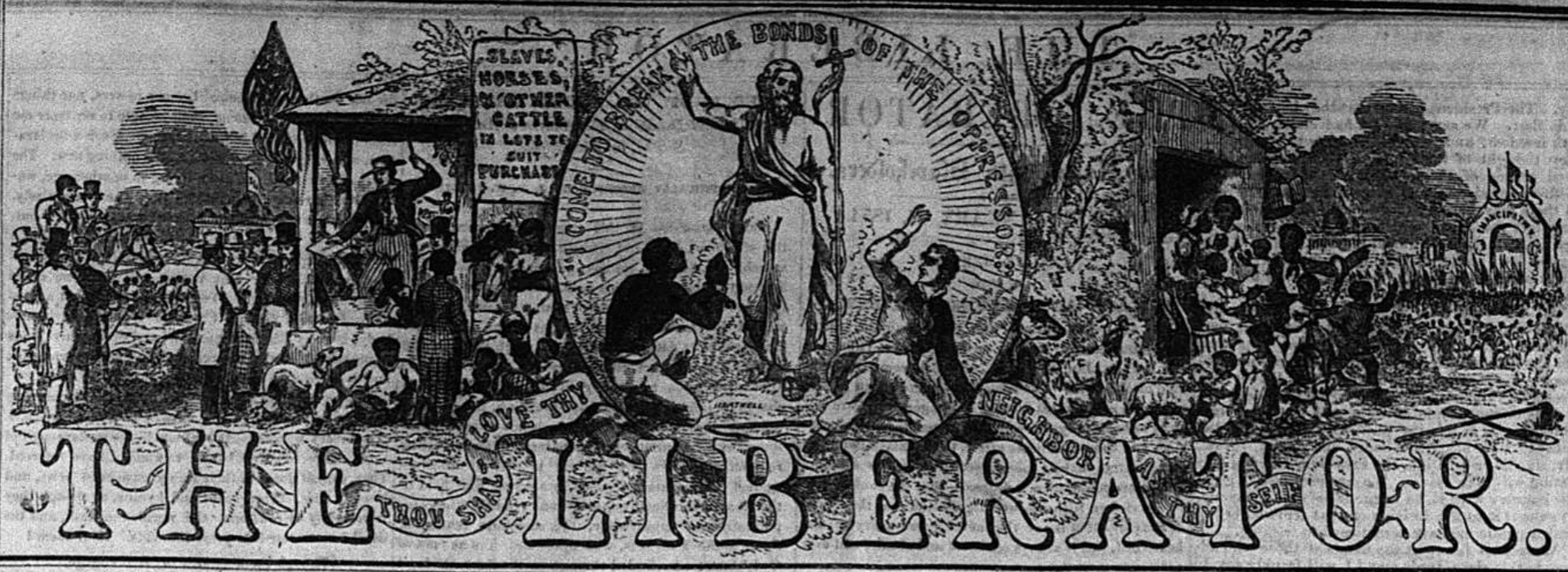


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clude three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00.  
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Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-  
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The following gentlemen constitute the Financial  
Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts  
of the paper, viz.—FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY  
LOANS, EDWARD QUINCY, SAMUEL PULBRIGHT, and  
WENDELL PHILLIPS.  
In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of  
every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.  
VOL. XXIV. NO. 2.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.  
BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1854. WHOLE NUMBER 1197.

No Union with Slaveholders!  
THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS A COVENANT WITH DEATH  
AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.  
'Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding  
lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their  
assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to  
SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR  
SLAVERS. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,  
of preserving the African slave trade; the second was  
the stipulation to surrender FUGITIVE SLAVES—an  
engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,  
delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exacting, fatal  
to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-  
sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandise, under  
the name of persons. . . . To call government thus con-  
stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of  
mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of  
riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the  
government of the nation is to establish an artificial  
majority in the slave representation over that of the  
free people, in the American Congress; and thereby  
TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETU-  
ATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT  
OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.—John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINGTON & SON, PRINTERS.

### REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From Mrs. Swisshelm's Saturday Visitor.  
**FREDERICK DOUGLASS AND THE GAR-  
RISONIANS.**  
The leading Garrisonian papers have for some  
time past been very bitter in denouncing Frederick  
Douglass. We regret this very much, as we do all  
the time and energy expended by that party in  
ridiculing and discrediting other laborers in the cause  
of freedom, who do not hold their peculiar views.  
We did hope the stream would blow over without  
any serious results, but they have kept up the chase  
as relentlessly as ever, as if of slaveholders pursued  
a runaway, until now the hunt has turned at bay,  
and we feel that truth and justice require us to  
say he has worsted his enemies, and that the  
cause of their enmity has from the first appeared to  
us to be his change of opinion about the Constitu-  
tion of the United States. This conclusion is in-  
evitable when we look at the fact, that the American  
Anti-Slavery Society, at its annual meeting at Syracu-  
se, in May, 1851, had a resolution before it, re-  
specting the *Standard, Freeman, Bugle, and  
North Star*, to the patronage of the anti-slavery  
public, and that when Douglass arose and announ-  
ced his change of opinion, Mr. Garrison exclaimed,  
"There is no room for us here," and the *North Star*  
was stricken from the list. From that time until  
now, Mr. Douglass has been a very bad man, al-  
though he was a capital fellow before.  
It is strange that Mr. Garrison and his friends  
had such long and intimate connection with Mr.  
Douglass, without discovering his business, and  
that the scales should have dropped from so many  
eyes so soon after he became a political, instead of  
a disunion Abolitionist. Strange too, that they  
do not now tell just exactly what he did or said,  
and when and where he did and said the criminal  
acts and words which would justify their accusation.  
They ought to give the facts in very plain terms,  
until the public could judge if no man alive has actu-  
ally done more than they do for the cause.  
Digress it as we will, Frederick Douglass is a  
prominent representative of his race, and if he  
proves himself a bad man or a weak one, the cause  
of emancipation must suffer great damage. The  
friends of that cause should be very careful about  
giving its enemies so powerful an argument as  
his unworthiness, to wield against the down-trodden  
slave.  
Well, on our own part, we would see a good many  
faults in him, before we should feel called upon to  
say a word about them. The evidence of his crimi-  
nality would have to be as clear as that which  
would convict any other man, before we would be-  
lieve it; and after we were convinced, we should  
think of a thousand ways of serving God and  
humanity, before hitting on the plan of publishing his  
unworthiness. Catching runaway slaves appears  
to us quite as good a plan of laboring for God's  
glory and man's good, as hunting down free-  
men, and proving them only fit for slavery.  
In other words, we do believe the *Liberator*,  
*Standard* and *Freeman* might be better employed  
than in black-balling a black man. If friend John-  
son of the *Standard* is "short of a job" in his line,  
we are still here, and happy to furnish him a  
subject for any amount of abuse he may think ne-  
cessary to dish up for any length of time. We are  
not a bit better than he, and when we were so  
desperately just, as the lady who held the  
conventions, and did not wait until we told them  
when we were a co-laborer with the *Herold*, and a very  
wicked woman generally. If Mr. Johnson will  
turn to the files of the *Freeman* while he edited it,  
he will find that we were far worse than Dou-  
glass is now, and, moreover, guilty of precisely the  
same crimes.  
Well, we have not repeated the least bit, and if  
he would read us a few lectures, maybe we would  
grow good; but at any rate, the millions of  
this country would not have their feelings hurt  
as fresh by the exposure of our wickedness, as Mr.  
Johnson and we both belong to the "superior class"  
of mankind. An Irish fight, and the wickedness  
of an Irish woman's daughter, can never be used  
as an argument against the fitness of the African-  
American to enjoy freedom. Or if we have so degen-  
erated that you should attend, there are John S.  
Mann, Wm. F. Clark, and a host of other tall fel-  
lows, who would cheerfully take a lesson or two  
to save our Garrisonian friends the necessity of  
sinking the Anti-Slavery ship, by proving the negro  
an inferior animal.  
Then, Horace Mann can take an infinite amount  
of drabbing. Fire away at him, John P. Hale,  
Joshua R. Giddings—any body but a hunted fugi-  
tive.  
There are plenty of blood-hounds, without such  
men as Garrison, Plainly and Johnson getting on  
the collar and setting up the bay, and it is difficult  
to believe that anything less than insanity could  
induce such to poison the public ear with hints and  
innuendoes against a negro who had proved himself  
a man, and thus given the lie to the old dogma,  
of the unfitness of his race for freedom.  
One part of the accusation appears to us particu-  
larly unjust, unchristian and ungentlemanly;  
and this is the charge, as having committed a crime  
to prove that Mr. Douglass and his wife and two  
children have not lived happily, especially with or  
such to be the case. What right has any man to  
drag the wife of another before the world in such  
a controversy? What business have the public with  
Mr. Douglass's domestic relations? How can any  
man, professing to know any thing of the common  
courtesies of life, dare drag a woman before the  
public as the enemy of her own husband, and per-  
sist in holding her in such position, despite her pro-  
test?  
Mr. Garrison makes the charge of unhappiness  
in Mr. Douglass's family. Mrs. Douglass writes  
him denying it, and he says in effect, "Well, if  
you are friends now, you have quarrelled some  
time." All our experience of very bitter newspaper  
warfare, we never saw the equal of this, and for all  
we can see, the three able papers which have united  
to crush Mr. Douglass have failed to bring a  
particle of proof that he is other than as good and  
true, as he is eloquent and energetic.  
On our outside, we give an extract from his de-  
fence, and ask attention to it.

### SELECTIONS.

From the 'Autographs for Freedom.'  
**MASSACHUSETTS AT BLOUNT'S FORT.**  
BY HON. JOSEPH B. GIDDINGS.  
On the west side of the Appalachian River, some  
forty miles below the line of Georgia, are yet  
found the ruins of what was once called 'Blount's  
Fort.' Its ramparts are now covered with a dense  
growth of underbrush and small trees. You may  
yet trace out its bastions, curtains, and magazine.  
At this time the country adjacent presents the ap-  
pearance of an unbroken wilderness, and the whole  
scene is one of gloomy solitude, associated as it is  
with one of the most cruel massacres which ever  
disgraced the American arms.  
The fort had originally been erected by civilized  
troops, and, when abandoned by its occupants at  
the close of the war, in 1815, it was taken posses-  
sion of by the refugees from Georgia. But little  
is yet known of that persecuted people: their his-  
tory can only be found in the national archives at  
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REPLY OF MR. PRESTON, OF KENTUCKY,  
TO GERRIT SMITH.  
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Dec. 20.  
Mr. Chairman of Kentucky. I have listened,  
Mr. Chairman, to the gentleman from New York, [Mr.  
Smith], who has just addressed the committee, and I  
do not desire its indulgence for a brief response,  
though nothing could have been further from my  
intentions than the design of offering any remarks  
in relation to any subject that engages the  
legislative attention.  
Living, as I do, in a State recognizing Slavery,  
and firmly convinced, as I am, of the propriety of

protecing our property in slaves, yet I do not de-  
sire to reply in any intolerant spirit to the views  
which have been advanced by the gentleman from  
New York. I feel conscious that the great and  
wise men who ushered our government into ex-  
istence, and laid its foundation deep in truth and  
justice, were not inferior in religion or philan-  
thropy to those who assail the rights of the South-  
ern members of the Confederacy—assail their in-  
stitutions, and deny their people. And although  
I may feel, with a strength of conviction, that my  
language cannot adequately express the injustice  
of assailing those rights, yet it is far from me to  
strive to evade or strangle discussion by denunciations  
or violence. I trust to the power of truth to  
show that the men of the South are not the repre-  
sentatives of a people enduring the odious tyranny  
that the gentleman asserts; that they are not men  
tolerating and fostering a wrong against every dic-  
tate of humanity and justice, but entertaining far  
wider and more practical views than those mis-  
guided enthusiasts, who would shake to its centre  
Government planned by patriots and statesmen,  
and cemented by the public prosperity.  
Enthusiasm, sir, is respectable even in error. It  
is attractive when clothed in the fullness of ap-  
propriate language, and marked by eloquent de-  
livery; but this should not blind us to the perni-  
cious sentiments contained in the remarks we  
have heard. The gentleman from New York has  
sought to institute a parallel between the princi-  
ples of Abolition and those contained in the letter  
of the Secretary of State to the Chancellor Kossuth  
in relation to the surrender of Martin Koszta.  
To institute a comparison which would unite prin-  
ciples so dissimilar, would be to create a monster  
in the political world more deformed than the Siamese  
twins in the physical world.  
The sum of the doctrine in the Koszta letter, as  
asserted by the American Secretary, is, that Mar-  
tin Koszta, having taken the initiatory steps to be-  
come a citizen in the United States, and having  
filed his declaration of intention in our courts, he  
came clothed with such a nationality, that, having  
gone into the city of Smyrna, in the peaceful pur-  
suit of business or pleasure, he was still under  
the protecting power of the American flag, and  
beyond recapture by the power of Austria. But,  
let me ask the gentleman, if a treaty had existed  
between Austria and the Government of the United  
States, by which the solemn faith of the American  
Government were pledged to restore such fugitives,  
as we stipulate for the extradition of felons with  
Great Britain under the Ashburton treaty, wheth-  
er, without a violation of faith, we could have re-  
fused to surrender the fugitive? There can be but  
one solution to the question. Yet, have not the  
States of the American Union something more sol-  
emn and more obligatory than a mere treaty to  
place at the disposal of our fathers, who planned  
the Southern colonies, and whose descendants, sur-  
mounting the crests of the Alleghenies, bore civiliza-  
tion and religion into the primeval forests of the  
West, until they were borne over in Kentucky and  
Missouri, even to the golden shores of California,  
prove recreant to the glorious memories of the past,  
and submit to dishonorable distation?  
I respect the generosity of emotion that seems  
to move the gentleman from New York, desirous  
I differ from every sentiment he utters; but I must  
say, that Abolition of African Slavery and its agi-  
tation are fraught only with the most pernicious  
consequences to our common country. I live in a  
State in which the institution of Slavery exists, in  
which we have stood by our Southern brethren, and  
will stand by in the defence of our rights;  
and that if Slavery be not perpetual, the hind of  
time will do more for the cause, than the misdi-  
rected efforts of philanthropy or fanaticism. We  
may aptly say, when we point to the amelioration  
wrought already by time in the condition of our  
slaves,  
'Tunc, quod optanti Divum promittere nemo  
Aureus, votivada dies anitall-utro.'  
I trust, Mr. Chairman, that this subject may no  
longer be the subject of agitation; for I feel as-  
sured that, if it is continued, it will overwhelm  
the institutions we have inherited from our wise  
and patriotic ancestors in irretrievable ruin.

From the Washington Union.  
**SLAVERY AGITATION IN CONGRESS.**  
The suggestions contained in the article before  
us, in the *Detroit Free Press*, deserve to be thor-  
oughly considered by our democratic friends. We  
have frequently advanced the opinion, that the  
adoption by the delegates to the Billinore Con-  
vention of a resolution solemnly pledging the party  
to resist all attempts to renew the SLAVERY AGI-  
TATION, EITHER IN CONGRESS OR OUT OF IT, was one  
of the grandest triumphs ever achieved by reason or patri-  
otism (!!!) While some others have dwelt with  
pleasing gratification upon that resolution in our  
platform, which the solemn faith of the American  
Compromise of 1850 as a final adjustment of the  
slavery issues, we have ever regarded at least with  
equal satisfaction that more comprehensive pledge,  
which expressly and forever excluded the 'slavery  
agitation' from the halls of Congress.  
When we saw several of our most reliable friends  
promptly taking up the glove thrown down by Mr.  
Gerrit Smith, our mind turned involuntarily to that  
platform, which forbids the revival of the  
sectional agitation. In terms of cautious and  
bearing, we ventured to suggest the idea that the  
discussion provoked by the abolition pronouncement  
of Mr. Smith might unfortunately degenerate  
into a regular renewal of the slavery agitation.  
Our Detroit contemporary seems to have been im-  
pressed with the same apprehensions, and we lay  
his suggestions before our readers, with the hope  
that they will receive the consideration which their  
importance merits.—

Are we mistaken in the supposition that we have  
hitherto entertained, that the South desire to keep  
slavery agitation out of Congress? It would seem so,  
if we take the course pursued by some of the  
Southern members thus far in the session, as an  
index of Southern policy. What do we behold?  
Gerrit Smith, the acknowledged leader of the  
Northern Abolitionists, seized, as everybody sup-  
posed he would, the first possible occasion in the  
House to make a flaming out-and-out Abolition  
speech. Thus far, the introduction of the pro-  
scribed topic could not, of course, be prevented.  
But, instead of allowing the speech of Mr. Smith  
to fall still-born from the lips of its maker, and to  
find its way to the public through the files of  
Abolition newspapers that still vegetate in the North,  
two or three members from the South must needs  
reply to it, and thus once more re-open the agi-  
tation of the whole slavery question in Congress!  
The thing is a mistake, not, probably, by any  
means, a fatal mistake, but a very serious mistake,  
and one that cannot be too soon rectified. Let  
Smith, and Giddings, and such like, make Anti-  
Slavery speeches to their hearts' content. The  
flame that they can kindle will be small and flick-  
ering, if the South will not add fuel to it.  
This whole question of agitation rests with mem-  
bers of Congress from the South. If they want  
agitation, there are just enough Abolitionists in  
either house to furnish fuel for it. The entire  
session, if they so will, may be taken up with  
profitless but exasperating discussions. The old  
saw may be repeated, and the whole country  
again launched upon the sea of civil discord. But  
if they do not want agitation, let them forbear agi-  
tation themselves. Let them cease to take notice  
of Giddings's harangues and Smith's philippics.  
Let them, in short, ignore in Congress the whole  
subject of slavery.  
Abolitionists could not be more highly gratified  
than by the present attitude of affairs in Congress.  
Smith has succeeded in drawing the South into  
combat, and thrust his adherents grossly aside.  
There is just one way to 'crush out' abolitionism,  
and that is, to let it alone—give it rope.—*Detroit  
Free Press.*

That is the number officially reported by the officer  
in command, vide Executive doc. of the 18th Congress.  
From the Free Presbyterian.  
**JUDGE GRIER.**  
A brother writes to us: Judge Grier is a bright  
specimen of an elder. Suppose you make him the  
fifty subject of a short editorial. The subject is  
altogether too 'filthy' for our taste. While our  
contemporaries of the press have been paying their  
respects to this functionary, we have felt an al-  
most insuperable repugnance to staining our col-  
umns with his name. But the allusion of our  
correspondent to the ecclesiastical position of 'His  
Honor' (?) awakens salutary reminiscences.  
Judge Grier was a Presbyterian elder, and no mis-  
take. In the days when we were an inmate of the  
'School of the prophets,' on the top of old Hog  
Back hill, in the city of Allegheny, we some-  
times attended meeting at Dr. Swift's church, where  
'the American Jeffreys' (if the old Jeffreys were  
alive, we should expect him to prosecute us for  
such a use of his name) then exercised the func-  
tions of a Ruling Elder. The Judge was scrupu-  
lously punctual in his attendance at the 'house of  
God.' And, then, how devoutly he would sing!

He used to sing the treble or air, or whatever the  
musicians call it; and his voice could be heard  
speaking out the psalm an octave or so, above the  
rest of the congregation. On occasions, days,  
moreover, the Judge was always in his seat; and  
when the preachers used to talk, as they generally  
did, of the 'least of fat things full of marrow; of  
saves on the lees, well refined,' an expression of  
contented satisfaction might have been seen over-  
spreading the rufous visage of this ancient ben-  
edict. Then from his knees, with a chanting of the  
praises of God, in the sanctuary on the Sabbath,  
he used to go straight to the bench on Monday  
morning, to punish with the severest penalties in-  
flicted, those accused of obeying God's com-  
mand to hide the outcast; to fine and imprison  
editors whose only offence was reporting him faith-  
fully; and to play the petty tyrant in general.  
Of the late atrocious proceedings of this func-  
tionary, our readers are no doubt that we have  
obtained from polluting our pages with the re-  
count of them. But we give below one example, an  
average specimen of all the rest. We have not  
learned that these atrocities have in the least com-  
promitted the ecclesiastical standing of their au-  
thority. What a bloody picture of the popular re-  
ligion of the country is presented in the fact, that  
this moral monstrosity is presented in the land of  
one of the largest churches in the land!  
The promised specimen of judicial scoundrelism.  
A SCENE IN CINCINNATI.  
About three o'clock this morning, officers Flannery  
and Marshall, of the river police, saw a negro  
woman, with a bundle of clothing in one hand, and  
leading a child in the other, going up Main street  
near Second, in a rapid walk. They hailed her,  
and asked her business. She said she was a  
stranger, without a home, and did not know where  
she was going.  
At this, the officers told her she must go to the  
watch-house, to which she did not object. Supposing  
her to be a vagrant, they locked her up in the  
Hammond street station-house, and then return-  
ed to the river. Soon after their return, they heard  
a commotion on one of the steamers, and on inquiry  
found that an aged woman was departing the loss  
of a female slave. They mentioned their arrest,  
and took the woman to the station-house, where she  
identified the negro girl as the lost slave.  
After some conversation, the girl agreed to return  
to the boat with her mistress. She stated that she  
heard that her mistress intended to sell her, but  
being assured that she was not the fact, she was  
willing to return to slavery. But the officers who  
had arrested her, feeling very properly  
refused to give her up until she had a hearing  
before the civil authorities. They had arrested her,  
and had no right to discharge her.  
The child was taken back to the boat, and the  
girl this morning taken to the watch-house, with  
the intention of taking her before Judge Spooner.  
What action was taken then we did not learn, but  
about 11 o'clock, the slave was taken to the river,  
and then crossed to Kentucky. We understand that  
she was willed by an old Virginian to a grandchild  
in Kentucky, with the express condition that she  
should be kept in the family.—*Cincinnati Times.*

From the American Baptist.  
**'SEEING THEE, AND PERCEIVING NOT.'**  
DEAR BR. WALKER:—An aged Baptist recently  
inquired, "Do you believe that Northern Baptists  
are in fellowship with Southern slaveholders?" I  
was more surprised from the fact that I knew him  
to be a reader of the *Baptist Register*, which  
has already published a notice of 'inquiry' of  
Rev. Baptist slaveholder to preach before the 'So-  
ciety of Religious Inquiry' of a Baptist Theological  
College, at Hamilton, N. Y.; and had also pub-  
lished the Constitution of the Baptist Missionary  
Union, which opens the door of membership to  
slaveholders in the high and holy cause of missions.  
FOR THE THIRD TIME.  
The title of Doctor of Divinity was conferred  
for the third time upon the Rev. Richard Fallor,  
of Baltimore, by the Harvard University.  
If modern history be correct, Mr. Fuller is the  
man who attempts to justify American slavery from  
the Bible; and it would seem that the 'Harvard  
University' believes that he has arrived at such a  
profound depth in divine literature, as to have dis-  
covered some rule in moral ethics by which the  
violent seizure, oppression and robbery of the Afri-  
can race, by American Christians, is entirely com-  
patible with that gospel which requires us to love  
our neighbor as ourselves; and hence the 'Univer-  
sity' has bestowed upon him the homage of their  
highest consideration, and, as a natural conse-  
quence, this will be 'the man whom the churches  
will delight to honor.'  
DAVID.  
**GEORGE FOX AND THE CIVIL POWER.**  
IN THE LIBERATOR, some time since, was published  
a letter from JOSEPH CARBENTON, inquiring if certain  
sentiments attributed to George Fox, in a pamphlet  
issued by New England and New York Yearly meetings  
of Friends, could be true. The *Portland Pleasure Boat*  
has the following remarks:  
I found the above in the *Liberator*. I have read  
every thing spoken or written by, or published  
by others about him, but never found anything like  
the above; and I will say, that if such a circum-  
stance took place, Fox must have been insane, for  
it is in direct opposition to all his other doctrines,  
and the general spirit of early Quakerism as well as  
Christianity.  
The true Quaker never appealed to sword nor  
gun, nor pommel lance, for protection. They believed  
in doing right, and let the consequences be what  
it might, trusted not in the puny arm of man, and de-  
sired not the protection of carnal weapons.  
They knew that the sacrifice of one life in the  
cause of well-doing would make more converts than  
slaying a thousand even in defence of the right;  
and they counted not their lives dear, if they might  
win others to the truth, or even preserve peace in  
their own consciences.  
But suppose George Fox had called upon any  
bearers of the sword for protection, every body ac-  
quainted with Christianity, or true Quakerism,  
knows he must have done wrong; and that the  
New England and New York Yearly meetings leap  
a precipice to their destruction, because the bell-  
weather of the flock has made a leap?  
Can some one send me the pamphlet referred to,  
containing this damnable doctrine?  
It was very likely intended to justify a meeting of  
notoriously bigoted Quakers in this State in ap-  
pealing to law for the purpose of silencing a man  
not a member, who sometimes spoke in their  
meetings.  
George Fox is regarded by the Quakers of this  
age, as a pattern of Christian perfection; but if  
he ever appealed to a carnal government, or penal  
laws, for protection, it must have been when he  
was insane, or in second childhood.



GEORGE THOMPSON'S SECOND LECTURE ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The second lecture on American slavery, (says the Manchester Examiner,) was delivered by George Thompson, Esq., at the Friends' Meeting House in Manchester, on Thursday evening, 15th December. Mr. Nathaniel Card presided.

The special subject of the second lecture was the history of the anti-slavery movement in the United States. The operations of the American Colonization Society, for the removal of the free colored people to the continent of Africa, came to be spoken of, among the earliest events in the history of this movement.

He then proceeded to narrate the course of the endeavor which had been made in the United States, for the direct object of securing the abolition of slavery. He began with a brief sketch of the life and labors of BENJAMIN LINDY, who was, perhaps, the first person actively devoting himself to the work of abolition.

In the following year, Mr. Garrison produced a very remarkable work, his exposure of the American Colonization Society. This opened quite a new era in the progress of the question in America; and the Colonization Society, when its real character was known to the sincere friends of the negro race, fell in the public estimation, and had never since in the same position which it previously held.

he was in the former day, when he left his home, which the mob were burning, to conduct Sarah and Angelina Grimke to a place of refuge; but he could not allow the generous sympathies of England to be diverted from a Society which had revolutionized public opinion in America, as the American Anti-Slavery Society had done, to a Society which he believed to have done, and to be doing, so little of effectual service.

He reverted to the danger and opposition, the mob violence, the murders and the tortures, and the loss of fortune and reputation, which the earliest advocates of abolition had suffered; and he fearlessly asserted, that the great change in the public sentiment, which had now been made evident, by the reception of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' was brought about by the persevering efforts of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and above all other living men, of William Lloyd Garrison.

He remembered when the 'Gag Bill' was passed, in Congress, forbidding any member to speak at Washington about slavery; and when John Quincy Adams was the only member who dared to set that law at defiance.

In conclusion, the lecturer explained the position taken, since 1843, by Mr. Garrison and some of his friends, who have regarded the Federal Constitution of the United States as essentially a pro-slavery compact, and who thereupon have refused ever to take office under it, or to vote in the election of officers who are required to swear to support the Constitution, demanding its nullification, and the separation of the free States from the slave States.

NOT A MOMENT TO BE LOST!

DEAR GARRISON—You see the Bill reported in the U. S. House of Representatives for the establishment of a Territorial Government over Nebraska. It provides for the future admission of that Territory as a State, with or without slavery.

THE LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Journal de St. Petersburg announces to the world, in repeated supplements, a long array of bulletins, rejoicings, and thanksgivings, which form a strong contrast to the falsehood and imposture evidently pervading these narratives, and to the mass of human suffering caused by the hateful work of destruction and of death.

The American Anti-Slavery Society was founded upon the most catholic and liberal principle of union; and yet a division was caused in it, in the year 1840, which unhappily continued. He narrated the circumstances of this division; speaking of the sisters Grimke, and their devoted zeal in the cause; at which the clergy of Massachusetts chose to take offence at Mr. Garrison.

The NEW HYDROPATHIC COOK BOOK, with three hundred receipts for cooking on hygienic principles, containing also a Philosophical Exposition of the Relations of Food to Health; the Chemical Elements and Proximate Constitution of Alimentary Principles; the Nutritive Properties of all kinds of Aliments; the Relative Value of Vegetable and Animal Substances; and the Selection and Preservation of Dietetic Materials.

Great Fire in New York.—The immense pile of buildings fronting on Broadway, known as the Metropolitan Hall, and including the new and splendid LaFarge Hotel, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. Several adjoining buildings, on Broadway and Mercer street, were greatly damaged.

The aggregate loss of the fire at the LaFarge Hotel is estimated at \$757,000, viz: Hotel \$500,000; Furniture 167,000; and the hotel and hall were Messrs. Wright, Leathers & Co., who had leased the premises for \$54,000 per annum. The two Laniers comprised in the firm were for many years proprietors, and from Macon, Ga. They were, with their families, occupying rooms at the house, and narrowly escaped with their lives.

Metropolitan Hall and the LaFarge House in Ruins.—Disaster follows disaster, in quick succession, in this city. Within a few weeks, we have had to record the destruction by fire of the Empire Iron Works, Rodgers' clothing, and Harpers' publishing establishments, three valuable mercantile premises; besides minor losses; and now there is added to the melancholy catalogue, the Metropolitan Hall, the most gorgeous concert-room in the United States, consecrated by the 'Queen Song' and hallowed by many pleasing recollections, and finally, the magnificent marble structure known as the 'LaFarge Hotel,' which was just on the point of completion, and was to vie in luxurious splendor with the most magnificent of its contemporaries.

Shipping Disasters.—The late storm proved unprecedently disastrous to the mariners. The coast is strewn with wrecks, or sunken vessels, ashore, or dismantled, or otherwise crippled; and the loss of upwards of two hundred lives is already ascertained.

Disasters on the Lakes for the Year 1853.—We find in the Buffalo Express, a statement by G. W. Rounds, agent for the Northwestern Insurance Company, in relation to the late disasters on the lakes.

Railroad Accident.—Friday afternoon at the Ipswich Depot, on the Eastern Railroad, B. Mudge, Esq., a well known and most respectable citizen of Lynn, (and Mayor of that city in 1852), while crossing the track to take his seat in the upward train, was struck by the locomotive of the half-past two o'clock train.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—On Saturday evening, at the 10 o'clock train from Boston to Woburn, on the Lowell Railroad, was passing the Milk and Depot at Woburn, an Irishman, by the name of Fitzgerald, who was walking on the track, was run over and instantly killed. His body was badly mangled.

Woman Killed.—The Auburn Daily Advertiser says a woman was run over by the cars near Barber's factory, on Thursday, and almost instantly killed. She was walking on the railroad track, and being entirely deaf, did not discover the cars until they were upon her.

Singular Railroad Accident at East Cambridge.—This morning, at half past nine o'clock, Wm. Convery, a switch-tender on the Lowell Railroad, residing in Short street, East Cambridge, was run over and instantly killed by a locomotive with train attached.

A woman was recently burned to death in Albany by the room catching fire while she was drunk. The property she swallowed was saved, however, to the dealers.

The Rev. Mr. Weld, Principal of the American Asylum at Hartford, died at his residence in that city on the evening of the 30th of December. He had recently visited Europe for his health.

What has the North to do with Slavery?—Read the following remarks upon one of the reasons of the failure of the cause to meet expenses, viz:—The great deficiency of receipts in the slave States, in consequence, chiefly, of the limited commerce, enterprise, inter-communication, and intelligence, of that section of the country.

THE USA.—A Monthly Journal devoted to the elevation of Woman. Published at Providence, R. I., and edited by Mrs. PAULINA WRIGHT DOLLAR.

Price ONE DOLLAR a year. The second volume commences Jan. 1, 1854. NOTICES OF THE PRESS: 'It is filled with original matter, is gentele in tone, steadfast in purpose and tasteful in appearance.'

It comes to us, its handsome pages beaming with intelligence, and the whole sheet giving evidence of what woman may be of what she should be—a being of thought as of affection.—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.] This USA can be found at the store of Bela Marsh, Bookseller, No. 25 Cornhill. Price 10 cents single copy

DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR CAPTAIN DRAYTON.

- Rev. Samuel J. May, Syracuse, N. Y., \$5 00 Lydia Hoar, Nantucket, 3 00 Friend by Eastern Railroad, 1 00 James Eddy, Boston, 1 00 James Jackson, do, 1 00 Reuben H. Ober, do, 1 00 John Gore, do, 1 00 Uriah Richie, do, 5 00 Hon. Gerrit Smith, Washington, 10 00 Friend, by S. E. Sewall, 12 00 Benjamin Chase, Auburn, N. H., 10 00 James H. Collins, Chicago, Ill., 10 00 Elizabeth Cushing, Bingham, 5 00 John A. Andrew, Esq. do, 5 00 Dr. James Backeher, Marlboro', N. H., 1 00 Abner Sanger, Danvers, 1 00 Benjamin Chase, Auburn, N. H., 1 00 Nathaniel H. Whiting, Marshfield, 2 00 Joseph A. Howland, West Brookfield, 2 00 FRANCIS JACKSON.

The following is Mr. WHITING'S letter enclosing his donation. It evinces an appreciation of moral reform, and sympathy for physical suffering growing out of it, equally honorable to his head and his heart: MARSHFIELD, Jan. 3, 1854.

DEAR SIR—In consequence of the severe snow storm of last week, which blocked up the roads for several days, I did not get my Liberator and Commonwealth until to-day. On looking them over, I saw a paragraph calling upon the friends of freedom to raise the sum of \$50 dollars to smooth the pathway to the tomb of that victim of the American Demon, DANIEL DRAYTON.

I respond to the call by sending you two dollars for his benefit; a small sum, but yet sufficient to make one drop in that great stream, which will, I trust, well up spontaneously from human hearts, large enough to bear him on his bosom beyond the reach of want, and, if possible, restore him to his former health and usefulness.

Standing in the ranks of the laboring millions upon whose heads and hearts slavery has ever fallen with the most crushing weight, I think him for the brave example he has set before us, and would fain add one leaf to the chaplet which is yet to encircle the brow of this 'Christian martyr' of the nineteenth century, in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts, from Nov. 1, to Jan. 2. Rec'd per mail, from an unknown friend, \$10 00 From W. H. Bartlett, to redeem pledge, 2 00 From Johnson Davee, Plymouth, by S. May, Jr., to redeem pledge, 6 00 From Weymouth Female A. S. Society, by Susan H. Colburn, 1 00 Rec'd from G. B. Stebbins, for collection—at E. Stoughton, 30c; Stoughton 1 60; Norton 1 21; Foxboro' 60c; Norton 1 17; J. O. Messenger, to redeem pledge, 1 00; J. J. Shove, N. Highgate, 1 00; Dighton 1 00; Pawtucket 2 25; Raynham 1 02; North Attleboro' 2 15; Attleboro' 1 29; Valley Falls 1 40; Mannville 94c; Mapleville 41c; Coventry 1 11; Hope Mills 90c; Knightsville 28c; Foxboro' 1 37; Gardner 1 37; Fitzwilliam 65c; Moses-Sawin, S. Gardner, 1. \$25 60—25 60

Rec'd from S. May, Jr., for collections—From Rev. G. F. Clarke, Norton, to redeem pledge, 3 wts. H. E. Clarke, do. do. 2. Arad Gilbert, Fall River, do. do. 3. Mary F. Gilbert, do. do. 3. Hannah E. Stoddard, do. do. 3. 12 00—12 00

Rec'd from Parker Pillsbury, for collections—at Worcester Co. meeting, 1 80—Manchester, N. H., 2 52. 4 41—4 41 Rec'd from Wm. L. Garrison, for collections—at Harwich Convention, 32 50; at Haverhill Quarterly Meeting, of Essex County A. S. Society, 5 27. 87 77—87 77

SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Treasurer, Mass. A. S. Society. Brookline, Jan. 3, 1854.

REV. A. T. FOSCO, an Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, will lecture as follows: Salmon Falls N. H., Friday eve'g. . . . . Jan. 13. Portland, Me., . . . . . Sunday . . . . . 15. Biddeford . . . . . Tuesday eve'g. . . . . 17. Saco . . . . . Wednesday . . . . . 18. Kennebunk . . . . . Thursday . . . . . 19. Portsmouth . . . . . Sunday . . . . . 22.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison will lecture on slavery, in FALL RIVER, on Sunday next.

A HOME.—Believers in the Harmonical Philosophy interested in the immediate establishment of a Home for the aged, infirm, and destitute, and less of the drudgery and expense of the present system of living, are invited to attend a meeting at Harmony Hall, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 17, at 7 o'clock.

GRAND EXTRA CONCERT, by the GERMANIA MUSICAL SOCIETY, on Saturday evening, Jan. 14, when, for the first time, will be performed THE DESERT, by F. DAVID, executed by a Grand Orchestra, and a Male Chorus, the vocal department to be sung by the male members of the Mendelssohn Choral Society.

MOTORPATHIC CURE.

CLOSES his institution at Rochester, N. Y., until the 15th of April next, to comply with the solicitations of many Physicians and Ladies who are anxious to avail themselves of his new mode of curing disease. His object in making this tour, beside that of treating some particular cases, is to give medical men some practical evidence as may lead to a more wise method of treating Uterine and Chronic Diseases. It is his desire to extend to the Faculty every possible facility for testing the merits of his discovery. Physicians, therefore, are particularly invited to call with patients under their charge. His system of Therapeutics is simple, rational and reliable, and based upon new pathological principles—a system by which the worst forms of Protruded Uteri and most functional and organic derangements are cured. The principles of Motorpathy have been thoroughly tested in a home institution, where some five thousand cases of female diseases alone have been successfully treated. Many of these were inveterate cases of from one to twenty-two years' standing; some of them accompanied with extreme urinary difficulties. Many cases of Protruded Uteri can be cured by one visit others in a few days; and the most difficult in a few weeks. To produce this almost instantaneous relief, the patient is subjected to no pain or inconvenience. No supporters, or any of the usual treatment is employed. When the organ is made to assume its proper position, the patient is immediately able to go through any ordinary exercise which she has strength to perform, without fear of displacement. Motorpathic treatment gives vitality and force to all the organs in the discharge of their proper functions, and is most effectual in restoring the constitution from the effects of self-indulgence and dissipation. It has been proven to be peculiarly adapted for the cure of Incipient Consumption, Paralysis, and the many and multifarious complaints originating in Curvature or Irritation of the Spine. Its efficacy in the relief of partial insanity and diseases of the liver is beyond a question.

Dr. HALSTED will be in Boston, at the Revere House, from the 15th to the 30th of January; in Worcester, on the 1st of February; in Springfield, at the Massachusetts Hotel, on February 2d and 3d; in Northampton, on February 6th; in Hartford, Ct., at Hartford City Hotel, on February 8th; in Meriden, on February 10th; in Chester, at Chester Hotel, on February 14th; in New Haven, at Tontine House, on February 16th; and in New York, on February 20th, at St. Nicholas Hotel, Broadway; where he will remain a few weeks. Communications addressed to him, en route, will receive prompt attention. His work on Motorpathy can be obtained of him, or sent to any address, postage free, on the receipt of ten postage stamps.

The Year 1853

Has been a year prolific in good Books. John P. Jewett & Company, Among their numerous issues, have published the following, which have met with great favor from the public, and large sales, and which should be found in every Library.

Mrs. Child's Life of Isaac C. Hopper, One of the most intensely interesting books ever published. 10,000 copies in 4 months.

THE SHADY SIDE, BY MRS. HUBBELL. A thrilling tale of the vicissitudes of a country minister's life. 7,000 copies in 3 months.

THE MYSTERIOUS PAROCHMENT, OR, SATANIC LICENSE. A powerfully written Temperance Tale. Fourth Thousand.

LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN, BY REV. RUFUS W. CLARK. First thousand sold in four days.

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THE LAST HOURS OF CHRIST, BY W. G. SCHAFFLER, Missionary at Constantinople. A religious work of rare excellence and beauty.

THE PERSIAN FLOWER, Being a Memoir of a daughter of Rev. Justin Perkins, of Persia. A sweet child.

DR. E. C. ROGERS'S GREAT WORK ON THE Philosophy of Mysterious Agents. The most learned and satisfactory explanation of the spirit rappings yet published.

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THE KEY TO UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, A new 12mo. edition just out. \$9,000 copies published of the 8th. edition.

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In press, to be issued in a few days, a thrilling work on the Catholic question, entitled, THE CONVENT AND THE MANSE, ALSO, THE DOVECOTE; OR, HEART OF THE HOMESTEAD. A genuine New England Home Story.

The Boston Almanac for 1854, AND ITS NEW COMPANION, THE LADY'S ALMANAC.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO. will publish the above beautiful and useful Annuals, the Boston Almanac, the Lady's, Dec. 1st. A work so long and favorably known as the Boston Almanac simply needs announcing to secure its sale. This number will contain fifty new and superb engravings, twenty-four of these being the new churches of Boston built since 1842, elegantly engraved, with the usual variety of other matter. THE LADY'S ALMANAC, after the elegant style of the other, is a new claimant for public favor, which we believe it will find. It will be a most useful little pocket manual for the ladies, containing a great variety of useful receipts, books of flowers, and calendar and memorandum vignettes, pages for each day and month of the year, portraits of our most distinguished female authors, hints for the toilet, numerous engravings, &c. &c.; elegantly bound in cloth, with gilt edges. Sale price is the Boston Almanac. For sale by all Booksellers.

A NEW WORK for the Public. SPIRIT INTERCOURSE, containing Incidents of Personal Experience, from notes taken while investigating the new Phenomena of Spirit Thought and Action; together with various Spirit Communications, and through himself as a medium. BY HENRY B. SNOW, late through himself as a medium. BOSTON: Cross, by Nichols & Co. New York: C. S. Francis & Co. For sale also by Partridge & Britton, New York; by Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill; and by the Author, at Harmony Hall, 103 Court st., Boston. January 13.

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A Journal containing such a mass of interesting matter, devoted to the highest happiness and interests of man, written in the clear and lively style of its practical editors, and afforded at the 'ridiculously low price' of one dollar a year, must succeed in running up its present large circulation (50,000 copies) to a much higher figure.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC QUARTERLY REVIEW. A New Professional Magazine, devoted to Medical Reform, embracing articles by the best writers, on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Surgery, Therapeutics, Midwifery, etc., Reports of Remarkable Cases in General Practice, Criticisms on the Theory and Practice of the various Opposing Systems of Medical Science, Reviews of New Publications of all Schools of Medicine, Reports of the Progress of Health Reform in all its aspects, etc., with appropriate illustrations. Each number contains from 190 to 200 octavo pages, at Two Dollars a Year.

In addition to the widely-circulated monthly journals issued by these enterprising publishers, we have the New Hydropathic Quarterly Review, edited by the most distinguished members of that school. It is filled with articles of permanent value, which ought to be read by every American.—N. Y. Tribune.

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POETRY.

For the Liberator.

OUR LOVED ONES GONE.

'Are they not all ministering spirits?' They're with us ever in the path of duty, Tolling or dark how'er the path may be...

THE ANGEL OF FORGIVENESS.

Oh, meek-eyed angel from the heaven above, Where earthly passion hath not entered in, I too thee, with thy ministries of love...

Oh, white-winged seraph! thine unclouded eyes Gaze on me from the battlements of night! I see thee lean against the sable skies...

Angel of Love! I build for thee a shrine Deep in my heart! Oh, come, and never more Hide from mine eyes these lineaments divine...

From the Christian Inquirer.

SELF-URGINGS.

O, weak and faithless! wilt thou always dream? Still watch thy wretches of slowly fading flowers Float on by one down time's receding stream...

From the Dublin University Magazine.

A MAP OF BUSY LIFE.

The stars sink one by one from sight, No trace of them we find; They vanish from the brow of night, And none is left behind...

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APPLICATIONS.

Count each affliction, whether light or grave, God's messenger sent down to thee. Do thou With courtesy receive him; rise and bow...

THE LIBERATOR.

MANCHESTER ANTI-SLAVERY UNION.

We have already given an account of a meeting held in Manchester, (Eng.) on the evening of Nov. 24th, in the Friends' Meeting House, for the purpose of embodying, as far as practicable, the anti-slavery sentiment of England in one General Union...

The rain had not prevented the attendance of the people. We had an audience of about fifteen hundred, and of the right sort. They appreciated sound anti-slavery doctrine, and manifested applause in proportion to the simplicity and strength with which it was preached.

Mr. Clegg, a gentleman who has interested himself very much about the production of cotton in Africa, was voted to the chair; and when in it, spoke of the commercial, agricultural, and missionary operations in which he had been concerned on the Western coast of Africa. He highly extolled the capacity of the negro race, and declared himself proud of his acquaintance with a black clergyman of the name of Crowther, than of his intimacy with the Lord Bishop of Manchester.

Mr. Chesson read the Constitution of the Manchester Anti-Slavery Union. The adoption of this document was moved and seconded.

Mr. Sturge being called upon, expressed his gratification with the meeting, then vindicated the course of himself and friends on the subject of differential duties, then avowed his adherence to his old opinions, but added that he regarded the question as irrevocably settled in this country, and therefore to be henceforth excluded from the field of debate. He then dwelt upon the guilty complicity of the voluntary consumers of slave-grown produce, in the system of American slavery, and urged attention to Africa and India as the proper sources of supply.

Mr. Chamerovoz followed in a hearty and true anti-slavery speech, in the course of which he said that many of the American ministers of religion were hypocrites, who ascended the pulpit with Christ on their lips, and the Devil in their hearts.

The Chairman rose, and said he must be permitted to express his regret that Mr. Chamerovoz had made such strong terms. Harsh language would not make converts to the cause, &c.

George Thompson rose to submit the second resolution. He had no desire to make a speech, but he had an earnest wish to say something that might be encouraging and sustaining to those who had that night inaugurated a new anti-slavery movement in Manchester.

Let them not be turned aside from their proposed work by the cry of 'efficiency intermeddling' in the affairs of England? What constituted the true glory of another? Her naval and military establishments? No! Her arts and her manufactures? No! Her Imperial Alliances, her commercial credit, her monetary supremacy? No! These were not her greatest glory in the eyes of those who looked at the quality of her deeds, and traced them to their motives.

The true glory of England consisted in this, that here, more than in any other realm, the genius of Christian Philanthropy had made her abode, had reared her temples, had made her disciples, and had shed her mildest and selectest beams. That in England there had appeared a Wesley and a Whitefield to preach the Gospel to the poor, a Brainerd, a Coke, a Martyn, and a Carey, to carry the same Gospel to the poor and benighted of other lands; a Howard, who had traversed seas, ranged kingdoms, and brought home, not the proud monuments of Greece and Rome, but knowledge such as only dungeons teach, and only sympathy like his could reach—a Clarkson and a Wilberforce, to devote their lives to the cause of the oppressed, and then to carry with them into the future world, not the trophies of military glory, but the broken fetters of a once enslaved race.

All who labored for the enslaved and oppressed might be sure of future, if not of present fame. There was a man that night amongst them, who had secured himself a pure and lasting fame. When the idolaters of war were forgotten, and the defenders of slavery were remembered only to be execrated, the name of Joseph Sturge would be revered and cherished, as that of a man who had been foremost among the friends of universal peace and universal freedom.

Three things were necessary to make a genuine abolitionist, and the first was a deep and inviolable conviction of the sinfulness, under all circumstances, of the act of making merchandise of man. The second was a recognition of the equality and brotherhood of the various races of mankind. The third was a spirit of pure philanthropy, which would welcome and rejoice in the cooperation of men of every creed, and every country and complexion. Mr. Thompson enlarged upon these topics, and concluded by recommending his resolution to the adoption of the meeting.

Rev. Samuel R. Ward followed in an able speech, full of humor, pathos, eloquence and point.

AN ELOQUENT TESTIMONY.

Looking over a mass of manuscripts, the other day, which had accumulated upon our hands, we found a letter from W. STICKNEY, a faithful anti-slavery minister (of the orthodox faith) at Canastota, N. Y., which, though written some time since, is as pertinent now as it was the day it was written, and well worthy of a place in our columns, being full of moral electricity.

DEAR MR. GARRISON:

Yours and all kindred journals must be content to work awhile longer in that glorious minority that constitute the elect army of God, to do battle for the right and the true, and chosen of God to accomplish the promise of a glorious future. How vast the blindness of self-styled and would-be accredited apostles of the heavenly mission, as to agencies through which, as in other ages, God is now accomplishing his purposes towards our race!

The stones which the chief priests and rulers reject have become, in the Divine choice, in more ages than one, the chief corner-stone, 'elect, precious.' It was under the grand conspiracy of corrupt priests and profligate rulers, that the Great Reformer was obliged, with the most terrible denunciations against both, to look for his allies and leaders, to a people who had neither been ruled by the religion of the one, nor corrupted by the official power and wealth of the other.

Footstool of the most disgraceful and leathome tyranny, striking down millions, endowed with glory and immortality, to the level of beasts and creeping things; while millions of God's immortal offspring are writhing in the talons, and torn by the rutilant fangs that fasten on the blood of their bodies and souls, thousands of priests in this land, no less venal and corrupt, are not content to play merely, the part of the Priest and Levite of old, passing by—but from their lofty and holiest places, from the very sanctuary of God, and as if with lips commissioned and anointed of Heaven, give their hand and seal to the damning deed, and bring the sanction of Heaven's 'Higher Law' to sanctify its perpetration, and written into virtue the most criminal guilt.

Were there ever an occasion, since the world was made, when the ministry of God was summoned to do battle for the honor of his name, and to vindicate the insulted majesty of Law—if ever there were a cause where the broad distinction was drawn between all the elements of heaven and hell, the gross, the sensual and devilish, and the pure, just, merciful and good, it was when the blasphemous attempt was made, in the U. S. Congress, to strike down the law of God, and to convert a mighty nation into a vast horde of pirates—to make them, under threatened fangs and imprisonments, the tide-waiters and wretched catchpoles of slaveholders. It was a fair issue; it could not be dodged. Whatever was sacred in truth—whatever was legitimate to the office-work of the Christian ministry—whatever good was promised in the Gospel of Christ, whether in his life or the life to come—was earnestly, imperiously demanded in defence of the law, and on the side of the slave. And yet, sir, what did the groaning, bleeding, tortured slave receive at the hands of the popular clergy? In his death-scurge, he cried for bread, and they gave him a stone. Poor Sims, when the bloody official dogs of slavery in Boston were tearing him, as fierce bloodhounds the poor helpless hare, where no help from earth came, sent round to the Boston clergy to implore if heaven might not open some door of escape, or at least assuage the bitterness of the dreadful cup, if forced to drink it. And what did the clergy do with the prayer of that poor son of sorrow? While on the cross of slavery, and the iron was entering his soul, and all the horrors of the future hell of slavery were gathered about him, and filling his spirit with their appalling darkness, they gave him over to his tormentors, and left him, bereft of hope and liberty, stifling the sympathy which ever brutes feel towards their suffering kind. How sorrowful that scene, contrasted with the glorious first of October! The moon seemed to me to ride more gloriously than she was that night, and the stars looked down with more benignant beams, as the cry went up from thousands in the street—A man is redeemed, a slave is free! Poor Jerry's prayer for help was returned neither with a scorpion nor a stone. Who best vindicated their claim to be the ministers, the disciples of Jesus, the ministers of Boston, or those of Syracuse, who first prayed, and then with their own right arms tore open the basille, and brought out the spittle? God forgive me, if my heart that night did not beat with a holy joy, as the spirits of the just were chanting the triumph. Trampling humanity in the dust, the clergy must sink into ineffable contempt and pitiable weakness. The law of God, the progress of humanity, Omnipotence, are stronger than they. They may throw themselves beneath the ear of the almighty Cause, but they cannot hinder its rolling, though they may be crushed beneath its wheels.

Yours, as ever, for the right and true, W. STICKNEY.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

Mr. C. I. H. Nichols of Brattleboro, Vt., spoke to a large audience in the Baptist Vestry, on Tuesday evening last. The room was crowded—principally by ladies. There was some curiosity mingled with the interest which drew so large a house, we suppose; but all interest in the cause was dissipated by the first tone of her voice. It was soon seen that she was a lady, and a mother, with all the graces of education and modesty, united to a clear, comprehensive intellect, which can easily grasp and discuss questions which relate to the welfare and happiness of the race. Her delivery was graceful, appropriate and earnest, yet modest. Her voice, though somewhat marred by a cold in the throat, and of considerable compass, was able to give it a most melodious tone.

Of the lecture, the most that could be said is, that the most profound and rapt attention accompanied the fair speaker for two full hours, notwithstanding some novel and startling propositions were advanced. Indeed, when she pictured forth, with striking distinctness, some of the more horrible features of the Rum Plague, most of which had fallen under her own observation, the tears of many of her listeners flowed freely. A strenuous advocate of 'Woman's Rights,' she managed with the tact which distinguishes her sex, to present some views on that subject; yet, so naturally and legitimately did they seem to flow from her ostensible subject—a Prohibitory Liquor Law: Man's need and Woman's right to it—that it would seem as though there was some necessary connection between them, and that the effect of the lecture would be greatly injured without it. And it is indeed so. Mrs. N. established indisputably the right of a stringency prohibitory liquor law, by her law, Woman was now entirely at the mercy of any drunken wretch who calls her wife—her earnings, her very clothes are his to pawn for Rum; her children wretched from her, and given to the control of a brutal, degraded father. Her defenceless position entitled her to such a law.

THE SPRINGFIELD SPIRITUALISTS.

There is a story current to the effect, that the spirit of Signor Farina had appeared in a circle of spiritualists in Springfield, and proved his identity by playing the 'Spanish Retreat' on the strings of a piano. On this particular point, we are without authentic advice, but we find the following account of the interview in the 'Spiritual Telegraph.' Some weeks since, the son of Dr. H. P. Gardner of New York, who says that the circle is held at the house of Jonathan Bangs, and is composed of the following individuals: Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Bangs and their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Elmer, Seth B. Bliss, Mr. Lord, Charles Bannan, Mrs. R. Paine, Mr. G. W. Harrison, and Mrs. A. Munn. We quote:

The circle met for the first time on Saturday evening, the 15th of October. During this sitting, every member of the circle was made sensible of the Spiritual presence through the sense of feeling, and by many short but beautiful communications and directions; but the manifestations of which it is my purpose more particularly to speak, were given at the second sitting of the circle on Saturday evening of last week, when, after arranging the circle, it was split out through the tappings, (and I will here remark that all the communications thus far given to this circle, have been given in this way) to remove the light from the room, which, being done, the attention of each person present was attracted by a sound resembling very nearly the vibrations of the strings of a harp, when acted upon by a strong current of air: this sound was heard by every person in the room, and the signal was given for the alphabet to be called, and the following commencement of a sentence (as every person in the room supposed) was spelt out: 'Far-in-a.' And then the alphabet was called through without a response, and the question was asked, 'Is 'Far-in-a,' correct?' Answer, 'Yes.' The alphabet was again called but without a response, and all wondered what it meant; indeed, no person present could understand why the Spirit communicating did not complete the sentence, when the usual signal for the alphabet was again made, and the word 'Signor' was spelt, and we found that the spirit wished to announce his name, Signor Farina, simply, instead of giving a communication, as we all had supposed.

The members of the circle were then directed to go into the parlor, where was a piano forte, and were told that our spirit-friends would endeavor to play the 'Spanish Retreat' on the strings of the harp or guitar, and one of the mediums was directed to place his hands on the case of the instrument, near, but not touching the keys, which was done, when we were delighted by the sound of heavenly music, such as I never heard before, and which language would utterly fail me to describe. A spirit-sister of one of the circle announced that she would play a march, which was done: when the Swiss song of 'Home' was performed by the same spirit, and Signor Farina, who was an Italian, and resided in this city, was heard to play the guitar, for several years, and recently deceased, (I believe in the city of New York,) favored us with two or three Italian airs, beautifully performed. Then was announced the spirit of Jesse Hutchinson, who played the 'Old Granite State.' And lastly, Mozart announced himself, and admirably sounded a part of his 'Requiem.' The musical sounds were not produced through the keys of the instrument, but by snapping or rattling the strings, appearing as those of the harp or guitar are wont. During the performance, the cover of the piano was closed, except the front portion which gives access to the keys.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN GEOLOGY.

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Your attention is drawn to this fact simply that the public may not prejudice the case, knowing that you would not wish your press to forestall public opinion, where the legal trial is near—and the able course upon both sides are too honorable men to wish for anything of the kind. As an act of justice, those papers that have copied your article should publish this.

FAIR PLAY.

An Interesting Family.—Mr. McLean, the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, states that the brig General Pierce, which sailed from Savannah, for Liberia, on the 16th ult., carried out, among other passengers, a family of thirty-eight negroes, consisting of a man and his wife, and their children and grand-children. They were liberated by Col. Montgomery Bell of Tennessee. He gave them a full outfit, and paid \$2000 for their transportation and support for six months after their arrival in the land of promise. Col. Bell has a large number more, of whom he intends to send out eighty as soon as a convenient opportunity occurs. These slaves had been employed as workmen in the extensive iron manufactures of Mr. Bell, and we have among them miners, colliers and moulterers, and are fully competent to build a furnace for making iron, and carry it on themselves. They are generally men of high moral characters, who would be an acquisition to any country. Thomas Scott, the patriarch of the family, assisted Mr. Buller, formerly the captain, who was fired from behind the cotton bales at the battle of New Orleans.

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Q. What is Geology? A. The science of breaking stones. Q. Where are its professors most numerous? A. At Blackwell's Island and Sing Sing. Q. What is a geologist's capital? A. A pocket full of rocks. Q. What is a description of stone has been most sought after? A. The Philosopher's Stone. Q. Has it ever been found? A. Very frequently. Q. Where? A. In a horn. Q. Where deposited? A. In a hat. Q. From what does it proceed? A. Quartz. Q. What is a patrifaction? A. Rather a 'hard party.' Q. Where does granite lie? A. In beds. Q. What is a stratum? A. A layer of anything. Q. Will you mention one? A. Yes; a hen. Q. Mention another. A. A ship; she 'lays to.' Q. What is a flint? A. A miser's heart. Q. Can you break it? A. Yes; certainly. Q. Will you describe how? A. Open his chest. Q. What is a chalk? A. The milk of human kindness.—Harper's Mag.

To the Publishers of the State of Maine. In your paper of Monday, there is a communication referring to a divorce case that is to be on trial at the next January term of the Supreme Court in this city.

Those who have heard the relation of the circumstances connected with this affair, from both parties, at issue, will be surprised to see all the blame cast by your correspondent upon the libellant. It may be that this trial 'is without a precedent in the history of divorces,' yet, had you known more of the facts in the case, you would not have allowed your correspondent to have cast all the blame and reproach upon the libellant. There are usually two sides to all such litigations, and it so happens in this case, that the son, who is now so ready and earnest in defence of the respondent, has manifested as much zeal and energy in the defence of the libellant, and was one of the most active agents in bringing about this lamentable case, and causing the mother to leave the family; and four of the five daughters consented to the separation.

Your attention is drawn to this fact simply that the public may not prejudice the case, knowing that you would not wish your press to forestall public opinion, where the legal trial is near—and the able course upon both sides are too honorable men to wish for anything of the kind. As an act of justice, those papers that have copied your article should publish this.

FAIR PLAY.

An Interesting Family.—Mr. McLean, the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, states that the brig General Pierce, which sailed from Savannah, for Liberia, on the 16th ult., carried out, among other passengers, a family of thirty-eight negroes, consisting of a man and his wife, and their children and grand-children. They were liberated by Col. Montgomery Bell of Tennessee. He gave them a full outfit, and paid \$2000 for their transportation and support for six months after their arrival in the land of promise. Col. Bell has a large number more, of whom he intends to send out eighty as soon as a convenient opportunity occurs. These slaves had been employed as workmen in the extensive iron manufactures of Mr. Bell, and we have among them miners, colliers and moulterers, and are fully competent to build a furnace for making iron, and carry it on themselves. They are generally men of high moral characters, who would be an acquisition to any country. Thomas Scott, the patriarch of the family, assisted Mr. Buller, formerly the captain, who was fired from behind the cotton bales at the battle of New Orleans.

Speed of Ocean Steamers.—From a recapitulation of the trips of the Collins and Cunard lines of Liverpool, it appears that during the last year, it appears that the average time of the Collins line in their Westward passage was 11 days, 18 hours and 32 minutes; average time of the Cunard line, 12 days 16 hours and 11 minutes—in favor of the Collins line on each passage, 21 hours 28 minutes. Average time of Eastern passage, Collins line, 11 days, 39 minutes; Cunard line, 10 days, 22 hours, 46 minutes—in favor of the Cunard line on each passage, 1 hour 43 minutes.

The quickest passage this year was that of the Arabia's August trip from Liverpool, which she accomplished in nine days, seventeen hours and fifty-five minutes.

Novel Theory.—A book has been published in England by Dr. Stowell, in which he undertakes to prove that 'the forbidden fruit' was the tobacco plant!

The Scarcity of Silver.—There is now no longer any necessity for a scarcity of silver coin. The Philadelphia Bulletin says there is now, and has been for some time, lying in the Mint in this city, over one million of dollars in silver coin ready to be furnished to any applicants in exchange for gold.

Mr. Marsh, of Litchfield, has on his premises an apple tree which measures fourteen feet in circumference, and yielded twenty bushels of good fruit the past season. It had yielded previously to 1855, about 100 bushels a year. It was carried to Litchfield from Hartford by the first settlers of the former town, and has borne delicious fruit for 150 years.

Fatal Explosion. A despatch from Charleston, (S. C.) dated Dec. 22d, says: The steamer Marlborough, when on the point of starting, at 8 o'clock this morning, for Clew and other landings on the Pelee River, with an assorted cargo, exploded her boiler, instantly killing the captain, W. M. Smallwood, and Mr. Buller, formerly the captain of the bark Saranak; the chief engineer, Warren Stone, and it is said, 12 out of the 15 hands on board.

Punch says he once saw a father knock down his boy, and thought it was the most striking picture of 'sun-down' he ever beheld.

Hudson, the British 'Railway King,' is said to be worth £260,000, after all the changes of fortune to which he has been subject.

The price asked for Mount Vernon, the mansion