

WENDELL PHILLIPS—IN THE GOSPEL MINISTRY!!!

STONEMAN, Jan. 8, 1855. DEAR GARRISON: Of what value to man is American Christianity? It is an enthusiastic love for the Bible, the Church, the Sabbath, and other religious institutions...

When I first read this, I could scarcely think the writer did not intend to perpetrate a pleasant joke, or to do it in a spirit of satire and absurdity...

When I would admit that man is made in the image of God, but little lower than the angels, and crowned with glory and honor; he would tell you, as a dogma, that Christ died for man, not for the Bible, the Church, the Sabbath...

Wendell Phillips as a Christian minister! as this Mr. W. and the church and clergy generally understand it! God save him from such a fall! The idea is ridiculous!

Wendell Phillips shows by his life that he worships God in his own way—in the Bible, the Church, the Sabbath, religious institutions, nor in the Constitution, nor in the Union...

Abolitionists are accused of disrespect for the Bible, the Church, the Sabbath, &c. It may be true, in a literal sense, for they regard them (at least, I hope they do) as incidents to man—contrivances of human ingenuity for human convenience...

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announced with an enthusiastic love for the Bible, the Church, the Sabbath, the ministry, and other religious institutions; or he, whose bosom swells with self-getting love for man, and an unquenchable zeal, and a calm, determined, martyr resolution to rescue him from the decorations and miseries of slavery and war?

Who, then, is the minister of Jesus? He who feels as Jesus felt, who speaks as he spoke, and acts as he acted. Down with all institutions, in Church and State, which cannot exist without crushing, enslaving and killing men!

HENRY C. WRIGHT. NO SECTIONAL SLAVERY. GREENWICH, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1854. MY DEAR MR. GARRISON: I rejoice that you have taken in hand the position of Sumner, Chase, Hale, and others, when they declare that the panacea for all the evils brought on the land by slavery and the Slave Power is that the Government should return to the policy adopted by its framers of our Constitution—a policy adopted and carried out by a nation of slaveholders...

Mr. Douglass surely will not pretend, that while he was laboring in the Anti-Slavery cause, under the auspices of the American Anti-Slavery Society, he ever denounced true Christianity; for, if he did, how came he, at that very time, to say that he loved it? Then, what did he hold up to ridicule? A spurious, hypocritical Christianity, that had none of the love of man in it, that withheld the Bible from the heathen at home, and that trafficked in human flesh...

LECTURE OF ANTOINETTE L. BROWN. PROVIDENCE, Jan. 4, 1855. FRIEND GARRISON: The sixth lecture of our course was delivered last evening, by ANTOINETTE L. BROWN. Subject: Slavery—its influence on woman, and her duties in relation to it. The large Railroad Hall was about full. I think it was the most interesting looking audience I ever saw convened in our city. The lecture was well delivered, and was well received. Such was the intense desire to catch every word of it, as it fell from the speaker's lips, that the utmost silence was preserved during the whole hour and a half which it occupied, except occasionally some slight applause. The lecturer is evidently one of the many favorites of the people of Providence. Her simplicity of manners and modest deportment, her gentleness of speech—to which may be added her sound words of truth and soberness, plainly spoken—make her an able advocate for down-trodden humanity. Where is the father or mother who would not be proud of such a daughter, or brother that would not feel it an honor to have such a sister? And this inquiry might be extended much further. Thanks to the God of heaven that woman is coming forward to the help of the Lord against the tyrant flesh-monger and his abettors! May the number multiply and increase and fill the earth! Man cannot do the work alone. Woman must help to break the slave's chains. A.

BUTMAN AGAIN IN TROUBLE. 'The way of the transgressor is hard.' Asa O. Butman, the miscreant who was concerned in the capture of poor Sims and the unhappy and doomed Burns, seems likely to realize the truth of the proverb. The Evening Telegraph of Wednesday says:—Yesterday morning, upon entering the capitol, many of the members of the Legislature were indignant at finding on duty at the foot of the stairs leading to the assembly chamber, where he had been placed to keep the public generally from filling the House in their eagerness to hear the Governor's inaugural, the notorious Asa O. Butman, so infamously known for his ready service in the slave's cause of Boston. The information that that man was thus employed soon rapidly spread among the members, and was the cause of considerable feeling. Some were for removing him forthwith by a personal demonstration, while others surrounded the Sergeant-at-Arms, entreating him to dismiss him at once. Others threatened to bring the insult to the attention of the House the moment it was called to order. One individual even drew up the following order, with the intent of presenting it as soon as the Speaker assumed the chair:—

Whereas, it appears that one Asa O. Butman is in attendance this day, within the building, as an officer on duty; and whereas said Butman is deservedly excommunicated in this community for his participation in the robbery into slavery of Thomas Sims and Anthony Burns, therefore, Ordered, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be requested forthwith to dismiss said Butman from the service of the State, so far as his authority extends.

Before the order could be presented, however, the Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Stevens, had taken the initiative, and issued directions that the services of the petitioner was no longer needed in that vicinity; and his absence being noted, the order was not introduced.

A WORD ABOUT THE TRACTS. Numerous calls reach us, from various parts of the country, for the anti-slavery tracts for gratuitous distribution. Thus far four tracts have been stereotyped, and a large edition of each has been printed. This is now exhausted, and a second will soon be ready. With regard to the distribution of the tracts, it is evidently desirable to choose the least expensive manner. Therefore we would suggest to our distant friends that they should, whenever possible, send to the anti-slavery office (in Boston, New York or Philadelphia) by friends visiting these cities, for such tracts as they want, and thus avoid the cost attending other methods of transmission. It would absorb too much of the funds contributed for the publication of the tracts, were we to undertake to pay the cost, whether of postage or other carriage, of sending them to numerous and remote localities. But where no other convenient way offers, let our friends make known their wants by letter; and we will receive as early attention as circumstances allow. At Philadelphia, address J. MILLER McKIM, 31 North Fifth Street; at New York, STEPHEN H. GAY, 138 Nassau Street; at Boston, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill.

A CHANGE OF HEART? (2)

New York, Jan. 7, 1855. To the Editor of the Liberator: DEAR SIR—Sometime in April, 1853, FREDERICK DOUGLASS delivered a speech in Ohio, the closing part of which was reported in a Cincinnati paper as follows:— 'Thirteen years ago, he had left the Methodist church to follow the Anti-Slavery Society. Previous to that time, he had thought that, when the world was regenerated, it would be all Stone and Abby Kelley, he had left it. He thought he had discovered the rottenness and hypocrisy, and he began to denounce it, and hold it up to ridicule. People were amused, and he was fattered, and by degrees forgot God, (!) and neglected to pray. (!) But it was not till after he had learned again to look to the source of all light, that the longing of his spirit had been satisfied. In this great work, on God's arm let us lean, and to Him let us give all the glory.'

It is quite apparent from the above, that Mr. Douglass means to be understood that he has returned to a Church, or re-embraced a religion which he once denounced. So the Cincinnati Herald understands him; for, in commenting on this same paragraph, it speaks of his having left his 'infidel' friends, and returned to his Heavenly Father, and found peace. Now let us turn to a speech delivered by Mr. Douglass at Syracuse, in 1847, and see what kind of religion it was that he denounced, and held up to ridicule:—

'Do not misunderstand my railing—do not class me with those who despise religion. I do not identify me with the infidel. I love the religion of Christianity—which cometh from heaven—which is pure, peaceable, gentle, easy to be entreated, full of good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy. I love that religion which sends its votaries to bind up the wounds of those who have fallen among thieves. By all the love I bear to such a Christianity as this, I hate that of the priest and Levite, that with long-faced Phariseism goes up to Jerusalem to worship, and leaves the oppressed and wounded to die. I despise that religion that can carry Bibles to the heathen on the other side of this wide world, and withhold them from the heathen on this side—which can talk about human rights yonder, and traffic in human flesh here. I love that which makes its votaries do unto others as they would that others should do to them. I hope to see a revival of it—thank God, it is revived! I see revivals of it in the absence of the other sort of revivals. I believe it to be confessed now, that there has not been a sensible man converted, after the old sort, in the last five years. LaRoy Sanderland has explained all the way, so that Knapp and others, who have converted men after that sort, have failed.'

There is another religion. It is that which takes off the fetters, instead of binding them on—that breaks every yoke—that lifts up the bowed down. The anti-slavery platform is based on this kind of religion. It spreads its table to the lame, the halt, and the blind. It goes down after a long-neglected lowest link in humanity's chain, until it finds the degraded form in the most abject condition. This is anti-slavery—this is Christianity. It is reviving gloriously among the various denunciations. It is threatening to supersede those old forms of religion, having all of the love of God, and none of man in it. (Applause.)

Mr. Douglass surely will not pretend, that while he was laboring in the Anti-Slavery cause, under the auspices of the American Anti-Slavery Society, he ever denounced true Christianity; for, if he did, how came he, at that very time, to say that he loved it? Then, what did he hold up to ridicule? A spurious, hypocritical Christianity, that had none of the love of man in it, that withheld the Bible from the heathen at home, and that trafficked in human flesh...

ANOTHER SLAVE CASE IN BOSTON. We stop the press to announce that a warrant was issued this forenoon by CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY, of this city, U. S. Slave Law Commissioner, for the arrest of a colored man named John Jackson, of late residing in this city, as a fugitive from 'service and labor' in Virginia. Jackson has been employed on a coasting vessel from this port.

Although every preparation had been made for the capture of Jackson, it gives us pleasure to state that, thanks to the efforts of the Vigilance Committee, he has been able to elude the hands of the wicked slave-law. He is now rapidly on his way to a land where the wicked cease from troubling him, and he is at rest.

PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL. Massachusetts should no longer be made the hunting-ground for human game!—Telegraph, 10th.

Five Negroes Burned to Death.—Five little negroes, belonging to the Editor of this paper, were burned in the kitchen on his plantation, in Richmond County, on Thursday evening of last week; and the occasion was a sad one. I think we have never before seen so many children under five years of age in the house. The smoke was soon discovered; but before the relief could be brought, the roof of the house fell in, consuming five of the children! The eldest had made his escape.

It is hoped that the use of salami may be a caution to those who are in the employment of others when they think of disobeying the instructions given them.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR IN LEOMINSTER.

The third Annual Anti-Slavery Fair of Worcester North will be opened at Tilton Hall, Leominster House, on Wednesday, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and will continue through Thursday and Friday.

A great variety of rich and valuable foreign and domestic articles from the Boston Bazaar will be offered for sale. We cordially invite the active cooperation of every friend of the cause in Leominster and vicinity. Friends can do the cause no better service than by contributing Refreshments. Bread, Butter, Milk, cooked Meats, Pies and Cakes are particularly desirable.

Vocal and instrumental music will be discouraged each evening. We confidently trust we shall be encouraged and cheered by the presence of all. Articles of refreshments may be sent to the Hall on the morning of the 10th, or previously to either of the undersigned Committee:—

Frances H. Drake, Catharine A. Whitney, Lydia L. Walker, Hannah C. Field, Catharine C. Lane, Leominster; Dorcas Weld, Elvira Kimball, Margaret P. Snow, Emily J. Weld, Louisa Jocelyn, Fitchburg; Caroline A. Cushing, Rebecca W. Reynolds, Lavinia Arcobrombe, Leominster; Sarah Perkins, Anna R. Gerrish, Mrs. Spooner, Shirley; Mary E. Thompson, Elizabeth Nash, Abby Hussey, Lancaster; Maria G. Phillips, Clinton; Sarah Allen, Catharine Goodnow, Sarah E. Stuart, Sterling; Sarah Mirick, Elizabeth Howe, Princeton; Lucretia Miles, Mrs. Bigelow, Westminister; Catharine S. Brown, Caroline Watt, Hubbardston; Sarah Lawrence, Martha Barker, Gardner.

THE LITTLE PILGRIM.—Edited by Grace Greenwood, and devoted to the instruction of children, both big and little—commences the second volume with January. The best talent of the country is freely contributed to aid the accomplished editress; among which may be mentioned the names of Mrs. Sigourney, Mary Howitt, Mrs. Frances D. Gage, Miss Pardee, Longfellow, Bayard Taylor, and others. Each number is illustrated with engravings by some of the best artists in the country. The terms are 50 cents per year for single copies. Address Leander K. Lippincott, 66 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

THE BOSTON ALMANAC, for 1855, by Damprell & Moore and George Colledge, is published by J. P. Jewett & Co., and for sale by booksellers generally. It contains a new map of Boston, with many other interesting features, and among the public buildings are sketches of the two new Normal School Houses.

Gov. Grimes, of Iowa, who maintains slavery to be a local institution, and that Congress has no power to protect or establish it, declares, in his message to the legislature, that 'slavery has been legalized into the Territories, and that it now devolves upon the free people of the North to prevent its further extension. It becomes the State of Iowa, says the message, 'the only free child of the Missouri Compromise, to let the world know that she values the blessings that Compromise has secured to her, and that she will never consent to become a party to the nationalization of slavery.'

THE ATTEMPT to punish Theodore Parker for words spoken in defence of human liberty in Faneuil Hall, has already had the effect which I predicted in a previous number. I am told that since his arrest, his invitations to lecture have been multiplied to a degree far beyond his power of meeting them. Every Thursday night the Tremont Temple is not only crowded, but packed with people, to listen to the course of anti-slavery lectures now going on in this city. We have only attended one, that of Wendell Phillips, on last Thursday evening. It was of course an able address, but specially remarkable for its great plainness. It was in the highest degree intelligible, and as some one remarked, 'an eminently perpendicular affair.' As Boileau says, 'He calls a cat a cat,' and every body is named, Quaker fashion, by his proper name. Yet, although highly personal, it was by no means coarse. And, if Judge Curtis, Edward Everett, or Edward Lord had been there, they might have been like the man who had his head broken by the villain who had left. Mrs. S. is still living. The outrage created great horror and excitement. The murderer or murderers have not been taken.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 5.—Death of Hon. Ira Bellows.—Hon. Ira Bellows, of Pittsford, who has held many posts of honor in this State, died this evening while waiting for the cars to convey him home.

Mortality of 1854.—The Philadelphia Reporter gives a table, prepared from the weekly reports of the deaths during the year 1854, in the chief cities of the East, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, New York, 28,468; Baltimore, 5,738; Boston, 4,418.

Consolidation.—The cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg and the township of Brunswick, all on Long Island, have within a few days past been consolidated into one city by the name of Brooklyn, and possessing a population of two hundred thousand; the new city is now the third city of the Union in point of size.

Present to James Gordon Bennett.—The merchants and mechanics of New York have presented to James Gordon Bennett, the editor of the New York Herald, a magnificent service of silver plate, 'as a testimonial to the editor of the truly national newspaper of the American Republic; the firm and unwavering supporter of the Constitution; the opponent of the spoils system of government; the ready and effective advocate of the rights of the people.' The service consists of a silver salver, a pair of silver pitchers, coffee urn, creamer, tea pot, hot milk and cold water pitchers, sugar bowl and soap basin; and the set, which was manufactured by Ball, Black & Co., cost about \$1500. The box containing the gift was taken into the St. Nicholas Hotel, where Mr. Bennett boards; neither he nor the landlord dared open it, fearing it to be an 'infernal machine' of some nature.

Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania.—The Governor's Message has been sent to the Legislature. It shows the aggregate receipts of the State for the year to have been \$5,666,000; expenditures \$5,425,000; leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$1,241,000. The receipts of the public works show an excess over expenses of \$736,000. The statistics show an expenditure during his term of office for the rent of docks of over \$300,000, yet the bonded debt has been reduced a quarter of a million. He alludes to the vote given by the people in relation to prohibition, and remarks that though the vote shows the people to be averse to the measure proposed, it gives no reason for supposing them opposed to a reformation. He recommends a revision of the Licence Laws. The rest of the message is on the usual local topics.

The hiring of negroes for the year is nearly, if not quite over, and a comparison of the present prices with those of the past year, shows that, considering the tightness of the times, the decline in the price paid is by no means as great as was expected. Good hands have been brought from \$150 to \$225 per annum, and house servants, cooks, &c., from \$75 to \$100 and upwards. Small boys have hired for \$8 per month. A number of negroes have been sold at tolerably fair prices.—Wilmington (N. C.) Herald.

According to a private telegraphic despatch, the Russians lost in a hurricane, thirty-five or forty vessels, traders, on the northern coast of the Sea of Azoff. It is rather less problematical that, in the awful storm of the 14th, on the Crimea, fifty or sixty English and French transports perished, and several of the noblest ships of war were wrecked or disabled; the moribund ships of more than a thousand of the crews and passengers, and the destruction of property altogether at a million sterling.

The Crimes and Casualties of the past Year.—We find in our exchanged tabular statements of the crimes and casualties in the United States during the year which has just closed. The footings-up are as follows:—The total amount of property destroyed by fire is estimated, in round numbers, at twenty-five millions of dollars. The number of persons whose lives have been sacrificed by burning buildings is put down at one hundred and seventy-one. There have been one hundred and ninety-three railroad accidents, killing one hundred and eighty-eight persons, and wounding five hundred and eighty-two persons. There have also been forty-eight steamboat accidents, killing five hundred and eighty-seven persons, and wounding two hundred and twenty-five.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE. THE CANADA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY have opened an office, No. 55 King street, west end of Bay street, north side of the street, first flat up stairs, where all other agents having business with the Society, or the Rev. J. B. Smith, are requested to call. Office hours: from 9 till 1, and from 3 till 6 o'clock. Rev. J. B. Smith, Agent. Toronto, Jan. 3, 1855.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings in Leominster, on Sunday next, Jan. 14. Subject: Home and its influence; and in the evening—Slavery, and its bearings on the Domestic Relations of slaves and slaveholders.

AN OWNER IS WANTED for a pair of gold sleeve-buttons, apparently of gentlemen's wear, which were found in the hall of the Anti-Slavery Bazaar in Winter street. Application may be made to Mr. MAY, at 21 Cornhill.

WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings in Plymouth County, as follows:—Hanson, (County Meeting), Sunday, Jan. 14. Pembroke, Tuesday, " 17. North Bridgewater, Wednesday, " 18. Bridgewater, Thursday, " 18. Kingston, Friday, " 19. Plymouth, Saturday, " 21.

JOHN C. CLUER, of Boston, will lecture, by invitation, in the old School-house in FELTONVILLE, on Sunday next, Jan. 14, morning, afternoon, and evening, at the usual time for religious services, on Slavery and other kindred reforms.

THE EMPIRE. A FIRST-CLASS BRITISH JOURNAL, edited by GEORGE THOMPSON, M. P. This English Newspaper is peculiarly suited to such American readers as desire to become familiar with the politics and the institutions of England, and policy of the European continent generally. It will be a faithful exponent of popular progress, and the chronicler of all the important reformatory movements of the age. Constant and ample notice will be taken of the state of the Anti-Slavery question on both sides of the Atlantic. The following extract from the Editorial Address embraces the fundamental principles of the Empire:— 'What I have been, during the whole course of my public life, that I shall steadfastly remain—the ardent advocate of the moral independence of the people of the world; of the absolute and perfect equality of all religious sects—of the largest practicable increase of the independent political power of the people—of justice to our colonies, and especially to the conquered subjects of our vast Indian Empire;—of the crisis of the moral independence of this nation in favor of the moral independence of the nations of the world; and of the universal extinction of slavery and the slave trade; and, finally, of the Christian principles of peace—especially the substitution of pacific arbitration, in all international disputes, for the present senseless and bloody appeal to the sword;—and the gradual overthrow of the gigantic military institutionalism of Europe, which menace the tranquillity of the world, are the strongest bulwarks of despotism, and the most formidable obstacles to the advancement of civilization, and the triumph of pure and undefiled religion.'

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes J. H. Farnsworth, Esq., Dana, Mass., \$5 00; Wm. O. Haskell, Boston, 1 00; Jonathan Mosher, New Bedford, 1 00; Samuel Waterhouse, " 1 00; Samuel Barrett, Concord, " 2 00; Willard Comy, E. Foxboro', " (additional), 1 00; Chester Nash, Troy, Ohio, 8 00; Proceeds of Wendell Phillips's Lecture at Cincinnati, Ohio, 25 00; George Walker, Hamilton, Canada West, 5 00; James Walter and wife, Peacode, R. I., 8 00; Proceeds of Wendell Phillips's Lectures at Syracuse, N. Y., 26 00; Moses B. Harrington, Piermont, N. Y., 0 72; James Plumer, Pleasanton, " 1 00; Walter Martin, Brady, Michigan, " 1 00; Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Salem, Mass., 5 00; Mrs. L. D. Bertley, Leicester, " 1 00; F. H. Morrill, Lawrence, " 0 50; Wm. Pope, Dorchester, " 5 00.

Francis Jackson, Treasurer. [Two errors occurred in last week's list of contributions: Worcester Co. (North) A. S. Society should have been put down at \$30 instead of \$1; Ebenezer and Clarissa Hubbard should be 'Hubard.']

Notices of Meetings, &c.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY. A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held at HANSON, in the Universalist Church, on Sunday, Jan. 14. Wm. Wells Brown, N. Y., and H. W. Wright, will attend. It is highly desirable and useful that all the friends of freedom in the county should be present or be represented. BOURNE SPOONER, President. SAMUEL DYER, Secretary.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER and ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, Agents of the Mass. A. S. Society, are expected to hold a meeting in FALL RIVER, on Sunday, Jan. 14.

RHODE ISLAND STATE CONVENTION. A State Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in the city of PROVIDENCE, on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 11 and 12. WM. LEVY GARRISON, WM. WELLS BROWN, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, and ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, will be present.

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WHAT NEXT?

At this time, when Southern politicians are beginning to maintain the justice and morality of CHATTEL SLAVERY, and to consider WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and other early patriots as having been needlessly conscientious; when the first principles of the Declaration of Independence are scouted on the floor of Congress, it becomes important to have reliable information as to the practical workings of a system that threatens to overshadow this continent.

Whoever wishes to know SOUTHERN LIFE AS IT IS, both in the cabin and the parlor, and to trace the effects of negro slavery upon the character and manners of both classes, will not fail to read IDA MAY, wherein the authoress testifies of that she has seen. FREEDOM OF THE NORTH read, and let your children read the story! Teach the coming generation not to view with indifference the extension of the system which (in the language of the authoress) 'like for master and servant, poisons the springs of life, subverts the noblest instincts of humanity, and even in the most favorable circumstances, entails an amount of moral and physical injury to which no language can do justice.'

