

REPLY TO RICHARD D. WEBB.

Mr. Garrison: In the Liberator of Jan. 5th, I find a somewhat long letter from the slave's good friend, RICHARD D. Webb, of Dublin. It is principally in answer to an article of mine upon 'British Crime and Oppression,' and I am glad to see that the columns of your paper are mainly devoted to the cause of the American chattel slave, and that you do not wish to prolong a discussion of this or any other question; but I ask now a reasonable space for a few remarks in reply to friend Webb.

an honest man for his bread. No millionaire should fill his coffers with gold which is as much soiled with the blood of the half-starved operative as is the gold of the American slaveholder with the blood of the chattel slave! The workhouses should soon become the mass of the masses would soon be at work upon their own land, and poverty would be hardly known; the jails would be nearly empty, for the temptations to crime would soon cease. Emigration to America and other countries would go on healthily as the population increased beyond the ability of the domain to support all, and they who came to fill up vast prairies would not bring with them, as now, the harrowing thoughts how the men and dear at home starved and suffered; no army could then be raised to redden the Russian soil with English blood, and make the friends of the people darker than they already are, for the people would have better business than that of human butchery; and bold words and bolder action can win all this for the English people. Again and again has the government retreated before the stern demands of the masses, and the Parliament shiver when they find their measures cannot check the determined friends of reform. Difficulties there doubtless are, and great ones. The struggle can scarcely be a fiercer one than we have had here for personal freedom and the rights of the slave; but our motto has been, 'That which is Right is Practicable!' and every day proves us to be true to the motto.

Mr. Webb says that the laws of entail are, he hopes, to be changed some time or other. Now, to say nothing of the exceeding improbability that British Aristocracy will ever give up the power of perpetuating itself and its privileges; how, I ask, are the impoverished masses of England to purchase the lands, should they ever come to market?

Here in America, with an almost boundless domain, where there is no law of entail, the heartless speculator has monopolized millions of acres of the best land; and so outrageous has this become, that large and increasing parties of Land Reformers have been formed to check this evil. If the poor man here cannot cope with the speculator, how small is his chance in England to purchase and hold lands, even if the English laws of entail should ever be abolished? In truth, it is of little use to seek to ameliorate the condition of the English masses as to try to ameliorate the condition of the American slave; a radical change is needed, which shall go to the root of the matter; and this must be had, at every cost. The cry of anarchy should not frighten, for that must be most dreadful anarchy which can equal the present frightful reality! Had the abolitionists heeded the predictions of anarchy which met them on every side, the slave today would have been in a most hopeless condition. There need be no anarchy; there is always vastly more love of order and right in the people than in their oppressors.

Mr. Webb says I send them to the Dictionary for the definition of Slavery. I did so because it was convenient; but I might have quoted the eternal logic which stands behind the definition. He says because he is dependent upon Mr. Garrison for THE LIBERATOR, therefore he is, by my definition, Mr. Garrison's thrall. This is quibbling. The definition which I gave had, in the nature of the case, no reference to the interchange of kindness, or courtesy, or values between man and man. But is the operative in the English factory, who toils for a pittance that scarcely sustains life, who lives in darkness, with hunger, and cold, and nakedness, and who must live or die, a free man? Is the English laborer who stands like a beast for hire at the cross on market days; who does not and cannot on enough land to make him a grave; who labors on almost without hope; who sows and reaps the fields of a master; who humbly begs from village to village for employment; who lives through life utterly dependent on others for that labor which brings him bread, a free man? Here in America we have seen the sons of the patriots of the Revolution glad to obtain the 'secret ballot law,' and in the sight of Banker Hill, creeping to the polls with their ballot in a secret envelope!—and the reason published to the world for this was, that the laborers of Massachusetts were so dependent upon their employers, that they dared not vote openly, for fear of being turned out of employment by their masters, and their families, in consequence, left to suffer. And are we in Massachusetts so poor and dependent, and at the same time free men? Were the laborers of New England truly free, they had long ago wrung the neck of slavery!

With regard to the number who perished of famine in Ireland, I gave what is the common report; and Joseph Barker, whose opportunity of ascertaining facts is certainly very good, says that 'within the last ten years, two millions in Great Britain and Ireland have starved to death.' Mr. Webb himself admits, that 'great numbers perished of fever and other diseases, the result of bad and insufficient food.' What must be the tyranny and the monopoly of the means of life, out of which such horrors as these above named result! These comments, the lesser and the greater, need no comment from me. In our experience of American slavery, we have always found the statements of suffering to fall far short of the awful reality, and it is probable that the same is true of English and Irish want and wretchedness.

Mr. Webb speaks of the severe assaults of Joseph Barker upon the British Government. This is true. Mr. Barker does not seek to pare the talons, or file down the teeth of Oppression, but, like a strong and true man, he grapples the monster by the throat! I am not at all surprised at the shortness of Mr. Barker's imprisonment. The Government which Mr. Webb thinks so humane and merciful to Mr. Barker, knew well that Joseph Barker in the dungeon was more dangerous than Joseph Barker out! For similar reasons, it did not dare to build a gibbet for Smith O'Brien and T. F. Meagher. (If they had hanged Mitchell, however, they would have rid the world of a monster.)

Mr. Webb thinks that if I had the landed property of Great Britain given me to distribute among the people, I should make a queer mess of it. I do not doubt it would look queerly to the eyes of the English people, for I would give back the lands to the mass of the people. No haughty lordling should build his palace with the half-paid toil of the artisan, or ride a score or two of miles in a straight line upon 'his estate,' or fence 'thousands of acres of that small domain for his park and pleasure-grounds, while thousands of homeless wanderers shivered and starved upon the highway, or hid down in the ditches to die. The lord should have some good land, his past sins against the people should be forgiven, and he should work like

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MEETING OF THE N. E. NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the New England Non-Resistance Society will be held in Worcester, Mass. (probably in Brinley Hall) Saturday and Sunday, March 6th and 7th; commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, and ending on Sunday evening. The session of Saturday afternoon will be devoted to preliminary business and the choice of Officers. On Saturday evening, an address on the general subject of Christian Non-Resistance will be delivered by Adin Ballou. On Sunday forenoon, afternoon, and evening, there will be addresses, discussions, exhortations, and remarks, accompanied by singing, and such other devotional exercises as persons in attendance may feel it a privilege to offer.

ANOTHER SLAVE CASE IN BOSTON!

Jackson, the alleged fugitive, came to Boston some six or eight weeks since. Prior to that time, he was employed on a coasting vessel running between Virginia and Georgia, commanded by a Capt. Fox. Fox is in a small size, with dark hair and beard, wearing also a moustache. On Tuesday evening, he was returning homeward from his work, he was accosted by a white man, who, from the description given, answers very well for a noted slave-catcher of the city, and asked if his name was not Jackson. He replied that it was none of his business what his name was. The interrogator then asked Jackson where he lived, to which he answered 'I live in the city.' The parties then separated. Yesterday morning, early at six o'clock, the interrogator, answering in appearance to the same slave-catcher, was found at the Cambridge bridge, anxiously awaiting entrance into the city of some one whom he doubted he remained there till somewhat late in the forenoon, the man he was looking for did not appear in that direction. A posse of officers, in company with the person recognized as Capt. Fox, went to a hair-dressing saloon, about noon, at the North end, where it was thought Jackson might be, and represented that they had papers for him. The proprietor, however, was in a state of happy ignorance.

A Sad Calamity.

The residence of Mr. John Appleton Haven at Fort Washington, ten miles from the New York City Hall, known as 'Walden,' was totally destroyed by fire at four o'clock on Saturday morning, and three of his daughters, Mary, Sarah, and Grace, lost their lives. The entire family had, in the first instance, escaped from the house before the flames had apparently made much headway. Unfortunately, one of the young ladies thought she would have time to procure some clothing, and running into the house for that purpose, was followed by the flames. The bodies of two of the sisters, Mary and Grace, were taken out immediately afterwards; and, although medical attendance was promptly procured, it was impossible to re-animate them. They were suffocated. Sarah, the other sister, was burned in the ruins. The house was a very large building, and the loss was \$30,000. The fire is supposed to have been caught from the overheating of the registers, or through the carelessness of the domestics.

Petitions have been presented to the Legislature of Delaware.

asking that body to alter the law as to allow of the admission of industrious and well-behaved free colored persons from other States to come into that State for lawful purposes, on the permit of any judge, or the Chancellor of the State, and to extend the period of absence, whereby free colored persons going beyond the limits of the State are deprived of their residence.

Mrs. Addison, the celebrated physician,

lectured to a crowded house on the 4th inst. She is decidedly a grand speaker, and her lecture would do credit to the most eloquent lecturer of the age. The subject was full of meaning, and one that will long be remembered.—Providence Freeman.

Accident.—Mr. Stephen Nye, of Sandwich,

baggage-master on the Cape Cod railroad, was so severely crushed on Friday afternoon between a freight car and a locomotive, which he was shaking together, at Middletown, that his recovery is doubtful.

Capt. Ethan A. Allen, the last surviving son of Gen. Ethan Allen, of the American revolution,

died at his residence in Norfolk county, Virginia, on the 6th inst. in the 77th year of his age. He was born in Vermont, graduated at West Point, entered the U. S. Army in 1804, and left it when the army was reduced in 1821.

New York, Jan. 13.—The Tribune learns by

despatches from Washington, that the Government has received intelligence from the U. S. Consul at Havre, of the death of the Hon. John Y. Mason, U. S. Minister to France.

Sad Accident.—Daniel Tracey, well known

as a book-keeper at the Buckeye House, fell into a large vat at Erich's soap and candle factory, night before last, and was so dreadfully scalded that he died after eight hours of intense suffering. He deceased was 68 years of age.—Columbus (O.) Jour., Sat.

Irish Military Companies Disbanded.—Governor

Gardner, of Massachusetts, has ordered the disbandment of seven military companies, composed of persons of foreign birth.

Mortality in Chicago.—The total number of

deaths in Chicago last year, was 3,827, of which 1,484 were from cholera.

No country, except France, outside of

Italy, sent a larger number of prelates to the late Feast of the Immaculate Conception at Rome, than the United States. France sent eleven, the United States six, England six, and Ireland six. The other States were represented by a smaller number of prelates.

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.

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POETRY.

From the Albany Atlas, Dec. 27. 'BORROBOOLA GHA.' A stranger preached last Sunday, And crowds of people came, To hear a two-hour sermon With a barbarous-sounding name; 'Twas all about some heathens, Thousands of miles afar, Who live in a land of darkness, Called 'Borroboola Gha.'

THE LIBERATOR.

ANTI-SLAVERY PREACHING ON SUNDAYS. Just as we seemed about to have a cordial union with British Abolitionists, without respect to religious creeds, it is painful to see a controversy springing up on the old question which Christ put to the Scribes and Pharisees, 'whether it is lawful to do good on the Sabbath Day.'

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF SOUTHERN A-TROUGIES AND HORRORS.

'A South-Side View' for the contemplation of the Rev. NICHOLAS ADAMS, D. D. of Boston. Further Outrages.—A Woman and Three Men Wounded.—We regret to state that the outrages which have disgraced our city for the last week, and which we had hoped were forever at an end, were renewed last night under circumstances of still greater atrocity.

TRAGEDY AT JACKSON, MISS.

A very serious tragedy was enacted in Jackson, Miss., on Thursday, the 23d. There was some difficulty between Mr. Shackelford and Mr. Flanagan, which Mr. Smith Taylor, as a mediator, stepped in and endeavored to adjust. When Mr. Taylor, who was unarmed, proposed a mediation, Mr. Shackelford drew a pistol and shot him in the forehead, killing him instantly. It is supposed that Taylor will recover.—Louisville Journal.

DESPERATE AFFRAY IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.

We learn from the Fort Smith Herald of the 14th, that a desperate affray occurred on the previous Saturday at the Salisburian, in the Cherokee Nation, between James Starr and William Daniels on one side, and another man named Sam on the other. The affair was about a horse race, when James Daniels drew a revolver and shot Josiah Starr in the abdomen, and then shot Sam. The two wounded men then attacked their assailant and his brother William, wounding the latter severely. James Daniels fled, but was pursued by a crowd of bystanders and killed. The affair was not closed in a few hours, but it is thought that William Daniels and a young man named Cady, who was wounded with a knife in the affray, would recover.

TEMPERANCE.

THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IN MASS. NEW ENGLAND TEMPERANCE DEPOSITORY, No. 11 CORNHILL, BOSTON. The undersigned will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of TEMPERANCE BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, TRACTS, &c. which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

THE DESTINY OF THE RACE AND OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

Having come to the conclusion that the American Union is either to be dissolved by the voluntary act of the enlightened North, or by its own inherent unrighteousness, I am consoled by the thought that the Form of Government is not the Country. The race and the individual—the people and our native land—may still love and hope for, though the Form of Government may be and will be dissolved.

LIBERTY AND UNION.

'No such treasonable motto as Liberty first, and Union afterwards,' declaimed Webster, and a host of us school-boys since. No such miserable motto as Righteousness first, and other good things afterwards.

REV. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN IN ANDOVER.

ANDOVER, Jan. 12, 1855. Mr. Editor.—Miss Brown is here, on a visit to her brother, Rev. W. B. Brown, pastor of the 'Free Church,' so called. She occupied his pulpit on the 31st ult., and delivered an excellent sermon, from the words, 'He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city.'

SLAVE TO BE HUNG.

The trial of four of the slaves of the late Wm. A. Killingsworth, of Jefferson County, (Miss.), for the murder of their master, was held at the Circuit Court of that county last week. Two of the slaves were found guilty, and sentenced to be hung. The other two were acquitted of the murder, but subsequently one of them was indicted for arson, and will be tried for that offence at the next term of the court.

DESPERATE AFFRAY ON BOARD THE STEAMER CITY OF RICHMOND.

We learn from a passenger, that a desperate and bloody affray occurred on board the steamer City of Richmond, on her last trip from New York to Norfolk. The parties, as we gather them, are these: A detachment of seamen, under the charge of two United States officers, were on board, destined for the receiving ship at Norfolk. The passage being a long one, these men became possessed of an inordinate desire for grog; and, during the night, they found a barrel of liquor. They encountered some difficulty about getting at its contents, which they obtained by putting a shirt in at the bung-hole, then withdrawing it and squeezing out the liquor it had absorbed. Thus they got up-wards a quart, and the next thing, of course, was a fight. A naval ensign, then commanding the vessel, was grossly insulted, and the men who insulted the ensign were upon his antagonist was arrested and secured. The wounded man was considered in a critical situation. We have learned no further particulars.

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