Christian land, Near God's is Mammon's ranged.

If we to God draw near, Are thoughts, words, deeds, that spring From filial love and fear.

The sacrifice we lay Before our Father's feet, Is every sinful way, Pride, hatred, rage, deceit. The homage Mammon craves Is never-resting care;

Yes, his unsated slaves

In no true pleasure share. His cruel altar claims A dreadful sacrifice: Those noble thoughts and aims Would raise us to the skies.

Father, when called to choose, In strong temptation's hour, Oh! aid us to refuse Base Mammon's gifts and power.

Tenterden, (England.)

From Lalor's ' Utopia and Other Poems.' PEACE VINDICATED. A Reply to Tennyson.

Why sully the milk-white fleece? Why, in bitter iambic verse, Proclaim of the blessing of Peace, that she makes her blessing a curse?

That only to grovelling gain her abject ambition Impelled by the spirit of Cain, but crawling to meane

That her drugs upon manhood seize, and deaden th orbid eye

'hysterical mock disease,' whatsoever that phrase imply; And quench all exalted desire, leaving only the pick-

pocket's lust, The dram-drinker's vitriol fire, and the midnight assassin's thrust?

That cheating and cheated she lives, yet no mor than she loses gains, That only the ledger thrives, and only the millionaire

reigns; For that hers is a blinded lust, self-blinded, and clothed and fed

With clothing of devil's dust, and plaster of Paris

That she sits in her vineyard shade, but a company forges the wine. And grows rich by the tricks of trade, but hovels her

poor like swine; While on women's and children's bones lolls a Mammonite lord at his case,

And the babies of Mammonite crones are murdered for burial fees?

Why to charge of Peace do you lay the ill that in peace is done? As well might the brazen-faced day charge its crimes

to the light-giving sun! And wherefore her bounty accuse, though folly that bounty pervert?

What is there she will not abuse ?- what good that may turn not to hurt?

Have you never seen mouldering fruit that had grown upon vigorous stems? Though London her river pollute, is there nowher a silvery Thames ?

Would your zeal for sobriety's laws every measure of drink interdict. Or prohibit from eating because Jeshurun grew fat

and kicked? And what is it you choose to applaud ?- to what do

you look for redress? With violence added to fraud, would the total of evil be less ?

Then how idly your wilfulness prattles, in rambling and stammering tones, Hailing 'war with a thousand battles, upsetting

hundred thrones' ! If we needs must have one of the two, is your smooth-faced and snub-nosed rogue More vile than the ruffian who breaks through the whole of the decalogue?

To be duped is vexation enow-to be cozened in health and in purse; But, add carnage and rapine thereto, and don't you make matters still worse?

Or call you these means to an end, wherewith the Supreme is pleased On healing wings to descend, to succor a world dis-

eased, Whose sickness he deigns to relieve by handing her over to Slaughter, Whom perhaps you, with Wordsworth, believe to be

therefore, the Deity's daughter ? Or does Peace corrupt, and must strife, through the torpid, stagnating air,

Pour a hurricane blast of life, a regenerate breed prepare? When in warfare no longer trained, does the genius of heroes cease?

Were not Alma and Inkermann gained by the sons of a forty years' peace? Is it deadly contention alone, that unselfish devotion

Can zeal be no otherwise shown than in cutting our brethren's throats?

Though his was no martial fire, would you therefore John Howard asperse? -Or rate Florence Nightingale higher if she challenged a sister nurse?

Now say-is it fitting that you, whose native and genuine lays Can each captive emotion subdue, and further the heavenward gaze.

Should stoop to this maniac rant, and bedeck with the tinsel of rhyme Ephemeral drivel and cant, the delirious signs of the

What though you are jesting-shall this your child-

ish perverseness excuse? Rather all the more insult it is for your vexed and recalcitrant muse; And she all the less calmly endures that you bid her

your ravings dispense, That aimply because they are yours, there are blockheads who take them for sense.

ON OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Small wonder, Holmes, you funny write, Since brevity's the soul of wit, If I have seen your person right, You are the very soul of it.

The Liberator.

O. A. BROWNSON'S NEW BOOK, 'THE CONVERT.

Some little time since, I published a few comment upon Mr. Brownson's preaching in Boston, before his conversion to the Catholic faith, and previous to his 'seeing God as he is,' 'in the supernatural order.' A friend has since loaned me his book, and upon this I beg leave to present a few thoughts.

In his preface, the author observes that he is the hero of his own story, and apologizes for the frequent use of the pronoun I, which is certainly more individual and truthful than we, as he speaks for himself alone. Reviewers and editors, however, generally use the plural we, as it is thought more modest; although with printers no desirable modesty, as the plural is supposed to be constituted by the devil's partnership in the black art. With married men, however, I am more inclined to believe that we more frequently means 'me and my wife.' Though this far from doing this. I regard their claims as the most latter sense might at present be true with regard to pertinacious impudence. The Greek Church is myself, I generally prefer, with Mr. Brownson, the singular I, as unjustly involving no one, not even Satan himself.

The 'Convert' is not so amusing a book as I expected to find it. In fact, the author writes with more restraint than previous to his finding grace; nevertheless, there are more humorous facts recorded-one in particular, where he gives an account of his ordination as a Universalist preacher, at Jaffrey, N. H. At this time, Rev. C. H. preached the sermon. After giving his character as a preacher, Mr. Brownson coolly adds, 'I enjoyed, however, a comfortable nap under his sermon'! This is eminently Prownsonian, though persons unacquainted with him may be inclined to suspect that the text was, . Blessed is the man who invented sleep. Really (let me say in a parenthesis) our author must have felt a profound consciousness of the great responsibility he was assuming in receiving holy orders! And how dangerous soever to his soul, or 'unsatisfactory' he may subsequently have found Universalism, at this time he must have felt a somnolent sensation of peace, and been ready to prove by syllogism, that balmy sleep is an ordinance of God!

I shall not follow the bewildered and voraciou religionist through all his shifts, despairs, darkness, false lights, temptations, battles with giants, &c., but will confine myself to a few general comments upon the whole story, as they spontaneously rise.

While Mr. Brownson was yet a mere twige he ben towards religion, and was, in his teens, admitted into a Congregational church. But he soon found it had no authority from God; besides, he was disgusted with its doctrines. He was much exercised in his mind, and took refuge in Universalism. But when this doctrine proved unsatisfactory and illogical, he became a World-Reformer, and advocated many schemes for the amelioration of mankind; but finding they were all in vain, because he relied on man alone for his success, and laboring to get something better-some real authority and grace from God-he, with much reluctance, (after philosophically preparing the way,) enters the Catholic Church-generally supposed to be the vainest act of all. Mr. Brownson has evinced a remarkable faculty for

burying truth up under a mass of metaphysical subtleties, though not at all times unaccompanied Probably because, as the Convert says, 'he was never with error. As Carlyle would say, he illogicates himself out of each new position into a still newer one. Here the progressive element is developed. He finds things ' double,' (Carlyle again,) and then in a brief period he finds them 'undoable.' All this left to die in the dark! argues badly for his intuition; for if he could see truth at a glance, there would be no necessity for change. The human mind, however, is imperfect, though individually varying in degree. The following anecdote may throw some light upon the matter mental and moral certainty. Theophilus Parsons, formerly Chief Justice in this State, while practising at the bar, once assumed, before the bench, a certain point in law. 'But,' said the court, 'you argued differently a few days ago.' 'Ah !' exclaimed Parsons, I thought I was right then, I know I am now.'

The great difficulty which Mr. Brownson seemed to encounter all along, was the absence of any real au- trine from his lips, I felt an invincible repugnance to thoritative foundation upon which to set his religious faith. Man should not rely upon his reason alone, he says, because he can produce nothing but himself, and cannot get above himself. He needs the grace of God to give him wings to soar. Man cannot, he says, table nap' while listening to a voice not his own. lift himself in his waistbands! There must be something that is out of man to raise him up above man, and make him a saint, or even a tolerable Catholic. That power, he ultimately finds, lies only in the Catholic Church! But, it may be humbly asked, is he sure of this? Is he not occasionally liable to sublime hallucinations, according to his own conclusive showing? Can he say that those whose reason has led them into Romanism are any higher or purer in the eyes of God than those (Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Channing, &c.) whose reason has kept them out of it? Is he certain that reason and grace are united in the Catholics, and not in the anti-Catholies? Surely, 'its important, if true!'

founded a church, and has a church on earth, it must sole judge of how much of the 'divine life' had been reach back to his time, and come down in unbroken succession from the apostles.' He used to tell his au- cred medium, the Romish Church, or how much infludience, when he preached in Boston-and truly, I think-that the church of Christ existed in the hearts of all his believers; and that it was independent of all rites, conventicles, media, &c., with which priesterast might invest it; that a man was to look straight to God for grace and salvation, and that all Now, he thinks it reasonable to believe that God gives us grace not directly, but through the saints of the Catholic Church, the divinity of which he seeks to establish by primogeniture. Really, his moral gotten, if possible. He would have us believe that tribute with God,) is the only conductor of divine telegraph, upon which alone truth is conveyed from the spiritual abode of the Creator to earth, and back again-and that its age is the surest criterion of its divine brokerage! 'God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit.' But Mr. B. what he said he thought him when he was a young studied at old Harvard : stripling, without a beard on his face, viz., an old man with a broad-brim hat, seated up on the empyrean height,-to which he must add, as a papist, a nonresident ruler, demanding, in his absenteeism, fealty and tithes through his principal factor, the Pope of

The Catholic Church is old, but true Christianity is older. Instead of this fact being favorable to the divine authority of the former, reason and experience show it to be the reverse. Old institutions generally have grown tyrannical, worldly and corrupt; and to have no doubt (the clergy) in their prayers, recom the former debasement of the Romish Church, Mr. Brownson ably testifies in his 'Convert.' Yet he munion at the church in East Boston, and 'entered does not deny her divine authority! If Christ had upon a new life, subdued, indeed, but full of a sweet originally instituted this church, and bade mankind come into it for salvation, as Mr. B. affects to believe. can a man have any true conception of the Savior or of God, who supposes its divine powers would attach to it when it passed into worldliness and sensuality? Would it not be impeaching Heaven? I hold this ally thought, says he, that I had made some philotruth to be self-evident, that if the Creator ever established a church, he has either kept it pure, or withdrawn from it his grace and power. If the head-unbelievers. And the dread of having these reject-atreams were originally pure, (which does not appear,) ed troubled him, and kept him some time at bay, as

none but a purblind devotee will deny that they have since become bloody and offensive—that its fountain has closed up, and that its waters are now merely artificial, flowing from a cistern of corruption.

Mr. B's idea of the infallibility of the church militant may be a little peculiar. It is not the Pope and Councils which are infallible, but the Holy Ghost preserving, 'for the time being,' his and their 'judement from error." 'It therefore enlightens as well as ommands, convinces as well as obliges.' But how we are to distinguish between the judgments of the Pope, as a man, and his decisions as the Holy Ghost, we are not distinctly informed. If Mr. Brownson has chained himself to such a rock of faith as this, he should not complain when the vultures sport with

him, and tear his very vitals. The 'Apostolic Succession'-believed in and claimed by this church—is not very clear to my 'individuality.' If the apostles transmitted, by contact, any of the life of Christ to the early Christian fathers, and they to the Romish priests, the latter would pro bably have shown it in their lives, in happy contrast with the non-Catholics; but as they have been very equally as old, and its claims, in this respect, are just as good-and just as worthless and vain. In fact, there is no evidence of any such transmission in any church : it is an occlesiastical fiction. As well might all native Americans claim to have received through Hancock, Adams and Franklin, the noble virtues of

Those who are acquainted with Mr. Brownson canno but smile at the idea of his ever having any fears for the safety of his soul. It is perfectly repugnant to his genius. He would study French philosophy (Cousin, Leroux and Conctant,) in the very jaws of Vesuvius, and then lie down prayerless and take nap-without even relying on his proximity to Rome If, however, in this confessed anxiety, he has discov ered any God throughout the thousand and one sys tems of theology and metaphysics into which he has dug, that deity is probably the Pride of Reasoning. But here a query stiggests itself. If the philosopher searcely be saved, where shall the ignorant and an philosophical appear? Mr. B. must either admit that, with all his learning, he has been a very unwise man religiously, or deny all salvation to the uneducated. He probably admits the former, and bows his eminent top' in faith to the infallible church-which liberally gives all its uneducated devotees their reason already syllogized.

Our author intimates that he hated to become Catholic. His prejudices were all against such a plunge. But his logic led him to the recognition of the great fundamental principle of this church, yet he thought seriously of it only till he saw some of hi writings favorably copied by the Catholic journals This flattery to his vanity, perhaps, he could not withstand, and so he went a little farther, and yet a little farther, till he found himself a trembling and naked pilgrim, with a bundle of his 'Review' under his arm, knocking at the outer gate of St. Peter's.

There may have been another influence which led Mr. B. into the paradoxical position in which he has placed himself. His friend, the late Dr. Channing he says, to whom he had latterly looked for counsel felt that he was still recking after the truth, and waiting for it to dawn upon himself and the world. But he did not become a Romanist, although Mr. B addressed to him his theological views. Why not a clear and profound thinker. He was no philosopher, no theologian, and only moderately erudite. As a reasoner, he was feeble and confused.' There! that's the reason why that great and good man was

But there was another influence, probably, and the greatest of all, which led Mr. Brownson to relax his grasp on liberalism, and stretch out his hand for the beads. In 1841, he listened to a course of lecture by the Rev. Theodore Parker. He says of them · The lectures were the first part of the volume which Mr. Parker subsequently published, entitled, " A Discourse on Matters pertaining to Religion," and contained nothing, except a learned and eloquent statement of the doctrine which I had long defended, and which I have called the Religion of Humanity. But, strange as it may seem, the moment I heard that docit, and saw, or rather thought I saw, at a g it was unphilosophical and anti-religious.' This is a striking Brownsonisms, though it is no small compliment to him to suppose he did not enjoy a 'comfor How much the popularity of Mr. Parker-who, our author says, 'could discourse not badly upon almost any subject,' and 'die in defence of his opinions'had to do as an 'objective' something in pushing one who formerly entertained similar views off the same theological stage, Mr. B. knows best. But, as he says he is 'no saint, and never expects to be,' it may gen erally be inferred, by those who understand human nature, that its influence was potent. And I am not a little inclined to believe, that had Mr. Parker never been known in the city of Boston, Mr. Brownson would still be at the purer fount of Protestantism, preaching some form of the 'Religion of Humanity,' as contradistinguished from the Religion of Priest-Mr. Brownson placidly observes-'If our Lord craft and Saint-worship. However, I am not the transmitted to him through the Apostles and that saence that might have had upon his conduct.

Be this as it may, our author, it seems, abandon his 'horrible doctrines,' and entered the antiquated church with a great deal of reluctance, and probably mortification. He had been justly severe upon the man-made priests of that politico-divine organization, the conventional formalities were of little importance. showing its demoralizing influence on all those nations where it ever had supreme sway, and regarding its authors as 'subtle, as adroit disputants, not as great broad, and open-hearted men.' But what could all these objections weigh in the balance of his logic? vision seems so obscured that he can see clearly only Did he not see that the Catholic Church was the through obscurity; or, to be more explicit, like the oldest, and that if God had an organization on earth owl. he sees best in the dark! But, let this be for- it must be this, and that all others were spurious, mere fragments of the original body, losing their dithis superannuated church, (which has hardly an at-God had no church by which to raise his people grace from heaven—that it monopolizes the spiritual would not that be 'horrrible'? The Catholic Church then, being invincibly logicated into the true, why talk about its corruptions! Can a true church-hav ing infused into its members the life of Christ-be corrupt? Impossible! Through fear that this should not appear satisfactory, I submit the following proposeems to think now that he is (personally considered) sitions, which, in their style, are according to 'Hedge, The true church is the oldest church;

The Catholic church is the oldest church: Therefore the Catholic church is the true church No true church can become corrupt;

The Catholic church is the true church;

Therefore the Catholic church is a pure church. All these objections having been swept away, by the assistance of divine grace-as Mr. B. says he learned that Mass was said for his conversion, and mended me to Our Lady'-he received holy com

and calm joy.' In approaching this venerable church, Mr. Brown son could not wholly and heartily divest himself of some of his new metaphysical notions, as appears in his communication with Bishop Fatzpatrick. 'I resophical discoveries which would be of value even to Catholic theologians, in convincing and converting

left all of himself behind, but had smuggled in a at the ball. The arrangements generally

left all of himself behind, but had smuggled in a little resson—to glow when required—like a 'candlo in a skull,' smidst the surrounding darkness.

That the Romish Church has done some good in the world, no intelligent and candid man will deny. So of Paganism and Mohamedanism. That it has caused an incalculable amount of evil, all but Catholies must admit. False and worldly as it is, it might have done better. Claiming to be the agent of God, it has always enforced its pretended authority against non-Catholies, visiting them with fire and sword, or subjecting them to exile, where it had the power—bating, at times, where it was weak, the exercise of that discretion which is the better part of religion no less than of valor. History groans with her reproach. True, her light was the light of the Dark Ages, but the Dark Ages, but the Dark Ages were hers. Preedom of Ages, but the Dark Ages were hers. Freedom of thought of course she does not admit, as to her there is but one way, one royal road to heaven; and her education, in a more liberal sense, has always been confined to the few, while with the many her instruction has been stinted. As she believes salvation does not come through general intelligence, but by faith in the church, this is the great point to be taught, and about which she cares the most. She does not aim to make good scholars and good citizens, but good Catholics

Montesquieu, in his 'Spirit of Laws,' has well said. There are scarcely any but persecuting religions that have any extraordinary zeal for being established in other places, because a religion that can tolcrate others, seldom thinks of its own propagation.' And it may be remarked, that the opposition in this country to Catholics, is not that they should not enjoy the religion of their choice, (provided they would sheath the sword against heretics,) but that as theirs is indisputably, if not confessedly, an untolerating religion, its supremacy would be fatal to freedom of thought. and repugnant to a republican government. It demands religious liberty, but cannot give it. And the same may be said of all religions which assume to know and to enforce the decrees of Heaven. As man is amenable to God alone for his religious belief, no earthly power should coerce him. This is a general rule, though it may involve some nice points-where for instance, the indulgence of gross passions, injurious to society, is professedly a part of a man's re-

The Papal Lion was once at large, and vigorou in its savage wildness. It devoured every thing it could find to devour, but most delighted in human blood. It prowled and roared over the greater part of blood. It prowled and roared over the greater part of dom of which was doubted by many, while all look-Europe, and even visited the Southern continent of ed forward to it with anxiety; and the responsibili-America. But civilization, with her advanced intelligence, has encompassed him, and after extracting his teeth and claws, confined him to the narrow limits of superstition, with his purveyors and worhippers. He is impotent of his former power for evil, and but little or nowise restricted in his power for good. He can eat, drink and sleep; can roar and snore, and is fat and sleek. But his abode is a nest of unclean things, and his roaring only frightens the children! He has become kind and docile, and children! He has become kind and docile, and collectively without repeating my warning and en-blandly says to those outside, 'I never was half so treaties to be careful and prudent. You do not bad as you represent me. Didn't I always protect know how much this affects my peace. Thank God, the weak against the strong? Was I ever known to see a lamb trembling before a tiger, or other vulgar see a lamb trembling before a tiger, or other vulgar had no serious or fatal calamity since I saw you last; but the details of the accident at Lundhill Colliery must be fresh in your minds, beast, and not spring upon it myself to save it? Has it not always been my interest to court the good will of all mankind? Whence this persecution, this hatred of the lion? Come, let us be friends. Give me my former domain, and I will show you how to be-

This, it would seem, is the beast which Mr. Brownson defends, if not worships-not from any inclination, (for he hates lions,) but because-from some new mythology of his, perhaps-he logically, religiously and necessarily concludes he was made by God, and deserves his former native liberty. That his vigorous and active mind should have led him to the performance of such a religious pastime, occasions as much surprise as regret.

Mr. Brownson first entered what he considered an arbitrary church; but in leaving that and entering upon your minds the duty you owe to your children. upon a long voyage of discovery, he has circumnavigated the theological globe, and now finds himself in your children the full benefit of them. Remember about the same latitude (though not longitude) from whence he started-verifying the truth, that 'East and West are just the same,' to him whose progress knows no bounds. As he can go no farther in the watery waste without reploughing his own yesty wake it may be well that he has come to anchor in any haven which promises him safety from 'every wind of doctrine,' and secures to him that peace and contentment to which all veteran seamen are entitled. COLUMBUS CROOKS.

West Medford, Feb. 10, 1858.

From the London Illustrated News. GREAT COLLIERY ENTERTAINMENT BY THE MARCHIONESS"OF LONDON-

DERRY.

On Saturday, the 8th inst., the men and boys

ed on two oval shields, with some military emblems. Amidst this profusion of vegetable luxuriance and artificial splendor, a large bust of the great Stephenson—a name so intimately connected with the industrial prosperity of the surrounding district—stood conspicuously. Amongst the inscriptions on the roof and walls were the following:—'Success to the Marchioness of Londonderry;' 'Nothing is difficult to the brave and faithful;' 'Success to merry England;' 'Britannia rules the waves;' 'Success to the coal trade;' 'Prosperity to commerce,' &c. Twelve wagon-loads of evergreens were received towards the decorations from Lambton Castle, having been kindly presented by the Earl of Durham; and no fewer than 8000 artificial flowers

they were the incentives which led to his conversion.
But, by divine assistance, he was enabled logically to overcome the obstacle, and he slipped into her bosom with the flattering satisfaction that he had not

To this must be added 500 plum puddings

The Marchioness, in taking her place on the plat-form, was accompanied by the Right Rev. the Bish-op of Durham, Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, Mr. John Vandeleur Steward, with several of the clergy of the neighborhood, and others, either guests at the hell at the time, or research of station compacted the hall at the time, or persons of station connected with the surrounding districts. On the appearance of her Ludyship and friends within the building, the band struck up a lively air, and at the same m ment a tremendous burst of cheering arose from 3000 stentorian voices, and was protracted for some moments, with a most imposing effect. The galleries on two sides of the building were filled with ele-

gantly-dressed ladies.

Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest occupied the chair.

The dinner having concluded, the choir performed

'Non nobis Domine.'

The noble Chairman, having given the usual loy-

al toasts, which were loudly cheered, proposed 'The healths of the Bishop of Durham and the Clergy of the Diocese; ' and the Bishop returned thanks. 'The health of the Ministers of different Denominations in the County of Durham' was then drunk; after which, the Chairman said his mother would address the assemblage. The announcement was received with great cheering. Her Ladyship, on rising, was received with vocif-erous and long-continued cheering, which having subsided, she said: My friends, it is with sincere

pleasure I see you all again, and this time I have the satisfaction of receiving you in my own park. On the last occasion, I followed the dictates of my heart in determining that the employer and the em-ployed should meet at the same board. Still, it was an experiment disapproved of by some, and the wisty of bringing together so large a number of people on that ill-omened spot—till then, only known in con-nection with strikes and rebellion—fell heavily upon me. The result was satisfactory, and I meet you now with feelings of confidence and comfort-confi dence in myself that I do right in thus gathering you around me-confidence in you that your con-duct will be good and orderly, and comfort in believing that you are worthy of my confidence.—
(Cheers.) I have many points on which I wish to address you, but I never can see you individually or where above 189 human beings were without any preparation launched into eternity, leaving mothers sisters, widows and orphans, to mourn their loss. Think on these horrors, my friends, and may your reflections induce you at least to do your duty, nd be less callous and more careful, and never for an instant forget yourselves to unscrew your lamps to light your pipe or fire your shot. It makes my blood run cold to dwell upon these fearful risks, and

my heart. We are all in God's hands; still I feel it my duty to offer to you these observations to do your duty to yourselves, your friends, and your families. I say nothing of your employer, but I pray you to remember how deeply I am identified with you; and also, if you are sensible of my anxiety, you will show it by your care of yourselves and your fellow-laborers. I will come to the question of education, and I am deeply anxious to impress upon your minds the duty you owe to your children. you are training them for time and eternity, and do not remove them too soon, from greediness of gain. (Applause.) I consider it will be of great advantage to establish some standard of qualification, before a boy is allowed to go down into the pits. At present, by the Act of Parliament, at ten years of age h may be sent down, without reference to education My schools, being private, have never been under Government inspection, and I see no reason to change the system. Indeed, it appears to me the only advantage of the Government scheme is, that it offers a prize or bribe to parents to leave their children longer at school; while the establishment of the principle that a child shall be received into a pit without certain amount of education, will far more advance

I think any great calamity among you would my heart. We are all in God's hands; still

the matter. Another argument against the Gov-ernment schools is, that they are only day ones; while the private schools are available at night to the boys who have been at work all day; and many celebrated men—indeed, most of those who have risen from the ranks-have gained their present po on Saturday, the 8th inst., the men and boys employed in the extensive colliery works of the Marchioness of Londonderry, to the number of nearly 3000, were entertained at dinner by her Ladyship in a large and commodious wooden structure, erected for the occasion, in the beautifully wooded grounds of Seaham Hall, one of her Ladyship's sats. This was a repetition of a similar entertainty which was given by the Marchioness to the ment which was given by the Marchioness to the miners in her employment, in the course of last year, at Fence Houses; but, from the nature and the extent of the preparations, the presence of the Bishop of the diocese, and other attendant circumstances, the present celebration may be considered present generation! I am far from being satisfied as even more deserving than that which preceded it. with the present results of education here. I have The arrangements for the dinner were remarkably at great expense, erected schools at each colliery, complete and satisfactory in all their details. The general form of the building was oblong, in three or four longitudinal divisions, marked off by rows of different as not to avail themselves of these advantages. four longitudinal divisions, marked off by rows of light pillars. Its dimensions were two hundred feet in length, by eighty-four in width, and it was adapted to accommodate 3320 persons at the tables, while galleries capable of holding 600 more were disposed along the sides of the interior. Several flags, floating gaily from the roof, comprised the whole of the external decorative display. Floral devices and festoons of evergreens were disposed in endless variety throughout the roof, and upon the walls and pillars, while much of the internal space was hung with drapery of brilliant colors, relieved by inscriptions in large letters, and on the platform for her Ladyship and the principal guests by armorial bearings. This platform stretched along platform for her Ladyship and the principal guests by armorial bearings. This platform stretched along the southern side of the interior, and was about 70 feet in length. In the centre of the parapet bounding it in front, directly opposite the chair, a large coronet, in colored rosettes, was wrought upon a white ground, with the initial letters of her Ladyship's name, 'F. A. V. L.,' of large size and in pink, on each side of it. In front of the canopy above this was the Imperial crown in brilliant colors, with 'Long live the Queen,' in letters formed of holly leaves. On the floor of the platform were placed at intervals some splendid exotics, and other rare plants, from her Ladyship's conservatories, including a large and beautiful production belonging to the palm tribe, besides vines and melon plants, laden with fruits. The central space of the wall behind the chair displayed the arms of the Marchioness's family, with the quarterings richly colored on two oval shields, with some military emblems. Amidst this profusion of vegetable luxuriance and all their work during the day by night schools, or by

pitmen of these collieries. I am not prepared at the present moment to give you all the details of such an institution, which should be in a great measure an institution, which should be in a great measure self-supporting; but what I have to say is, if you choose to entertain the suggestion, and discuss the arrangement for its establishment, I will contribute thereto so as to make it a blessing and a comfort to you in your old age. I am ready to go to the cost of the building, which I would call 'The Pitman's Home;' and I should be happy to contribute fairly towards its maintenance. With regard to the railways, I am happy to see there has been every care; for, although casualties have occurred, they have been in consequence of the recklessness of individuals over whom there could be no control crossing the line, jumping in and out of carriages moving, and als over whom there could be no control crossing the line, jumping in and out of carriages moving, and similar cases of wanton imprudence, for which it is impossible to be responsible. I feel called upon to express to those agents in the most prominent positions my especial thanks; for to their care and zeal I attribute, under Divine Providence, care and zeal I attribute, under Divine Providence. that rarity of accidents that, I am glad to say, we have to be thankful for. I am also bound to express my satisfaction at the manner those in more subor-dinate situations have discharged their duties. I think it cannot fail to be a source of pride to them that they have, by their good conduct to-gether with the further improvements taught them at night schools, after the labors of the day, been fitted for the responsible situations which they so creditably fill; and I hope their example will act as an incentive on you, especially the young men, to emulate their industry. You may thus aspire to the same positions, for it ever will be my wish that my satisfaction at the manner those in more subor the same positions, for it ever will be my wish that the several situations shall be filled up by the more meritorious and deserving of you. (Cheers.) I have had to speak to you at length, and I thank you for had to speak to you at length, and I thank you for your patient hearing. I will, in conclusion, beg you to believe that the feelings which dictate my councils are an affectionate interest in your welfare here, and your happiness to prompte these wanters. hereafter, with a desire to promote these results as far as lies in my power. I on my part, and yours on yours, may equally pray for God's blessing on our respective endeavors. When I see you around no to-day, I am led to consider how closely our trade is associated with the interests of this mighty empire. I reflect on the vast changes and transformations steam has effected, and I trace to this country a large proportion of that material which contribute much to our internal wealth and prosperity. so much to our internal measures of coal on m. Surrounded by the sturdy producers of coal on m. estate, I feel that you enable me to contribute in share in the development of the commercial interest of the country; and in return, I wish to devote a woman's head, a woman's heart, however feelie they may be, to the care of your interests, praying ever that God may assist and guide me in my endeavors. (Loud cheers.) Thomas Nicholson, a working pitman, of Scaham Colliery, then spoke at some length. Diffident as

he felt in attempting to address that company, it was yet with the most grateful feelings that he, one of the colliers in the neighborhood, rose to speak on behalf of the entire body of men in her Ladyship's employment; and he assured them all, that the proceedings of that day would long be remembered by himself and his fellow-workmen with delight. They felt they had cause to rejoice, not only in the excellent address with which they had been favored by her Ladyship, but in works of charity, which could not fail to impress the public mind as manifesting the kind regard and interest which her Ladyship felt towards them and their children. The intellectual wants of the colliers were well considered in the ample provision of good schools-with teachers, both masters and mistreses —established in the various colliery districts on her Ladyship's estates. Education ought to be the birthright of every Englishman, and the welfare of society would be greatly promoted if it were enjoyed by all. The speaker then alluded to the parental care manifested by her Ladyship towards the children of the miners, the disinterested real shown for their present and future welfare, and more particularly as regarded the combination of religious and secular education in the various institutions which had been started under her Ladyship's auspices. Though a Dissenter, he was glad to see at New Seaham Colliery that beautiful edifice arise, which was not only an ornament, but a blessing, to the neighborhood in which they resided; and he trusted it might be a Bethel to thousands of immortal souls. After a few other remarks of a similar tendency, the speaker concluded by procesing her Ladyship's good health. (The toast was drank amidst tremendous and reiterated cheering.)

The noble Chairman returned thanks on behalf

of his mother. He could, from his own experience, assure them that the sentiments she had that day uttered were not merely formal. Her whole desire was to do her duty in the position in which she was placed, and the only reward she desired was the consciousness of meriting their good will and esteem. (Loud cheers.) Before he sat down, he proposed—'The health of the visitors, coupled with the name of Mr. Wharton'. name of Mr. Wharton.' cordially drank.)

Mr. Wharton returned thanks, and proposed-The coal trade, coupled with the name of Mr. Taylor.'
Mr. Hugh Taylor returned thanks, and mentioned

some facts which strikingly attested the extent and social importance of the coal trade of the country Mr. H. Janner, in a few complimentary remarks, proposed-' The health of Earl Vane.' (The toast

was most cordially drank.) The noble Chairman returned thanks on behalf of his brother.

Two or three other toasts were proposed, and duly honored, including 'The health of the Chairman,' for which his Lordship returned thanks in some spirited observations. 'The health of Lady followed, and was most warmly honored. The list of toasts having been exhausted, the company broke up, all apparently delighted beyone measure with the proceedings of the day.

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