Fire copies will be sent to one address for TER values, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters yating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

directed, (FOST PAID.) to the General Agent. Advertsements making less than one square inelibert times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, The Agents Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aupensylvania and subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debta Committee, tal and Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray of the paper, vil :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray of the paper.

Louise, Edneyd Quincy, Sanuel Philasnick, and

Tis the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of erery question are impartially allowed a hearing. WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DESIED—the slaveholdie lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the secon THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUBLITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

No Union mith Blaveholders! THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH.

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . 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 THEREST TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NUMBER 1070.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1855.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

VOL. XXV. NO. 3.

THEODORE PARKER, ANTI-NEBRASKA CLERGYMEN, THE ABOLITIONISTS. Baton correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

The General Court moves on very slowly, if not The General Court moves on very slowly, if not sarely. To-day the Governor's council are to be chosen. To-morrow noon is fixed for the reading of the Governor's Inaugural. The choice of Chaplain in the House, last week, is the subject of general comment. At the election, of the 367 votes cast. Theodore Parker received 122, one-third of cast, the Almast every one was supprised. e shile. Almost every one was surprised, exthe shoet who have come to say that nothing sur-

this rote! Has Massachusetts gone over so far to indelity as the rote would indicate! We think not: though it has gone quite too far in that dinot: though it has gone quite too far in that direction, under the lead of men who have cloaked their infidelity under very plausible names, such as reform, 'liberty,' free Christianity,' free soil,' humanity, 'ke, 'ke. Here we have the secret of fir. Parker's vote. Simply on his infidel principles of the secret of the sec les, that are clearly seen to be such, he would have received precious few votes; but as one who a infase his scepticism under such good terms as deceive his readers and his hearers, has he reed such a vote, together with the fact of his begares some a cop, orgenter when the fact of his being a Free Soiler in politics. This last might explain the vote, if we find about that number of Abdition Know Nothings in the House. These oters might have said- Though we do not like the affelity that Mr. Parker gathers from various Euopean books, and presents with such genius as he is abored with, still, as he is a good Free Soiler, and bild defer of some of the laws of his country, let a bid defer of some of the taws of his country, to him be Chaplain. Let us give him so much of a resard for what he has done for our cause.

If the reader is satisfied with none of these ex-

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ADAMS.

TION LARY Ist to s, M. D.

plantions, let him attend to one further consider-nion. We the more regret to allude to it, because sine of our most excellent ministers were connected with it; and yet we do it the more readily, since rehave reason to believe that several of those degreen have seen it to be an indiscretion, that proved to be injurious to the country, and to the Canstian religion. We refer to the Anti-Nebras-Christian religion. We refer to the Anti-Acrash is remostrance, signed by 3000 ministers of the gspel of New England. Who were many of these ministers of the gospel! Why, the greatest free-thinkers of New England, of every name. Theofore Parker's name was on that paper, and, perton Secretaries of the American Board of Missions. Now men of the world looking at that remonstrance, ing, . We, ministers of the Gospel,' etc. rould say, of course, these men indorse each other ministers of the Gospel, else they would not be our associated. And if Dr. Anderson, and Rev. Mr. Kirk and associates, are willing to go up to Washington with Rev. Theodore Parker on a polito-christian mission-ministers of the Gospel, all hen one man with Rev. attached to his name is as good as any other with a similar prefix. Ergo, we see not why Mr. Parker may not make as good a chaplain as any other clergyman of the famous rea thousand Rut such a good lesson aught our clergy by the results of this unfortunate sustrance, that we do not regret that it was signed, sealed and sent to the Capitol. You may sure, that the most of them will never be caught

is any similar trap again.

With regard to this whole crusade against our sister States of the South, in reference to slave-holding, we are fully impressed that we have seen the worst and about the end of it. Politically, free Soilism in New England is dead and buried. Know Nothingism did not accomplish this, it has had its influence in rendering the party powerless. And then, we have seen the worst of Abolitionism our churches. The sting of it has been removed by Dr. Adams's book, and by similar writings, and by the reaction of the Nebraska business. Abolian elergymen and laymen may talk themselves warse, and write themselves blind, on their hobby. and it will be pretty much in vain. The delusion his had its day, as the persecutions of the Quakers and Esptists, as the hanging of witches, and as itinerant revival preachers, have all had their day

And what has Abolition accomplished! It has frequently endangered the highest interests of the country. It has alienated one section of the counby from another. It has been the main cause of ding all the Protestant churches of the land, that extended from North to South, except the Episcopal alone. It has so lowered the American Bard of Missions,—a body that once stood as high is any similar association in the world, that unless tendes its wrong doing, its influence and funds are likely to be greatly decreased for the present, I not primanently, to say nothing of the moral shock it has received. It has left our Northern

pail none too dear for the boon. But tell us the slaves that Abolitionists have honestly emancipated. They are welcome to all the eredit they have gined for every one they have stolen, or tempted is Canada to freeze or starve to death. They have but back the time when the South can safely, and taccessfully, adopt some system of emancipation, so that if it be a good to the bond, it is a good de-

Thus the fruits of this religious crusade of the present century is evil, and only evil. It is a tree that has produced nothing but had fruit. It has corrupted our literature. It has introduced novels to novel-reading into our Sabbath schools, behase novels, that everybody ought to read.

And now what is to be done on the subject of savebolding! We must go back where most North-

troors were a quarter of a century ago. We must mend to our own affairs, and our own sins, and lareabe Southerners to look after theirs. And when Suthern Christians and philanthropists, under the idence of the Bible, feel that their bondmen will letter off in Liberia, or any where else, or when bey wish to do more for their happiness where bey are, and as they are, we must help them. ten asked to do so, or when our aid is sure to be sateful, and not before. Even so good a cause as that of the Gospel cannot be advanced by force, but by love: much more can a secondary interest, like human rights, be advanced only by light and love.

chosen abolition Whigs to its high offices, should the state of his limit. Ally man hard the be conclusive upon every honest mind. In Penn-bylvania, the Speaker of the House is an abolition up a piece of her territory to Great Britain on that leader. In Illinois, both branches of the legislature are presided over by the same class of politicians; and in Maine it is the same. In Delaware, Britain for a Northern quarrel. ture are presided over by the same class of politi-cians; and in Maine it is the same. In Delaware,

ner. No matter how Mr. Clayton may seek to dis-guise the abolition tendencies which control the secret order. (and this to a much greater exent that hostility to the institutions of the South former.

Dr. Adams asserts as a fact, that anti-slavery is an undying hatred of the most implacable char-

to the next strongest party. Heretofore, that has writers, have prevented the British fro

alone. This is the true philosophy that teaches by example.

What other evidences of the objects and the danger of the new party does the South want! Will the people of that section of the country wait to realize their peril by letting Know-Nothingism take root in their midst! or will they take time by the forelock, and protect themselves, before it is too late! Will they see the Democratic party struggling with this monster proscription, and hold their hands! The defeat of those who contend against it may continue for years, but the great had a statement!

2. All sorts of false reasoning in defence of slavery are to be found in this book. We can give only a few examples of these errors of reasoning. The most common fallacy in the book is reasoning from a single fact to a general result. Thus, under the section of slave-acctions, we have a story told through eight pages, the amount of which is that a girl was put up at auction, and bought in by her master, and so was not separated from her sh such indifference.

SELECTIONS.

REV. NEHEMIAH ADAMS ON SLAVERY.

From the Christian Examiner.

A SOUTH-SIDE VIEW OF SLAVERY : or, Three Months at the South in 1854. By NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D.D. [CONCLUDED.]

principal objections.

All that can be said in favor of this book will be oon written down. Dr. Nehemiah Adams, like his

Moreover, his book is a good book, as showing

come, after wearing for years that iron armor. We object to this book, first, that its facts are

enerous.

1. Its facts are erroneous. When Dr. Adams asserts (p. 46.) that the white population of the South are perhal a more generally readers of books than we,—that there is more faith and less infidelity (p. 46) at the South than at the North,—that there is an absence of mobs at the South (p. 44,)—that there is less crime there (p. 41,)—that absence and killing a page by a the South (p. 44.)—that there is less crime there is less in the is less crime there i

SLAVES.

HARSES

M LOTE T

Catholics! Hale and Fogg are now the chosen leaders of an organization pledged to bunt down overy Catholic by means of the most cruel disfranchisement, and to shut out that emigration which has made the soil of New England the home of enterprise and of plenty. But the Know Nothing lodges are chiefly acceptable to Hale, because they enable him to concoct in secret those haleful plans for the overthrow of the Union, to which the best years of his life, and all his energies of body and mind, have been unremittingly devoted.

If this fact is not a sufficiently powerful evidence of the abolition character of the secret conspiracy of Know Nothings, the circumstance that every legislature which is controlled by them in the free States, and that has recently been organized, has chosen abolition Whigs to its high offices, should be conclusive upon every honest mind. In Pennsier of the secret conspiration of the state of his mind. Any man in Maine could have told him, that Maine was compelled to give

cians; and in Maine it is the same. In Delaware, the State which Mr. Clayton represents in the Senate, both the leading officers of the newly-elected legislature are bitter and proscriptive Whigs of his own school, and they will be found earnestly coperating with him and his Know Nothing associate Hale, Thaddens Stevens, and Henry J. Gardinard the state of the state inserting a provision for gradual, prospective emancipation, and some leading men, like R. J. Breckinridge, spoke eloquently on the same side. than it ever controlled the Whig party, now merged into it.) the fact that the avowed objects of their were opposed to it by a large majority, and the into it.) the fact that the avowed objects of their were opposed to it by a large majority, and the organization are evanescent and temporary, and constitution adopted was more pro-slavery than the

main a solid and compact body of abolitionists and times from Southerners and Northerners. But it their dupes, who will at once proceed to carry out the work of the fanatics that lead them. When Anti-Masonry, to which the most of these now so eager for secret societies were attached, passed from the political stage, the machinery and the men of that organization fell into the hands of the Whigs.

When the great Bank party was shattered to people of the South generally care about the Abdi-When the great Bank party was shattered to people of the South generally care about the Aboli-pieces, most of the Democrats who went off on the tionists! We might as well say that the sneers then prevailing clamor remained with the Whigs. against Great Britain by Mrs. Tyler, Dr. Nehemiah The factions that leave the Democracy always go Adams, the New York Herald, and other pro-slavery but now it is a secret order, ing their social evils. Suppose a British writer inquisitorial proscriptions: should declare that the people in the coal mines, been the Whig party, but now it is a secret order, pledged to the most inquisitorial proscriptions: and in a few months it will be the abolition party and in a few months it will be the abolition party and the children in the factories, would have been alone. This is the true philosophy that teaches protected by Parliament, had it not been for Dr. Adams and his compeers in America,-what should

hold their hands! The defeat of those who contend against it may continue for years, but the great glory of waging such a war is reward enough to a brave and conscientious citizen; and the South will find that the advantages of present acquiescence to a dominant funaticism will never compensate for the disgrace and shame that will puncture of the content of the co or are they not! Of course they are not, since they are usually sold, because their owner is either unable or unwilling to keep them. Moreover, by the last census, it appears that 168,589 slaves must have been sold in ten years from the three States of Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina, into the more Southern States. What a vast amount of separation of families does not this involve,—of children torn from their parents, husbands from their wives .- and what a perversion of reasoning in Dr. Adams to parade his one fact through eight pages, and to omit altogether the consideration of this enormous mass of instances the other way! By way of an offset to such separations, he tells

what remains, in a more general way, giving first at the South, who wish to be together, to be torn what strikes us favorably, and then stating our apart,—or for them to separate voluntarily, as often as they choose, without law at all.

letter which killeth.' This is not his fault, but his misfortune. He is naturally a man of dogmas, and by training an Orthodox New England minister, and is a fair specimen of the limitations of that type of mankind.

converted them, before you come to us.' In these cases, Dr. Adams would speedily find an answer. litionists, who are also the most active in expos-

Dr. Adams assumes that the South insisted, in the Convention of 1787, on the provision for returning fugitives, and that the Constitution could not public understand the facts of the case. have been adopted without it. He also asserts that 'the North protracted the slave trade eight years longer than the South wished to endure it.' Both these assertions are erroneous. Southern min submitted many plans of a Constitution, in which no task provides the statement of min submitted many plans of a Constitution, in which no such provise for returning fugitives was included. Finally, the Convention agreed to this provise unanimously, August 29, 1787, with searcely any debate or discussion. And what the Southern men did insist on, as a sine qua non, was the continuance of the African slave trade.

3. But the heaviest charge against the book, considering that it was written by a Christian clergyman is its low moral sense. The spirit of the

gyman, is its low moral sense. The spirit of the book is a bad one. If one is influenced by it, he must become more selfish and mean after reading

it. It takes part with the strong against the weak; it seeks to fasten the yoke more tightly. Every thing which generous souls in all time have contesded for, is the object of its sarcasm. Every thing which they have abhorred, it seeks to justify. Of absolute justice, of human rights, it has net a word to say. Its whole tendency is to confound moral distinctions: to put evil for good, and good for evil; to justify the wicked, and to condemn the righteous. Incapable wholly of understanding the noble spirit of Mrs. Stowe, it attempts to pick her work to pieces, and yet has not the courage to do it manfully. It 'hints a fault and hesitates dislike.' It seizes on something in Uncle Tom, which it calls 'an imposition and cruel injustice.' on account of Mr. Shelby's relation to the slave-trader. But this injustice is not the sale of Uncle Tom, or of Eliza's child, but merely the manner in which they talk together while doing it. And Dr. Adams talks patronizingly to Mrs. Stowe, and professes 'to comfort her, in view of the harm she has done,' and is good enough to promise her that, notwithstanding her sins, 'she shall not forfeit fair renown.' Mrs.

Dr. Adams reserves his tenderest sympathies, not for the miseries of the slave, but for the discomforts of the master. He thinks our interest in a fugitive, who in the love of liberty has taken his life in his hand and escaped from bondage, is likelife in his hand and escaped from bondage, is likely to be 'misplaced philanthropy, and the sheerest of romanciag.' (p. 132.) But there is one terrible form of hirdship, one act of injustice and unkindness, which touches him more deeply. This is the suffering of Southern masters and mistresses, in not being able to take their servants with them to the North, during their summer excursions. He will most tenderly and plaintively through two to the North, during their summer excursions. He wails most tenderly and plaintively through two pages, because 'their colored nurse' or 'their skilful stiver' may be persuaded to leave them, and, finding that they may be free, to 'use it rather, In a similar state of mind, a Jew of the upper class, on hearing of Christ's trial, might have commiserated Caiaplas for having got up so early, to the imminent peril of his health, and in a very cold morning, in order to examine Jesus. And no doubt the feeling in the minds of some nobleRomans, on hearing of Christ's crucifixion, may have been

friend Pilate so much annoyance.

The Doctor is much pleased whenever he can hear of a slave who prefers slavery to freedom. These stories, we know, are usually quite apocryphal, and we can imagine how the merry dogs laughed among themselves after having persuaded the reverend Doctor that they liked to be slaves. Master may die, and then I shall have to be free, said one. (p. 92.) No doubt he had more fun made out of his travels in this way than he knew of. But suppose all these stories are true, of those who prefer slavery, with enough to eat and drink provided for them by their masters, to liberty, with the necessity of care and greater labor. is better for a man to be a slave, than to be poor; that it is better to be a slave, than to be hungry : better to be a slave, than to be obliged to exercise those habits of foresight and self-reliance which change the child into a man. The starved wolf in Æsop's fable, who declined accepting the privileges of the full-fed house-dog when accompanied by the badge of bondage, might give Dr. Adams a

lesson in true magnanimity.

Of the religion of this book, what shall we say! Of course, there is in it plenty of that kind of piety and orthodoxy which makes much of sound opinions in theology and emotions in worship. That the slaves shout and sing, and listen to preaching, 'though the white people are not excluded,' and that they are all church-members, delights his Christian heart. But that these church-members and licentiousness a matter of course—and that any one who teaches them to read the Bible is sent to prison for doing so-these are the facts which it is object of Dr. Adams's book to palliate, and

the object of Dr. Adams's book to palliate, and make palatable to Northern Christians.

We have spoken strongly, we are aware, in consure of this remarkable production, but no more strongly than the case demands. That a Southern man, accust med from childhood to this institution, and entangled in its meshes, should sometimes excuse or defend it, we know how to bear.

But when a Northerner enjoying the blessings of times excuse or defend it, we know how to bear. But when a Northerner, enjoying the blessings of freedom, and educated in the knowledge of its privileges—when a minister of the Gospel, which was sent to break every yoke, and to let the oppressed go free—goes South to find excuses for slavery, and comes home in order to publish them, we think the case demands plain speaking. Either slavery is what he represents it to be,—a Christian and a blessed institution,—and then it should be upheld and extended; or it is a bitter evil. a cruel injustice, and a social curse.—and in that case there are no words too strong to use for its con-demnation, and for that of its defenders.

From the New York Tribune. INDICTMENT OF THEODORE PARKER AND WENDELL PHILLIPS.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

Sin: On the night of May 26th, 1854, an at

There is a family in Boston which may be called

There is a family in Boston which may be called the Curtis Family. So far as relates to the matter in hand, it may be said to consist of six persons, viz: Charles P. Curtis, lawyer, and Thomas B. Curtis, merchant, sons of the late Thomas Gurtis: Benjamin R. Curtis, by birth a kinsman, and by marriage a sen-in-law of Charles P. Certis, late a practising lawyer, now a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and his brother, George T. Curtis, lawyer, and United States Commissioner for the District of Massachusetts: Edward G. Loving, a step-son of the late Thomas Curtis, and Loring, a step-son of the late Thomas Curtis, and accordingly step-brother of Charles P. and Thomas B. Curtis, lawyer, Judge of Probate for Boston, United States Commissioner, and Lecturer at the Cambridge Law School; and also William W. Greenough, son-in-law of Charles P. Curtis, mer-

I. CONNECTION OF THE CURTISES WITH THE RECENT CASES OF KIDNAPPING IN BOSTON.

1. In 1836, Charles P. Curtis and Benjamin R. Curtis appeared as counsel for the slave-hunters in the famous case of the girl Med, originally a slave in the West Indies, and brought to Boston by her mistress. Med claimed her freedom on the ground that slavery was not recognized by the laws of Massachusetts, and could not exist there unless it were in the special case, under the Federal Constitution, of fugitives from the slave States of this Union. The Curtises contended with all their might-totis viribus, as lawyers say-that slavery might, by legal comity, exist in Massachusetts-that slaves were property by the law of nations; and that an ownership which is legal in the West Indies continued in Boston, at least so far as to leave the right to seize and carry away But the Supreme Court of Massachusetts held otherwise. 2. After Mr. Webster had made his speech of

2. After Mr. Webster had made his speech of March 7, 1850, pledging bimself and his State to the support of the Fugitive Slave Bill. then before Congress, 'to the fullest extent,' Thomas B. Curtis, with the help of others, got up a letter to Mr. Webster, dated March 25, 1850, signed, it is said, by 987 persons, who say: 'We desire to express the property of the said by 1987 persons, who say: 'We desire to express the said by 1987 persons, who say: 'We desire to express the said by 1987 persons, who say: 'We desire to express the said by 1987 persons, who say: 'We desire to express the said by 1987 persons of th press to you our deep obligations for what this speech has done and is doing. You have pointed out to the whole people the path of duty, have convinced the understanding and touched the conscience of the nation.' 'We desire, therefore, to express to you our entire concurrence in the sentiments of your speech.'

on hearing of Christ's crucifixion, may have been on hearing of Christ's crucifixion, may have been Slave Bill, at a dinner party, at the house of a mainly against the Jews, for having given their distinguished counsellor of Boston, Charles P. Curtis declared that he hoped the first fugitive slave who should come to Boston would be seized and sent back ! 5. Charles P. Curtis and his step-brother, Ed-

ward G. Loring, defended the Fugitive Slave Bill by writing articles in the Boston Daily Ad-

certiser.
6. In November, 1850, the slave-hunters, thus invited and encouraged, came to Boston, seeking to kidnap William and Ellen Craft; but they in vain applied to Commissioner Benj. F. Hallett, and to Judges Woodbury and Sprague, for a warrant to arrest their prey. Finally, they betook themselves to Commissioner George T. Curtis, who at once the necessity of care and greater that it things would only prove how much slavery had althings would be proved to grant a warrant; but, according to his own statement, in a letter to Mr. Webster, as he own statement, in a letter to Mr. Webster, as he anticipated resistance, and considered it very im-portant that the Marshal should have more support than it was in his power as a Commissioner port than it was in his power as a Commissioner toafford, he procured a meeting of the Commissioners, four in number, and with their aid subceeded
in persuading the Circuit Court, then in session,
to issue the warrant.

7. The warrant having been issued for the seiz-

ore of Mr. Craft, Marshal Devens applied to Benj. R. Curtis for legal advice as to the degree of force he might use in serving it, and whether it ought to be regarded as a civil or a criminal process. Geo.

T. Curtis was employed by his brother to search
for authorities on these points. They two, together, as appears from the letter of George T. Curtis
to Mr. Webster, induced Marshal Devens to ask a Christian heart. But that these church-members may be bought and sold on the auction-block—that they have no legal marriages—that they have no legal rights at all—that they are at the mercy of wicked, licentious, and infidel masters or over seers—that their condition makes falsehood, theft of this Act, Benj. R. Curtis was driven to assume, and the constitutionality of the result of this Act, Benj. R. Curtis was driven to assume, the constitution of the constitutionality of the result of this Act, Benj. R. Curtis was driven to assume, the constitution of this Act, Benj. R. Curtis was driven to assume, the constitution of this Act, Benj. R. Curtis and the result of the constitution of the constituti as all its defenders must, that the Commissioner, in returning the fugitive, performs none of the du-ties of a Judge; that the hearing before him is not 'a case arising under the laws of the United not 'a case arising under the laws of the United States'; that he acts not as a judicial, but merely as an executive officer—not deciding him to be a slave, but merely giving him up, to enable that point to be tried elsewhere. But, spite of this opinion, public justice and the Vigilance Committee forced the (Southern) slave-hunters to fice from Roston after which Mr. and Mrs. Craft left Amer. Boston, after which, Mr. and Mrs. Craft left America, to find safety in England, the evident rage and fierce threats of the disappointed (Boston) slave-hunters making it unsafe for them to remain. 8. After the failure of this attempt to arrest Mr.

Craft, Thomas B. Curtis got up a 'Union Meeting at Fancuil Hall, Nov. 26, 1850. The call was addressed to such as 'regard with disfavor all further popular agitation' of the subject of Slavery. Thomas B. Curtis called the meeting to order; William W. Greenough, from the 'Committee of Arrangements,' presented the resolutions. Benj. R. Curtis made one of the principal speeches in defence of man-stealing in Boston. He declared that fugitive slaves were 'a class of foreigners, with whose rights Massachusetts has nothing to do. It is enough for us that they have no right here.' He read a passage, also, from Mr. Parker's Sermon of Conscience, and said he should like to ask the reverend gentleman in what capacity he expected to be punished for his perjury! When Mr. Parker to be punished for his perjury! When Mr. Parker rose, unexpectedly, and asked, 'Do you want an

a prisoner by unarmed men, from the hands of a sub-deputy officer of the United States.

11. George T. Curtis also officiated as Commissioner in the kidnapping of Thomas Simms, in April, 1851: and under the pretence of 'extradition,' sent him to be scourged in the jail of Savannah, and then to suffer eternal bondage. It was rumored at the time that Charles P. Cortis and Benjamin R. Curtis, his law-narmer and son in law.

Benjamin R. Curtis, his law-partner and son in-law, were the secret legal advisers and chamber-counsel of the Southern elave-hunters in this case.

12. When Mr. Simms was brought before Judge Woodbury, on Habeas Corpus, Benjamin R. Curtis appeared as counsel for the Marshal, and also assisted Judge Woodbury in strengthening his opinion against Simms, by a written note transmitted by an officer of the Court to the Judge, while he

was engaged in delivering his opinion.

13. In 1851, after the death of Judge Woodbury,
Benjamin R. Curtis was appointed Judge in his place, at Mr. Webster's recommendation; and, as it was generally supposed, in recompense for his great efforts in behalf of the Fugitive Slave hill, and is alacrity in reducing innocent men to Slavery.

14. As Circuit Judge of United States, Benj.

14. As Circuit Judge of United States, Benj. R. Curtis, as well in the construction of juries, as in the construction of the law, exerted all his abilities against the parties indicted for the rescue of Shadrach. He did this especially in the case of Elizur Wright, who appeared without counsel, and thus afforded a better opportunity to procure a conviction. But it was in vain—all escaped out of his hands his bands.

15. In 1851, George T. Curtis brought an action for libel against Benjamin B. Mussey, bookseller, who had just published a volume of speeches by the Hon. Horace Mann, one of which was against the business of kidnapping in Boston, wherein George T. Curtis found, as he alleged, matter libellous of kings found, as he alleged, matter libellous of kings found. libellous of himself. That suit remains yet undis-16. In May, 1854, Edward G. Loring issued a posed of.

warrant for the seizure of Mr. Burns ; decided the case before he heard it, having advised the counsel not to oppose his rendition, for he would probably be sent back; and finally delivered him over to eternal bondage. But in this case, Mr. Loring, who has no Curtis blood in his veins, did not wish to steal a man; and proposed to throw up his com-mission rather than do such a deed; but he consulted his step-brother, Charles P. Curtis, who persuaded him it would be dishonorable to decline persuaded him it would be dishonorable to decline the office of kidnapping imposed upon him as a United States Commissioner by the Fugitive Slave bill. Benjamin R. Curtis, it is said, sided Mr. Loring in forming the 'opinion' by which he attempted to justify the 'extradition' of Mr. Burns; that is to say, the giving him up as a slave without any trial of his right to liberty, merely on a presumptive case established by his claimant.

II. -CONNECTION OF MESSES. PHILLIPS AND PARKER WITH THE ATTEMPTS TO PREVENT KIDNAPPING IN

1. When the Fugitive Slave bill was proposed in Congress, they both exposed its wickedness.

2. After Mr. Webster made his speech of March

Congress, they both exposed its wickedness.

2. After Mr. Webster made his speech of March 7, 1850, they procured a meeting at Faneuil Hall on the 25th of March, 1850, in which they criticised and condemned the course of Mr. Webster and the Fugitive Slave bill.

3. After the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill, they, with others, procured another meeting at Faneuil Hall. Oct. 14, 1850, to devise means for protecting the colored and other inhabitants of Massachusetts, brought in peril by the Fugitive Slave bill. They proposed the formation of a Committee of Vigilance, and became active members thereof, aiding it by money, by public speeches, and continued action. They frequently denounced the sin of man-stealing, and exposed the wickedness of such as engaged in that work—such as Ingraham, Kane and Curtis, &c.

4. When attempts were made by the Curtises, in Boston, to kidnap men under pretence of extradi-

Boston, to kidnap men under pretonce of extradi-tion, Messrs. Phillips and Parker denounced and opposed the same in various modes, as well private as public. Thus Mr. Parker kept Ellen Craft in his house until the Curtises were defeated, and the (southern) man-hunters had fied from the town. (southern) man-hunters had fled from the town. In the case of Thomas Simms, both were also very active in efforts for his defence. Mr. Phillips exposed the iniquity in speeches delivered in various parts of the land; Mr. Parker in sermons. Here is a list of such as were printed, and relate to this wickedness of man-stealing: 'Of the Function of Conscience in relation to the Laws of Men.'—(Sept. 2018). Conscience in relation to the Laws of Men.'—(Sept. 22, 1850, four days after the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill.) The State of the Nations.'—(Nov. 28, 1850, Thanksgiving Day, two days after the 'Union Meeting.') The chief Sins of the People.'—(April 10, 1851, Fast day, while the mock trial of Mr. Simms was still pending.) The Three Chief Safeguards of Society.'—(July 6, 1851.) The Boston Kidnapping—a Discourse to commemorate the Rendition of Thomas Simms.'—(April 12, 1852.) A Discourse occasioned by the Deuth of Daniel Webster.'—(Oct. 31, 1853.) In yet other sermons, he disclosed the wickedness of the kidnappers.

yet other sermons, he disclosed the wickedness of the kidnappers.

5. Messrs. Parker and Phillips, with many others, opposed the rendition of Mr. Burns in May and June, 1854. Not to mention other deeds, both made speeches at a meeting in Fancuil Hall, (May 26.) phonographically reported and published at the time. Mr. Phillips was the attorney of Mr. Burns, procured him counsel, and aided in his defence. Mr. Parker exposed the conduct of Mr. Loring, in a 'Lesson for the Day,' (on Sunday, 28th.) and in sermons 'Of the new Crime against Humanity,' (June 4th.) 'Of the Laws of God and the Statutes of Men.'—(June 18.) 'The Dangers which Threaten the Rights of Man in America.'—(July 2.) In the latter, he exposed the conduct of B. R. Curtis, and the injustice of his 'charge' to the Grand Jury, delivered on the 7th of June, 1854. III .- CONNECTION OF THE CURTISES WITH THE PROS-ECUTION OF MESSES. PHILLIPS AND PARKER.

1. After the kidnapping extradition of Mr. Burns by Edward G. Loring, and after Mr. Parker had exposed and commented on the wickedness of this act, Messrs. Charles P. Curtis and Thomas B. Curtis endeavored, but without success, to expel the Society, of which Mr. Parker is the minister, from

Society, of which Mr. Parker is the minister, from the Music Hall, where their Sunday meetings are held, and which is hired for that purpose of a Corporation whereof Charles P. Curtis was President.

2. June 7, 1854, Benj. R. Curtis delivered a charge to the new Grand Jury, subversive of the dearest rights of the people, making the expression of opinion a constructive 'misdemeanor,' to be punished by a fine of \$300 and imprisonment for twelve months, thus assailing all freedom of speech.

tack was made on the Court-House in Boston, in which Mr. Burns was confined on the charge of being a slave. That night, Messrs. Phillips and Parker, with others, made speeches in Faneuil Hall, warning men of the wickedness about to be perpetrated by sending an innocent man into slavery. The speeches were published at the time. Both of these gentlemen have lately been indicted for resisting an officer of the United States, while serving the process of a court; for the Judge charged the Grand Jury that such speeches were a misdemeanor' under the statute of 1790.

It is not at all probable that the government will bring them to trial, or dare to hazard the exposure incident thereto; but as this is the first

burches, in general, unblessed by the special in-Sences of the Holy Spirit, for years, since it has directed the minds of the people and the priests he the great salvation.

And what have we gained for these immense asses! Some may say that if the American slaves are emancipated, or are likely to be, then we have

hard, narrow and cold, even a kindly heart can be- olics in the United States! Wait till you have

erroneous; secondly, that its reasonings are false; and thirdly, that its spirit is extremely low and un-

acter, cannot be reasoned away. When the secret lodges are broken up—when the present at the South, which assertion is constantly repeated. We have heard the same assertion a hundred out of the same assertion a hundred out.

the book consecutively, and have given its contents in their own order. We have thus considered the first five chapters. But as it would take more room than we can spare to go through the whole book in this way, we shall give the results of the same to be considered by a legal necessary of the same to be considered to be separated, and who are sometimes separated by a legal necessary of the same times are sometimes separated by a legal necessary of the same times are sometimes separated by a legal necessary of the same times are sometimes separated by a legal necessary of the same times are sometimes separated by a legal necessary of the same times are sometimes separated by a legal necessary of the same times are sometimes separated by a legal necessary of the same times are sometimes separated by a legal necessary of the same times are sometimes separated by a legal necessary of the same times are same tim than we can spare to go through the whole book in this way, we shall give the results of our study of what remains, in a more general way, giving first fore it is not so bad a thing for husbands and wives

Dr. Adams excuses and defends the return of fagitives into slavery. He tells a story (p. 129) distinguished prototype. Parson Adams, appears to be a sincere man, honest and truthful, with kindly the North, and then begged to be allowed to go be a sincere man, honest and truthful, with kindly feelings toward his neighbors and friends. It is not his fault, that he is incapable of comprehending a principle,—that he is wholly inadequate to the discussion of such a subject as slavery,—that he never, even by accident, reaches a high moral tone, or treats the question as one of principle,—that his sympathy with the slaves is wholly outward, and that his notions of religion are of 'the letter which killeth.' This is not his fault, but his order to send them back! And if it be possible letter which killeth.' This is not his fault, but his order to send them back! And if it be possible

Moreover, his book is a good book, as showing what dogmatic Christianity can come to. Here is an Orthodox divine of the first water, who knows every difference between tweedledum and tweedledee in theology, and yet thinks it right to hold a man as a slave: a divine who says that Unitarians are no better than Judas Iscariot, and who keeps all his soft words and bland excuses for those who whip women and steal babies: a divine who will not let a Christian Union of young men enter his church, because among them there may be Unitarians and Universalists, but who grows sentimental to the last degree over divisions between the tal to the last degree over divisions between the tal to the last degree over divisions between the tal to the last degree over divisions between the tal to the last degree over divisions between the tal to the last degree over divisions between the tal to the last degree over divisions between the tal to the last degree over divisions between the tal to the last degree over divisions between the tal to the last degree over divisions between the tal to the last degree over divisions between the tal to the last degree over divisions between the tal to the last degree over divisions between the tal to the last degree over divisions between the North and the South. We think such a book is useful as another example of the evils, not of Orthodoxy, but of Orthodoxism. It shows how hard, narrow and cold, even a kindly heart can be-One chapter in the book is of course devoted to

He would say, Christian sympathy is in its nature expansive; its rule is that of the good Samaritan; its neighbor is the suffering man everywhere; it works at home, and ahroad, too, and those who do the most abroad are those who also do the most at home. And just so is it with the British aboing and reforming their own social evils. Take any one of the wrongs and evils in Great Britain of which Dr. Adams speaks. he will find that he never would have heard of it, had it not been for some of those British philanthropists at whom he sneers. The same men who rebuke our slavery, rebuke and expose their own social wrongs, and labor for their extermination.

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tis, and brother-in-law of Benjamin R. Curtis, was one of the new Jury. They found bills against Messrs. Phillips and Parker, charging them with a "misdemeanor" under the act of 1790, which for-bids obstructing a United States officer in the ser-vice of a process, said obstruction being on the part of Messrs. Phillips and Parker the uttering of certain words at Faneuil-Hall against the stealing

Thus it appears that some of the Curtis family have been active in all the cases of slave-hunting which have occurred in Massachusetts, since the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill, and in one at at least which occurred previously; that they were intensely active in efforts to support that bill. to procure its passage, and to carry it into execution; and that in the indictments found agains Messrs. Phillips and Parker, not to mention was done secretly, two at least of that family had a direct personal agency. Your obedient servant,

A CITIZEN OF BOSTON.

Boston, Jan. 2, 1855.

SPEECH OF PARKER PILLSBURY AT THE LONDON A. S. CONFERENCE.

The London Anti-Starery Advocate, for January contains the fullest report we have yet seen of the pro ocedings of the Anti-Slavery Conference which was held in London, on the 29th and 30th of November. Below is a sketch of a very faithful and highly effective speech

to keep with the supporters of Henry Clay. Most of our presidential candidates, for the last twenty made by Mr. PILISBURY on that occasion. years, have been distinguished for one of two char-acteristics. Large slaveholding, or successful kill-Mr. PILLSBURY said he could not but regret that the addendam to the resolution proposed by his esteemed friend, Mr. Bishop, had been withdrawn. Nor did he feel quite sure that it should be withing of Indians or Mexicans, and almost always in unhallowed purposes. And yet very large numbers of leading and influential Friends, with all their peace and anti-slavery professions, have voted for drawn even on the conditions proposed by the Rev Mr. James of Bristol. Mr. Bishop offered to with peace and anti-slavery professions, have voted for these men as readily as though they had been the very saints of light. I asked an overseer of one of our largest Friends' meetings in Massachusetts. Mr. Pillsbury continued, for the use of his meeting-house, for a lecture against slavery. He denied meyers promptly, and gave as one restrictly. draw the addendum, provided there was nothing or the records of the British and Foreign Anti-Slaver Society dishonorable or derogatory to the character of the American Anti-Slavery Society. My excel lent friend, Mr. James, who seconded Mr. Bishop said he was ready to withdraw his part in the prome very promptly, and gave as one particular rea-son, that we had singing in our meetings. I told him that was true; but that if he wished, we would ceedings, if we could have assurance that hereafter all bygones should be bygones, and that hencefort the delegates and representatives of the America Society should always be met and received by th British and Foreign Committee in an honorable an forego it for that time, though Jenny Lind herself should volunteer her voice. Still he denied me; but I have seen that same man at whig-gatherings friendly manner; and that society be recognise and co-operated with, as became the only trul vital anti-slavery instrumentality in the Unite suit any drunken orgies ever held in your city. And the candidate whom he thus supported, and States. Now, both these gentlemen appear thave been satisfied with the assurence given. for whom he thus voted, was distinguished for was not. To be sure, the secretary said most en nothing under heaven but his success in butcher phatically, that no record did exist on the society book to which Mr. Bishop could object. But ther ing the poor Indians, and for his devotion to slavery. Mr. Pillsbury dwelt much longer on such derelictions as these among American Friends; and Mr. Forster, one of the most prominent of the ex-ecutive committee, tells us that he has his doubts, at least his fears, whether the secretary is right. finally said he hoped these British deputations And as to the pledge given to Mr. James, I call only say, that I have at least this apprehension of rather than to the heads of the government, whom its insincerity. It was only yesterday evening, tha one of the most distinguished members of the Bri these overseers and leading members so often help-ed to elect into office. Of the American Board of tish and Foreign Society,—one of the most promi-nent of its executive—told a friend of mine, that 'no consideration whatever could induce him to recognize the American Anti-Slavery Society;' and mysriend assured me he was honest in so speaking. Where now is my security, that hereafter we are to have any change in the relations or feelings that shall subsist between the American Society and that which has called this Conference 1 I was invited here as to a meeting that was to harmonise all past differences, and unite all classes of honest and true abolitionists on both sides the water. And what men in this country representing the religion of America, who, while-liere, have taken much pains to describe the Garrison movement as an infidel are the conditions of that union to be ! Sir, the British and Foreign Society for a course of years, either ignored the American Society almost wholly or else sought only to blast and blacken its charac-ter, by false and foul charges of infidelity, and other movement; yet these very men were at the time connected with the American Board of Missions, groundless impeachments. They paid their secre-tary, John Scoble, thousands of pounds to do such a work. [Mr. Pillsbury was here interrupted by some one, who denied that John Scoble was paid for any such thing]. Mr. Pillsbury resumed. He said, Scoble did the foul work, and was paid by his employers, and without any remonstrance. s, members of the society, and even of the executive committee, had often given us in America but too good evidence, that no part of the work of their secretary was more fully approved. Not content with maligning us here at home, Scoble even crossed the Atlantic, and joining himself with our most inveterate foes, he pursued his avo-cation there. My friend, George Thompson, had just been with us, and the country was still shakdaughters of that country to Christ, leaving his own slaves in darkness and paganism. ing beneath his mighty tread, from Canada to California. And he, too, was assailed with more this fact, and the first time the admission was malignity than should have pursued a felon. British and Foreign secretary sought to blast and blacken our society for being what it was not; and George Thompson for being its chosen champion and advocate. And now at a meeting called to unite all hearts and hands everywhere, in the work of human emancipation, the society, and committee, whose secretary did all this evil, are not willing to speak even the name of those who have been thus long and thus greatly wronged; are not willing to speak so much as its name in one of the resolu-tions. Sir, said Mr. Pillsbury, it seems to me a small favor to ask, after all that has been suffered by that little band of devoted men and women in the United States, from every kind of foe, and from the additional battery opened upon them in this country by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Committee—it seems to me a very small favor to ask that they be now taken by the hand, and honorably introduced to the friends of humanity in the British realm. But that small token of friendly recognition and regard, Mr. Pillsbury said, is denie cognition and regard, Mr. Pillsbury said, is denied us. We were thus honorably noticed and printed in one of the resolutions, but we were stricken out. Then a friendly voice is heard, most respectfully asking that we be thus recognised. Another voice is heard seconding the proposal, and most forcibly and eloquently arging its propriety. But it is all to no purpose; and so that little host, of most of whom a far better world than this would not be worthly must still be unnumeration meetings called. worthy, must still be un-named in meetings called and controlled by the British and Foreign A. S. refused to behold the spectacle; when the earth Society; and thus, so far as that society has power, kept unknown to the world. But this is tion; when the graves could not hold their iron union, the fraternization, to which we are invited!
[Mr. Pillsbury was here interrupted by Joseph Sturge, who begged that he would come to the bars, but dead saints must leap to light and life to render more awful still the tragic scene; they could cracify the Son of God amidst sights and subject of the American churches, and tell us what we can do to help to abolish slavery]. Mr. Pillsbury said, having now spoken his convictions on the question which was just before the meeting, be was prepared to do so. And first, he said, you cannot help us politically, because we cannot help circumstances like these, but there was one thing they could not do-they could not put the price of his betraval into the treasury of the Lord. [Great cheering.] It was reserved for an American Board of Missions to the heathen to improve upon the deep depravity and crimson guilt of the murderers of ourselves politically. Slavery being a state insti God's incarnate Son. [Sensation.]
Alderman Harrison, of Wakefield, expressed a tution, Congress, has no more power to abolish it in the separate states, than has your Parliament hope that the speaker would confine himself to the And, then, by the terms of the constitution, each practical business of the conference.

DUNCAN M'LAREN, Esq., the chairman said: A great deal of what Mr. Pillsbury is saying is well state can have two senators in Congress, and no more. No matter whether the population be 60. or sixty times that number. And ever since worthy of our attention, but we 1820, when the first political contest with slavery most important resolution affirming great princiwas had, the slave power has continued to keep the number of slave states just about equal to those of the free. And then, as the slaveholders ever act ples, and the value of that resolution will enhanced by its passing unanimously. I would advise the speaker to keep to the resolution.

The Rev. James Sherman: Allow me, sir. as the unitedly on all questions touching their favorite institution, nothing can defeat them. They are victorious in every battle; whether it be the annexation of Texas, the conquest of New Mexico and California, the enactment of the Fugitive American religious bodies. [Hear, hear.] excellent friend is giving us most important infor-mation respecting the actual relation of those reli-Slave Law, or the passage of the Nebraska Bill, by the votes they have, and those they can always buy or bully from the North, they are ever and always successful. And as only with the consent of three fourths of all the legal voters in the nation, can the constitution be changed, the true abolitioniate are not wasting than accounts. while listening to him-however our souls may be harrowed by his statements, the meeting will allow ists are not wasting their energies in any political struggels or undertakings. But, said Mr. Pillsbu-Mr. Pillsbury to give us all the facts of the case and impress our minds fully with the awful condition in which the religious bodies on the other side of the Atlantic stand in connexion with slavery, I will come to the churches, as my friend Sturge desired, if he will permit me to call him friend, and I will begin with that to which he himsel ry. [Cheers.]
Mr. Pillsbury: The meeting will forgive me, if pelongs. The Friends or Quakers here, I find, are Mr. Pillsbury: The meeting will forgive me, if I have fallen into a wrong course of remark, when I tell them that I was informed by one who I supposed had the principal direction of the business of the Conference, that the state of the religious bodies of America on the subject of slavery was the special subject upon which I was expected to speak. If it be not, I really do not know what I am to do. occasionally sending deputations and delegations

remonstrating against some crime or wrong, with which the parties addressed may be chargeable... I have heard it many times hinted, that the Friends, like other folk, love good company, and so Friends, like other folk, love good company, and so often appear in the presence of the ruling potentates with their protests and remonstrances. This all may be very well, but I wish to assure them that when they sent their deputation to the president and governors of the United States, they sent to the very worst company to be found there. And surely to the least influential. It has come to that surely to the least inducation. It has come to that now, that none but the mean and time-serving, such as are willing to bend lowest to the behasts of slavery, and to creep in the very dust to the places of power, can be elected to office. One migh. I should at once go out free; but were I a slave to house, as well as the last. most in configuration of the c

bodies, and sometimes government

think the curse pronounced upon the serpent in the President of the American Board, I might become the most eminent saint the world has seen since the great Apostles of the Gentiles, and my Eden had been entailed upon every president governor of the United States. And yet it since the great Apostles of the Gentiles, and my sanctity would only enhance my price in the slave-market; for a Christian slave sells for more dollars than any other. [Hear, hear.] When we, American abolitionists, had pressed the American Board until they admitted the face of slaveholding amongst them, we next attacked them for allowing polygamists to belong to their mission churches, and we found them as obstinate on this point as on that of slavery. At their anniversary, in 1847, they spent many days discussing the question whether polygamists should be admitted into their mission churches, and their decision was that the question should be left to the missionaries themselves, and that the Board should take no further action on the subject. The missionaries settled the point by to these men you sent your deputation. Why did you not rather send them to those recreant overyou not rather send them to those recreant over-seers and leaders of Quaker meetings, who, in ev-ery State in the Union, vote such men into office! Henry Clay was a duellist and s gambler, as well as slaveholder. He was engaged in three duels; and held sixty slaves. Everybody knew it, nobody denied it; and yet, though thus bloody with duel-ling, and black with the crime of slaveholding, the Indiane Vassiy Meeting, the largest by far in the Indiana Yearly Meeting, the largest by far in the world, (its own members boasted to me.) invited him to the high seat, and that on First-day, when all the gathered thousands there were assembled for special worship. This did that meeting, when they knew he was travelling for electioneering purthe subject. The missionaries settled the point by admitting polygamists in at least four instances. Now, with this indisputable fact before me, I venture to assert that this body has no more title to they knew he was travelled the prowling after votes. poses, and had only come there prowling after votes. like a wild beast for prey. And worst of all, large numbers of that meeting gave him their votes. So many, that a small portion of the body, too bonest and conscientious to support such proceedings, af-ter trying every form of remonstrance, at last drew. the name of Christian—looking at the way in which it has treated the sacred institution of marriage— than it has when looking at its conduct in relation to the rights of man and the institution of Slaoff and formed another yearly meeting, that is still in active existence. It has an existence; it holds fast the testimony of the early Friends on every point of doctrine; and it only heeded the advice of the London Yearly Meeting, in its action against slavery. But, strange to tell, your deputation last year did not attend their little yearly meeting, to cheer and encourage it in the way of well-doing, although it was but eight miles off; but they chose

Still he denied me;

Mr. Pillsbury dwelt much longer on such

American slavery, and the relation thereto of the

[Loud cries of 'Go on.'] To return, then, to the American Board. I wish to correct a misapprehension which prevails in this country. Here it is supposed that that Board is a Christian body, but it

is not so, in any proper sense of the term, and it should not be so called. It is a Mahometen Board

The Rev. Curnnert Young, of Newcastle-on Tyne: I have reason to know that that is a misap-prehension. Mr. Pillsbury is stating that which is not true. [Oh, oh.] I do not impute wilful misrepresentation, but I can show from the recent proceedings at Hartford, in Connecticut, that the Board does not deserve the description given of it I would refer also to a document written by one of the secretaries of the Board. I am sorry I have not the document in my pocket at this moment. [Order, order.] Our friend's statements are very highly colored, and I have reason to know that wars set on foot by slaveholders, and only for their some of them are not at all in accordance with the facts of the case; what he has said about polygamy is one.

The REV. SAMUEL R. WARD, of Canada, rose and said, that, for twenty years, he had been a witness of the battles which had been fought with the American Board upon the matters referred to, and that nothing in American history was more conclusively established or more abundantly authenticated that the facts which had been stated by Mr. Pillsbury He would tell his friend, Mr. Young, that this ques tion had been again and again discussed when he (Mr. Young) was within the walls of his Alma

Mater. [Cheers.] Mr. Pillssuny: In what I have said, I have but where the doggerel that was screeched by lungs one object, namely scarred by the flaming fire of the distillery, would true character of one object, namely, to make you acquainted with the true character of those with whom your charches are in religious fellowship, and I now leave you to determine whether such bodies as I have spoten of deserve to be called Christian. You have hitherto treated them as Christians, you have welcomed their delegations: these delegations have had free access to your pulpits, they have saf at your sacra mental boards, and you have in all respects treated them as Christian brethren. You have done this might continue to be sent, though to the heads of while some of these men had no coats on their backs such Yearly and Monthly Meetings of Quakers, but stolen coats, and while the jewels which sparkled in their bosoms and on their fingers were nothing but the crystallised tears of mothers, who babes had been sold in the market to furnish the Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Mr. Pills-bury said: It is probably one of the strongest ec-clesiastical bodies in the world, looking at its numbers, its wealth, its pretended piety, its means and modes of operations, and at the instrumentalities which it has already in existence. I think I shall do the American churches generally no injusreligious bodies amongst us, in communion and fellowship with you, who, judged by their princiassociations which except to its course, and would not be willing to regard it, on the question of slavery, as a Christian body. You have had many men in this country representing the salidations which except to its course, and would not be willing to regard it, on the question of slavery, as a Christian body. You have had many men in this country representing the salidations. stance. When the Rev. Dr. Pryne was by the British and Foreign Bible Society, he was the apologist of slavery and the maligne of Mrs. Stowe, it was one of the grandest testing nies ever borne against slavery and in behalf of the who, year after year, have had the question of sla-very pressed upon them by the Abolitionists, but followed the example of O Connell, and refused to without effect. Why, some of the Board's own missionaries have been slaveholders. Take one example: for years, John Layton Wilson was an eminent and popular missionary of that Board in the shelves of the historian. [Cheers.] And last, Africa, though all the while he was the owner of a plantation of negro slaves in South Carolina. At est and more than all, encourage the an home, on his plantation, he was manufacturing heathens: for, by the laws of the State, the teaching of slaves is punishable with the severest penalties short of death. Yet this man, holding slaves under these circumstances, went to Africa, and moved our nation more deeply than all the state papers your whole line of monarchs have greed with the royal seal, since the reign of George III. there undertook to convert the sable sons and papers your whole line of We labor- Oh! that such protests could come thunderi own slaves in darkness and paganism. We have the ocean, with every eastern storm! And I do years before we could get the Board to admit over the ocean, with every eastern storm! And I am glad to find that 'British' usage' no longer lords made, was in the columns of the Connecticut Ob- it over women in conventions, as in 1840. Then server, the organ of congregationalism in that State, which announced that the American Board, were voted outside, or into the gallery, on account in the case of Mr. Wilson, 'had certainly not acted of their sex. To-day woman stands by our side, with its usual prudence.' Such was their mild and delegated to represent by far the most important gingerly mode of getting out of the difficulty. We have been branded as false accusers for stating that rica is concerned. For she represents that which they had a slaveholder in their employ, and when they were at last compelled to own the fact, they did so in the mildest terms, by saying that the Boston Bazaar. Yes, sir, woman stands here to-day, not by tolerance but hy right—not by sufferance but as an equal; equal every way; but in usually characterised its proceedings. The fact is works, in sympathy, in consecration every way our provious that the proceedings. notorious that that great association is a slavehold-ing body, and that its treasury is constantly re-by her arithmetic of the conscience, and baffling all plenished by the price of the bodies and souls of men, bought and sold like beasts in the market; and it is equally true that its missions to Africa, to convert the heathen of that continent, are sustained by the money ruised from the sale of Africa's daughters, sold in the American shambles to grace the seraglios of Southern debauchees. [Great sensation.] Oh! Mr. Chairman, what languages her voice. But so it should not her All may be more to the sensation.]

sensation.] Oh! Mr. Chairman, what language her voice. But this so it should not be. All may, can describe the soul-revolting wickedness of an as. must act together in this great work of humanity. sociation, calling itself Christian, that can take It will require us all. Let us then stand together in God's poor and helpless children, and sell them in the strife, that hereafter our united anthem of trithe market like cattle, then send their price to umph (for God will give us the victory) may swell convert their relations under the palm trees of Afri-ca! Oh, sir, the crucifiers of the son of God would have shrunk from such an outrage! They could This is a necessarily imperfect sketch of an elo-

buy God's immaculate Son of the betraying Judas; quent and touching speech, which took more than they could crucify him when the sun in the heavens an hour in the delivery, was frequently interrupted by hearty cheers, and appeared to make a strong trembled and shuddered with horror at the transac- impression upon the Conterence.

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, JANUARY 19, 1855.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHU-

SEITS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in Boston on THURS-DAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 25th and 26th-to which all who take an interest in the anti-slavery movement; whatever may be their views on the subject, are cordialhave before us a ly invited—the platform being free to all, in order that error may be exposed and the truth established. The members and friends of the Society, in particular, are expected to give a cheering attendance, animated by spirit that knows nothing of weariness, unquenchable mover of the resolution, to say a word upon the in its zeal, indomitable in its purpose, sagacious, reso

point of order. The resolution before us relates to lute, uncompromising. The meetings will be held in the MEIONAON, the first session commencing on Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
The last session, on Friday evening, will be held in the gious hodies to the institution of slavery, and I TREMONT TEMPLE, at 7 o'clock. At the evening meetsincerely hope that, whatever may be our feelings ing, an admission fee of 10 cents will be taken at the

door, to defray expenses. The following are among the speakers who will be present at the meeting :- WM. LLOYD GARRISON. WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, WILLIAM WELL BROWN, LUCY STONE, STEPHEN S. and ABBY K. FOSTER. CHARLES L. REMOND, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, and HENRY

C. WRIGHT. In behalf of the Board of Managers, FRANCIS JACKSON, President. ROBERT F. WALLEUT, Rec. Sec.

Our anti-slavery co-laborers will remember, that the Anniversary of the State Society will take place in this city on Thursday and Friday, next week ; and tha it will continue in session only two days, instead o ing a prompt and constant attendance throughout. N time will be wasted in mere preliminaries, but the whole subject will be at once thrown open for a spirited disussion. Let the first meeting, therefore, present a ful.

CONVENTION.

This Convention, appointed by the Executive Con ttee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and at Westminster Hall, in the city of Providence, at ter o'clock, on Thursday morning, Jan. 11th, and continued its sessions through that and the following day.

The Convention was organized by the election of DanIEL MITCHELL, of Pawtucket, President; George J.

Adams, of East Greenwich, Susan Sisson, of Pawtucket. and Asa Fairbanks, of Providence, Vice Presidents; Elizabeth B. Chase, of Valley Falls, and Dunbar B. Harris, of Providence, Secretaries; and Abby Kelley Foster, Susan Authony and Edward Magill, Finance

By the time these arrangements were con udience had assembled, larger in number than had ever before met in the first morning's session of an Anti-Slavery Convention in Providence; men and women, whose intelligent, earnest and thoughtful countenances expressed a capacity to comprehend the length, and many of them that cheerful alacrity of spirit, which told us, that, having cast away all fetterings, they were already engaged in its labors, and rewarded by its benefits to themselves.

William Lloyd Garrison called the attention of the audience to the purpose of our meeting, declaring the platform of the Anti-Slavery meetings to be free to all, and urging the people to consider this not exclusively a convention of the American Anti-Slavery Society, or even of Rhode Island abolitionists, but the meeting of all who attend it.

Rev. Thomas Williams, an aged clergyman of the Free Will Baptist denomination, next addressed the Con vention, on the principles of universal liberty; relating many historical illustrations of their continual violation in the downward course of the government of this ma tion, and the warfare consequent thereon. He stood before us, a venerable man, who, though for many years occupying a position unfavorable to the growth and preservation of thorough, uncompromising anti-slavery principles, has remained true to the dictates of human

Mr. Garrison, with a few preliminary remarks, pre sented the following resolutions, as Chairman of the Business Committee :-

Whereas, it is an axiom of law, that the receiver i as bad as the thief, and that the abettor of crime is a guilty as the perpetrator thereof; and whereas, Rhode Island, (as well as every other nominally free State in the Union,) by its religious sanctions concerning Southern slavery, by its political alliance with the Slave States, by its constitutional compromises in favor of the Southern slaveholders, and by its general hostility to the Anti-Slavery movement, is an accomplice with the South in plundering three millions and a half of the population of all their heaven-derived and inalienable rights, reducing them to the condition of brutes, and selling them in the market as goods and chattels, to the utter debasement of their moral natures, and the extinction of their intellectual faculties ; therefore,

Resolved. That our first duty to those in bondage not to go to Carolina or Alabama, but to call the people of this State, and of the entire North, to repentance,to utterly change their religious, political and constitutional relations to the slaveholders of the South |- and to make slaveholding universally as odious and unlaw-

ful as highway robbery and murder. Resolved, That we solemnly and earnestly protes against making any incidental, momentary or limited issue with Slavery a substitute for its immediate and eternal overthrow; such as the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law, or the repeal of the Missouri Comomise, or the admission of any new slave State into the Union, or the acquisition of any foreign territory for slaveholding purposes, or returning back to the policy of our Revolutionary fathers, or the absurdity of attempting to make Liberty national, and Slavery sectional; but the work of genuine Anti-Slavery is to assail Slavery wherever it exists, with or without the sanction of law, as 'the sum of all villanies'-to fill every slaveholder, and every abettor of slaveholding, with shame and confusion of face-and to give immediate and unconditional emancipation to every slave on the American soil.

Resolved, That ever since the adoption of the United States Constitution, every side issue on the part of the North with the Slave Power has been, as it must inevitably continue to be, fruitless and impotent; that no there may be guilt in the dumbness of Providence, when strange thing has happened in the amazing growth, or her pavements are stained by the bleeding feet of his audacious aspect, or defiant attitude of that Power, but a guarded and cherished institution in the Union ; and, therefore, it is not only a blunder, but a crime, to resort to the same policy in any future conflict with slaveholding aggression upon Northern rights.

Resolved, That the latest, most insidious, and apparently most successful device to draw off attention from the all-comprehensive question of Slavery, and to extinguish the flame of Anti-Slavery sympathy and benevolence, is the formation of what is called the American or Know Nothing party, the organs of which are united in their hostility to the Anti-Slavery agitation, and in giving additional security to the slave system-a party animated by a proscriptive spirit, based on a sandy foundation, and governed by a suicidal policy.

Resolved. That there is but one rational, vital, moral, religious and political issue to be urged and pressed upon every conscience, and that is, 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS,' and that everything short of this is as one beating the air; for to hold the preservation of this blood-stained Union paramount to the claims of or of the Slave Power to an indefinite extent.

Resolved, That for any party acting under oath to Anti-Slavery in its spirit and position, is the height of moral infatuation.

in Congress, in the proportion of three-fifths to the whole number of their victims, which, is the language it's life be drawn out from the jugular vein. of John Quincy Adams, is ' committing the lamb to the custody of the wolf '-that they shall hunt their fugitive slaves throughout the entire North, without hindrance, and by general co-operation—that they shall be protected by the whole governmental power in every case of Let the philosopher expose it, by showing how it disslave insurrection, and against any foreign invasion, turbs the adjustments of nature, and throws chaos into though it be for the sole purpose of emancipating those in bondage; and whereas, by these iniquitous compromises, the Constitution of the United States is essentially (in the language of the prophet) 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell, by which the Slave Power has ruled this nation with absolute supremacy, to the overthrow of all the safeguards of liber- tims, and rain tears on their fetters, so that they melt ty, and to the most humiliating subjugation of the offlike April snows from the crocus. Let the con-

North ; therefore, is demanded by every principle of justice, humanity by hurling at its lying lips the tables of the Decalogue, and self-respect, by every consideration of safety and and shame it out from the pale of Christendom, by the general welfare, and by the wisest reference to all offering for its life-law the sermon on the mount. It has their industrial pursuits, on the part of the Free States; vulnerable points, which all these weapons may penethat in no other way can they maintain their own trate, and it will perish from our presence none too soo rights, or wash their hands in innocency, than by a when all these forces are allied. Why may not the Con may be necessary to effect this object.

pro-slavery religionists to the friends of humanity, be-longs to those, who, professing Christianity, trample It is a source of deep regret that I must be absent BANK, now incurcerated in a Kentucky prison, where and good counsels may prevail, and the cause of true he is treated with great inhumanity, for the crime of freedom be advanced. leading, like Moses, some of his fellow-creatures 'ou

RHODE ISLAND STATE ANTI-SLAVERY of the house of bondage.' She closed with a prayer in his behalf, and in behalf of the slave.

Mr. Garrison followed, sympathizing with Mrs. Lit-tle in the spirit of love which she manifested; differing with her, somewhat, in her belief in the probability o Divine interposition in opening the prison doors, in an swer to our prayers, and in the idea, which he under stood her to express, that we are indebted to the Bible for our knowledge of human rights; whereas the doc trine of buman liberty, and man's inalienable right to nimself, is before all books, and inherent in the natur of the human soul; but expressing his great satisfaction that she felt free to come upon this platform with prayer and declaring his hope, that, although in these meet ings, we do not invite any one to pray, as a matter form, she, or any other person, will, at any time, act in accordance with his or her impressions. Then taking up the recent defences of slavery by the Rev. Drs. Blagden. Lord, and Adams, he gave his hearers a clear ide of his regard for the character and principles of men who, holding their high position and great influence, as readth, and depth, of a great moral movement, and professed teachers of the religion of Christ, defend the enslaving of men. He closed with a solemn and eloquent appeal in behalf of the cause of the American slave, as the only warfare now being waged on earth for universal liberty. It is a struggle, not merely to strike the chains from the limbs of three millions of slaves, but the work we are doing, to-day, is a blow struck for human freedom the world over; and, as such, demands our highest interest, our most earnest labor.

Mr. WILLIAMS endorsed the sentiments of Mr. Garrison, giving, as his reason for not signing the remontrance of the New England clergy against the Nebraska Bill, that he knew it would end in words, and he never could say-and do nothing.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER said that, although the people of this country profess Christianity, republicanism and liberty, and the ministers are ontinually thanking God, in behalf of the people, for the enjoyment of these bless ings, yet slavery puts every seventh woman on the auc tion block, and steals three hundred new-born babes every day. He was tired of profession; he would not profess to be a Christian ; he did not even profess to be an abolitionist. He had not told anybody that he was an abolitionist for a long time. They might call him an infidel, or what they pleased ; he cared not, so long a he was free to act according to his convictions. Let us have less profession, and more deed,

The Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. George J. Adams in the chair. W. Wheeler read an earnest and eloquent letter from the Rev. George T. Day, of Olneyville, expressive of strong sympathy with the Convention, as follows :-OLNEYVILLE, R. I., Jan. 9th, 1855.

S. W. WHEELER, Esq. :

DEAR SIR-I very much regret that I am unable t attend the Anti-Slavery Convention to be held in Providence, on the 11th and 12th inst. ; but definite en gagements abroad will call me away to-morrow, and postpone my return to Saturday.

The Convention may suffer no loss in my absence but it would have been a privilege for me to attend on its sessions, and possibly to speak a few words on the great American tonic

I have very much, regretted that there has been systematic organization of the Anti-Slavery forces in this State, either with a view to home culture, or the propagation of the spirit and principles of freedom abroad. That the genuine love of liberty lingers among us yet, cannot be doubted. That many of our citizens have been doing nobly in the work of lundermining our national despotism, and giving a tongue to the ple which the slave may not utter, is what I rejoice to know Yer, I fear, our Anti-Slavery has been much less fel abroad, and much less nurtured at home, than though there had been concert of action. A sentiment often grows intense by its expression, and restraint sometimes crushes the life out of a conviction. We have not said so very much in behalf of the bondman, to whose fettering the State consents, and it may be that we have thought and felt, not the more, but the less, on that account. I know very well that high professions and abundance of windy words will unclasp few fetters, and be only doubtful evidence of Anti-Slavery philanthropy ; but if our sympathy for freedom can be kept unuttered at such a time as this, there is room for suspecting its genuineness. If the stones of Jerusalem were t perform only a fitting service when crying out Hosanna under the pressure of the Messiah's sandal, surely anted brethren. Our protest will not induce American Slavery to give up the ghost. Experience has found that the protest of a State yesterday, may give place to an endorsement to-morrow. We are to prove our sincerity and our earnestness in this work only by consisten-

ey and perseverance.

Anti-slavery men in this State need to know each other better, as such. Each needs the help of his brother's arm, and the fervor caught from feeling the beat of his brother's heart. The aggregate of our individual blows, falling at a point, will do much more than our separate and scattered strokes. If, by some means, we could be brought to act together, in view of some definite results, our own power would multiply in the very process of its expenditure abroad. If the Convention could take the initiative steps toward a systematic Anti-Slavery organization effort, it would increase and perpetuate its useful ministry.

But we cannot all see alike; and so cannot agree in our confession of principles, nor our programme measures.' True enough, though I am not sure that this is to be regretted. Some things all genuine Antijustice and humanity is to insure the absolute suprema- Slavery men can agree in. They can adopt the often quoted statement pronounced self-evident by a venerated statesman, and ratified as such by three millions support the Constitution of the United States, with its of ancestors. Let each use his own weapons, conscien recognized pro-slavery compromises, to claim to be tiously, as before God, and he will not beat the air, nor use up all his breath in flinging abusive epithets a Whereas, the people of the Free States of this Union good faith as a single state of the States of this Union good faith, as a sin against heaven and earth, and we have entered into a league with the slaveholders of the shall become too integt on reaching its place of burial to South, that they shall be allowed a slave representation split our spades and mattocks in passionate strife over the question, whether it should die by strangulation, o

Let the proofs of its vileness come from any and ever quarter. Let the political economist stop it with his facts and figures. Let the jurist exorcise it by the dieta of Common Law, and the concurring verdicts of ages. the mechanism of forces. Let the poet rouse our indignation by showing the strings it has rudely snapped in the harp of life. Let blunt but nobly honest year tell how it has degraded the labor, whose badges they wear more worthily than a king his crown. Let woman's pity take up and repeat the heart-wail of its vicscience of man condemn it at the bar of natural justice. Resolved, That A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION and the reverent faith of the Christian frighten it away peaceful secession from the slaveholding States, leaving vention begin this good work, whose end shall come with them the awful responsibilities of their slave sys- when this loathsome despotism shall pass into the crys tem ; and that, to this end, they ought to meet, in a tallization of history? Let us study the things which delegated capacity, in a free Northern Convention, to make for peace among all true lovers of freedom, and take such steps and to agree upon such measures as which add to the effectiveness of our warfare against all slavery. I ask for no union based on a dist SOPHIA L. LITTLE, of Newport, addressed the Convention, charging that the term infidel, so often applied by of Cain; I ask only the union based on a genuine, man-

God beneath their feet, in the person of the slave. She from the Convention. I might say something on the alluded very feelingly to the sad case of CALVIN FAIR- above points, did it seem advisable. I trust that wise

I am yours truly,

Rev. CHARLES W. GARDNER, a colored Prob elergyman, of Newport, made a few remarks, in the ion of Mr. Garrison's idea expressed in the er ing, that, independent of the Bible, the doctries of h man rights is established in the nature of every h

Mr. Ganzison followed by a lucid statement position, in relation to religious matters. He sting that no man has a right to deny to another great principle of Protestantism, 'the right of pe dement; t or to call another an infiel, be differs from himself in belief; and that, to do a, h exhibit the very spirit of Popery. He read copies tracts from a large number of religious paper; periodicals, defending slavery from the Bible, and up that we should never allow ourselves to be din from the main question by any side issue, sad ; whether the Bible sanctions slavery, but that we then plant ourselves on the eternal principle of right, int. ent in the soul of man, which is above, and lefer, it superior to all books, and parchments, and institution and, let what will sanction slavery, be it book, per ment, or institution, let us trample it under on fe He, however, declared his belief, that the Bible to not sanction slavery; but that it contains the ma abundant and powerful testimonies against the tr clous system. Mr. Garrison went on, though the character of the American Church, and declared by its religion, mis-called Christianity, being such and any man who does not so conduct as to be cast out of is no follower of Jesus. He read strong reclaim adopted by the English Churches, denouncing, in w own anti-slavery language, the slaveholding church and ministers of this country. He was distensed to an profound attention, by the large audience, the half is ing nearly filled.

ABBY KELLEY FOSTER made an appeal for aid in the shape of funds, and the Convention adjourned to be past 6 in the evening.

EVENING. The Convention assembled according to adjournment, the President occupying the chair, FRANCIS JACKSON, of Boston, gave an interesting to count of a fugitive slave, recently assisted in his equa from a vessel, in which he had secreted himself, it to females of the Gay Head Indians, who, when come bribe by the captain of the vessel to betray him, spen. ed his proffered gold; and sent the wanderer on harns He recommended the organization of Vigilance Conne tees, in the several towns and cities through which the

flying fugitive may be tracked by his pursuers.

WM. WELLS BROWN then addressed the Converted on the workings of slavery throughout the natice, tal the extension of the slaveholding power, leading to such a consolidation of forces as shall enable the Sur to say to the North, . If you yield not all we wish, jet take yourselves off; we can do without you! Health ed to the purchase, by the South, of Northern alls cians and divines; instancing the Rev. Dr. Adust; his 'South-Side View of Slavery,' and holding his a to the just appreciation of the audience. Then, who ing his own experience, as a slave, he presented some and a most appalling ' side.'

STEPHEN S. FOSTER followed, commencing with the expression of the shame and deep serrow which file his soul, and spoke very impressively, in view of the sad and terrible fact, that there does not exist on the face of the earth, another government, so crue in tyrannical as this, in its treatment of one-seventh po tion of its population. No words can portray the si emp earnestness and force of his powerful appeals; the consciences of his hearers- (sharper were they the any two-edged sword) - or the vividness of his piges of American 'liberty,' contrasting it with the so-taid despotisms of Europe, much to its disadvantage. This country, of which in his youth he was so hepeful mi so proud, how deep had become her degradation h commended the governments of Europe for sada their criminals to America, for where should they sen criminals but to the United States, where crime is virtue, and virtue a crime? We have voluntarily sait ourselves the Botany Bay of the whole civilized with His scorching rebukes were received without any monstrations of opposition, though they must be been keenly felt by the abettors of slavery, in Chui and State.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning,

FRIDAY MORNING. The Convention was called to order by the President The number of persons in attendance was considerably

larger than yesterday morning. Mr. WILLIAMS read a portion of Scriptpre, and ofer-

WM. LLOYD GARRISON stated the course pursued by this meeting, yesterday, in inviting the frest dans sion; but no one had come forward in opposition to any position laid down in any of the resolutions, or by any of the speakers. He then commented upon at atticle in the Providence Journal, of this morning, pretending to report some of yesterday's proceedings, and written in a style evidently designed to cast reliant upon the Convention. He expressed his surprise that, at this late day, such a scurrilous report should have been allowed a place in a paper claiming to be both decent and respectable. It was worthy of Bennett's Heald or the New York Express. We have no need to p to the South, for here we are surrounded by the comies of freedom; not one man in five really belief that a man has a right to himself. The sixtholen are in Rhode Island, and our work is at our own does . Why is it,' he asked, 'that the Journal puts forth such language? Is it that the writers of the Journal are more in favor of slavery than their neighbors! no means. The press is the exponent of public epialet, and the Journal published that article, supposing a would be acceptable to the popular taste.' Mr. Garriel said he had been connected with the press for many years, and had marked its course in regard to every n formatory movement, and he must say, that a more time-serving set of men exists not in the country, that are the men connected with the newspapers of the hole

He was followed by Mrs. FOSTER, who gave the particulars of an interview-she had recently, incompany with a friend, with the editor of the Journal, where ceived them with the most gentlemanly courter, and expressed his sympathy with our movement, not only by his words, but by a contribution to the funds of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Under these circusstances, the course pursued by the Journal, in regard to this Convention, filled her with astonishment. So related some of her late experience, showing the ofrapting influence of the press upon the minds of these disposed to be humane, by its base misrepresentates

of the abolitionists. S. W. WHEELER then read an article, in the Providence Tribune, of this morning, criticising our meeting in a fair and honorable manner, and, while different somewhat with us, in regard to our mode of proceedings evincing the manliness and courtesy due between pas

and man. S. W. WHEKLER presented a resolution, proposing the organization of a State Society, which was discoved by the mover, S. S. Foster, W. L. Garrison, Was Wells Brown, Daniel Mitchell, and others, and resulted in the decision, that the time has not come for the formation of a new State Society; but that, for the present, we sill leave the State under the care of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and that we will appoint an Anti-Sir very and Vigilance Committee to co-operate with the Society, in attention to the interests of the cause in the State. The following are the names of the Committee

George J. Adams, D. W. Vaughn, Sarah Gould, As Pairbanks, S. W. Wheeler, L. B. Shepard, D. B. Harris, Providence: Dorcas Greene, Apponant; Sarst Brown, E. Greenwich; Darius Lawton, Maplerille; E. B. Chase, Mary Sherman, Valley Falls; Per Bosworth, Warren; As nath Metcalf, Cumberland; Robert Read, Bristol; Charles Perry, Westerly; Post Kenyon, Hopkinton; Sophia L. Little Newport; Both Burleigh, Little Compton; Susan Sisson, Isabela alams, Pawtucket.

[Remainder of the Report next week.] AND ENGINEERING DEED TO LAND TO THE TANK THE PROPERTY AND THE PERSON OF THE PERSON OF

REPLY TO RICHARD D. WEBB. Lynn, Jan. 11th, 1855.

Mr GARRISON . for Tan. 5th, I find a somewha Mr. GARRISON : long letter from the slave's good friend, RICHARD D West, of Dublin. It is principally in answer to a Wiss, or panel and British Crime and Oppression, published a few weeks since in THE LIBERATOR. I am professer a ter that the columns of your paper are mainly deroted to the cause of the American chattel slave, and for that reason, I do not wish to prolong a discussion gos this or any other question ; but I ask now a reasmalle space for a few remarks in reply to friend

With regard to the facts of British oppression, I nee not say a word. The letter in reply to Mr. STEINTHAL by JOSEPH BARKER, in THE LIBERATOR of Jan. 5th; is full and conclusive upon the question of the facts.

Mr. Webb says that the press of England is unfetter ed and any man may publish any thing, if he abstain ed, and any man and productions and sedicions langarge. This is a very important proviso. For more than two hundred years, chattel slavery had

ersted in this land. From three ship-loads landed on the Virginia coast, they had increased to millions. The aggregate of human misery in this state of bondage po tongue has ever spoken, no mind has comprehended not but Gol has ever sounded the depths and taken the mescare thereof. If, in all these long years, some or of agony occasionally reached the cars of the pedple from that dark prison-house, and humanity starred fees its sleep, at once the priests hastened to tell the people that this suffering was the legitimate result of gol's carse upon Cain or Ham or both, and called upon us to admire His faithfulness in the performance of his threatenings! But at last a young man, a printer, who had looked in upon that hell of suffering, took his stand before the world, and in the name of truth, humandy and God, demanded the 'immediate and unconditional enancipation of the slave. Slavery had twin el itself around every fibre of our existence ; had ruled in our politics, was convenient and profitable to our most panel, and was made hely by our religion; and the pation was convulsed at the authority of the demand. From the marts of trade, from the pulpits and the halls of legislation, poured one stream of maledictions upon Garrien and his friends. This has gone on for more than twenty years, and every word which he and his fellow laborers have uttered for the slave has been prosomeel, by press, pulpit, bar and legislature, to be semisions, libellous and seditions.' Every word of the real Abolitionist is necessarily against the existing arter of things,' and a 'conspiracy' against the power which rules the nation. But this language has aroused the people, and though

we have suffered imprisonment and some death for heir principles, yet the cause whose advocates have usel this language, is to-day marching on to certain rictory The whole philosophy of true reform is the ealling things by their proper names.' At this moment, Wendell Phillips and Thosdore Parker are under arrest for using, in Faneuil Hall, the true language of free lom. The tyrant's doctrine of 'constructive treasen' and of 'incitement to riot,' are sufficiently loose and elastic to cover, in their application, any speech which is hold and manly in tone, and which may cause oppression to tremble. It is slavery which has caused these noble men to be indicted. English tyranny indiets just such language in the English reformer .-Freedom of speech in England, as Mr. Webb defines it, is not worth the having.

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an Anti-Anti-Sla-with the se in the nitree — suld, Asa B. Hara-;; Sara-pleville; i; Peleg berland; y; Peleg rf; Ruth bella Ad-

As to the criminal monopoly of the soil of which speke, I would say, in a few words, that it is among the self-evident truths,' that the right to life must contain within itself the right to the means of supporting life. The sustenance of man must mainly come from the soil; exequently, every man has an inalienable right-if he choose to exercise it-to a proper portion of land from which to derive his support and that of his family. No man has a right, or can acquire, by any means, a right to monopolize the sail, or the means of life; and this doctrine is as well based in natural law as is the destrine of a tunn's right to himself; and friend Webb knows well that the great jurists of the world have sustained this doctrine in their writings upon natural law.

The poverty and consequent dependance of the English people are caused mainly by the monopoly of the lands in the hands of the few, and it matters not how recent or how old is the title of the present occupantwhether it dates back ten years, or to the time of William the Conquerer. The claim of the people is older han all ; and if the soil has so long been held by robber right, it is only an argument why it should now predily return to those whose necessity is so great, and whose title comes from God.

But friend Webb says that he should rather live in the city, and that many others would also prefer that mode of There can be no question that the natural employment of our rabe is agriculture. A comparatively small number of people may be engaged in commerce and the mechanic arts, but nature dictates that the great mass of the population of any country should till he lands. Suppose, now, that the vast estates of the English pobility should be divided among the mass of the people. They (the people) would certainly be well off for all the comforts of life; the artizans in the cities would no longer carry on the present desperate fight for existence; for the crushing competition for labor which now exists would cease. Rents would necersarly be low, and the tenements good, and the op ervives would in time become their own employers, on the principle of associated capital. Friend Webb and others might remain in the cities, and yet the ownership of a little land in the country could do neither him nor any one else any harm. The great principle upon which society should be based, should be the absolute ownership of the soil by the masses, making commerce and manufactures in all cases a secondary consideration. As far as this principle has been fairly tried in the civilized world, the result has been most successful. The best types of men have been found where this democratic principle of the possession of the soil by the masses has been most perfectly carried out in practice Had this principle always obtained, the great cities, the festering sores,"

. Where wealth accumulates, and men decay, had never existed, and the world had been saved the

greater portion of the lust and crime it has known. Every objection which friend Webb makes to the beldest discussion of the people's rights, and the change er destruction of the present social fabric of English socirty, has been poured in one everlasting tide into the ears of the abolitionists of America, from the hour of Mr. Garrison's first bold demand for the slave's emancipation. The 'antiquity of slavery,' its 'complicated parts and responsibilities,' the 'destruction of the religious, political and social fabric,' all these have been thrust upon the attention and conscience of the Ameri can abolitionists ten thousand times ten thousand times and the calm and steady answer has always been-Tooigh chaos come again, the slave shall be free! And already the result of this steadfast application of principle is most cheering. The signs of the coming triumph are all around us. Through disorder and tu malt shall come Heaven's own order; through apparent lawlessness shall be established the very law o God, and the everlasting kingdom of justice and of

Mr. Webb thinks that if I had the landed property of Great Britain given me to distribute among the people should ' make a queer mess of it.' I do not doubt i 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 balf-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 hi park and pleasure-grounds, while thousands of homesa wanderers shivered and starved upon the highway. er hid down in the ditches to die. The lord should have some good land, his past sins against the

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 tenantiess, for the masses would soon be at work upor 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 or 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 our vast prairies would not bring with them, as now, the harrowing thoughts how the near and dear at home starved and suffered : no army could then be raised to redden the Russian soil with English blood, and make the firesides 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 Par liament shiver when they find their menaces cannot sheck the determined friends of reform. Difficulties scarcely be a fiercer one than we have had here for personal freedbm and the rights of the slave; but our mot to has been, 'That which is Right is Practicable!' and every day proves to us the truth of the motto.

Mr. Webb says that the laws of entail are, he hopes to be changed some time or other. Now, to say noth ing 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 see their 'more excellent way.' Finally, we tender a masses of England to purchase the lands, should they ever come to market?

Here in America, with an almost boundless domain where exist no laws of entail, the heartless speculatur PENAL VENGEANCE. Come and give us your strong rea has monopolized millions of acres of the best lands; and so outrageous has this become, that large and increas- that good may come-never resisting injury with ining parties of Land Reformers have been formed to jury. 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 as My DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: little use to seek to ameliorate the condition of the English masses as to try to umeliorate 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 to-day 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 kindnesses, or courtesies, 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 so live or die, a free man ? Is the English !aborer who stands like a beast for hire at the cross on market days; who does not and cannot own 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 Bunker Hill, creeping to the polls son published to the world for this was, that the laborers of Massachusetts were so dependent upon their 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

Ireland, I gave what is the common report; and Joseph dollars; here, they value themselves, and are valued, Barker, whose opportunity of ascertaining facts is certainly very good, says that 'within the last ten years, with the exception of one whose feet were frozen on his two millions in Great Britain and Ireland have starved to death.' Mr. Webb himself admits, that 'great God for his freedom. The women are merry as larks, numbers perished of fever and other diseases, the result and the whole company rejoicing with joy unspeakof bad and insufficient food.' What must be the tyran- able.' ny and the monopoly of the means of life, out of which such horrors as these above named result ! These statements, the lesser and the greater, need no comment from me. In our experience of American slavery, we far short of the awful reality, and it is probable that the same is true of English and Irish want and wretch-

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 fectually remembered the poor bondman, and the more true man, he grapples the monster by the throat ! I am favored fugitive. not at all surprised at the shortness of Mr. Barker's imprisonment. The Government which Mr. Webb bilee! thinks so humane and merciful to Mr. Barker, knew well that Joseph Barker in the dungeon was more dangerous even 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 Mitchel, however, they would have rid the world of a monster.)

As to the humanity of the British Government, i does not exist. Every thing it has yet granted at the call of humanity, it has granted, as the Premier said of West India emancipation, ' not because they desired it, but because they must.' Would that England were filled with men like Joseph Barker ! The Sun of Righteousness would soon rise on that lam, never to set

The tame words and tame measures, which give no offence to the aristocrats of England, and in which they are ever ready to cooperate, can never bring relemption to the English people. The more wide-spread the discontent, and the more radical the views dissem inated, the sooner will tyranny give way, and the natural rights of the people be restored, and with them peace and plenty; and it should be remembered that while the reformers of England are hoping by mild measures to reconcile those eternal antagonisms, the right of the people to the wealth which they produce, and the claim of the aristocratic few to their vast privileges and possessions, the suffering goes on, and human life is poured out like water !

And now a word or two in relation to our dear friend Parker Pillsbury. For myself, I am much attached to him. I never think of him but with feelings of pro found respect, for his great services to the cause of free dom. We all love and respect him, and have rejoiced in the appreciation of his talents, and the hearty wel come which he has received at the hands of our English friends, and there should not exist on the part of his friends, on either side of the water, this sensitiveness at a little kind-hearted criticism. We cannot al see duty alike, and we should all be allowed a free expression of opinion. Our English friends need not take the trouble to praise Parker Pillsbury to us. We kno him. All they have to do is to take the best possible care of him, and return him to us safe and sound, or they will never be forgiven.

Truly yours for all the oppressed,
GEO. W. PUTNAM.

William Wells Brown, Mr. Garrison, and others, will address a public meeting to be held in the Belpeople should be forgiven, and he should work like knap Street Church, on Monday evening next.

an honest man for his bread. No millionaire should MEETING OF THE N. E. NON-RESIST-ANCE SOCIETY.

> A Meeting of the New England Non-Resist ciety will be holden 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-Resist ance will be delivered by Adin Ballou. On Sunday forenoon, afternoon, and evening, there will be address es, discussions, exhortations, and remarks, accompa-nied by singing, and such other devotional exercises a

persons in attendance may feel it a privilege to offer. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Stephen S. Foster, Abby Kelley Foster, Henry C. Wright, and we hope many other able speakers, will be present on the occasion. As many o the friends from the Hopedale Community as can con veniently attend, especially speakers and singers, are

earnestly requested to be present.

The discussions will be radical and earnest. All the bearings of the great doctrine, TOTAL ABSTINENCE FROM there doubtless are, and great ones. The struggle can INJURIOUS FORCE, Individual and Social, Moral and Political, Conservative and Reformatory, will be in order

The few veteran Non-Resistants who still remain true to their standard, (being a precious few.) will need no urging to be present. The whilem Non-Resistants and Peace Men, (not a few,) who have progressed roun the moral zodiac into the constellation of INJURIOU FORCE FOR RIGHTEODSNESS' SAKE, are requested to com and tell us their experience, that the remnant of us may welcome to all who seriously believe that the human race cannot be governed, protected, improved, and regenerated without a dernier resort to THE SWORD AND sons. Come and hear ours in favor of never doing evil ADIN BALLOU.

'THE CRY IS STILL, THEY COME!' St. CATHARINES, (C. W.,) Jan. 10, 1855.

It affords me sincere pleasure to be able to communi cate to the friends of humanity, American and trans-Atlantic, what Solomon says is ' like cold water to thirsty soul,' viz : ' Good news from a far country.' About the winding up of 1854 and the opening of the

present year, we have been favored with a few very im pertant accessions from the land of slavery. During the last week in December, four noble-looking men arrived, (three in one company from Virginia, and on from the State of Maryland.) The three from Virginia at my door seeking a shelter at the hour of midnight With a right good relish we rose and ministered t them. Two of this trie of liberty-loving pilgrims, with another less fortunate than they, had absconded from their master nearly a year ago, made themselves famil iar with forest life, foraging as best they could upon their enemies, and dwelling some five months in a little cavern, of their own creation, in the side of a bank or hill by a stream of water. Great search was made for them, and at length they were discovered. Ferocious men were at the mouth of the cave with loaded gun pointing in upon them, and threatening them with death if they did not surrender. One of them, a huge man, six feet tall, with broad-axe in hand, started to sally forth, and bade his comrades to follow. They made the attempt, but, alas! two of them (who are now here) were instantly riddled in their limbs with buckshot, They were lodged in juil for one month. They broke out and fied, but were retaken and sold to a Tennes slave-trader. By such stratagem as I am not at liberty to describe, they parted with their purchaser in less than an hour, to see his face no more, and were on their way to Canada. The manner of coming through to this goodly land of freedom is a mystery which, I am not at liberty to reveal. Their friends between here and old with their ballot in a secret envelope !- and the rea- Virginia will receive their hearty thanks, without requiring the use of language as a medium. The last fugitive of the last year came to me with but one eye, employers, that they dared not vote openly, for fear of his right eye having been knocked out by a brutal overseer. His head was so broken and injured, that for six weeks he hardly knew whether he was dead or living ! So he says. So his eyeless socket and scars testify. What will Dr. Adams say to these things?

I have just had the pleasure of receiving a company of ten from the State of Maryland. By traffickers in hu With regard to the number who perished of famine in man flesh and blood, they were valued at about 10,000 Eight of them are hale, athle way. At present he is a poor invalid, but thankful to

The fourteen under notice have all received such comfort and encouragement as their several cases re quired. Eleven of them having been furnished with axes, are in the forests near St. Catharines, making have always found the statements of suffering to fall charming music, such as industrious axemen know both how to produce and appreciate. I would love to tell you, in a more private way, about the ten, and how they got here; but their friends, of the U. G. R. R., will accept from them ten thousand thanks.

I cannot close my brief note without an expression of lively gratitude towards British friends who have ef-

May God in mercy speed the dawn of Freedom's Ju-

Faithfully and truly yours,

THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

At a meeting of the Bristol and Clifton Ladies' Anti Slavery Society, held Dec. 7th, 1854, it was

Resolved, That this Committee desire to tender their best thanks to the Rev. Mr. JAMES, for consenting to attend the Landon Conference as their delegate; and at the same time, they would express their deep appreciation of the important services he rendered by faithfully eminding the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society of their past short-comings; and resolutely contending for the full and bearty recogni tion of the American Anti-Slavery Society by the Con ference called together for the express purpose of uniting the efforts of all abolitionists in the great work of abolishing slavery.'

> For the Liberator. ACROSTIC.

Counsellor, siding and comforting slavery, Upper-court Judge, full of lower-law knavery, uthless Commissioner, kidnapping darker men, Trader, (except with the Music Hall Parker men, In the whole slaveholding tribe of West India men, Show me four worse than Charles, Thomas, George Benjamin!

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS To the American Anti-Slavery Society, in aid of the new series of Tracts.

A. L. Snow, Providence, R. L.

Geo. W. Wallridge and others, Collinsville, Ct.,

J. Bement, Taftsville, Vt.

Miss Margaret Blydenburg, Durham, N. H.

Olive Gilbert \$1, John Stoyell 1, M. Rogers 75c,

L. C. Porter 50c, W. W. Albee 25c, N. Robinson 25c, Septil Remarks 25c, Lab. B. Dich

inson 25c, Sam'l Reynolds 25c, John B. Dicker 50c, Riley W. Hewett 50c, all of Moravia, N.Y., Ellis Allen, Medfield, Mass., Elward H. Payson, Salem, Mass., John G. King, Esq., James Kimball,

William Ives,
G. L. Streeter,
Mary Ann Blair, Warren, Mass.,
James Doncan, North Brookfield, Mass.,
James Mott, Philadelphia, Pa., A friend, Fiskville, R. I.,

PRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.
Boston, Jan. 16, 1855.

ANOTHER SLAVE CASE IN BOSTON! Jackson, the alleged fugitive, came to Beston some six or eight weeks since. Prior to that time, he was em-ployed on a coasting vessel running between Virginia and Georgia, commanded by a Capt. For. For is a small-sized man, with dark hair and beard, wearing

also a moustache.

On Tuesday evening, as Jackson was returning homewards from his work, he was accosted by a white man, who, from the description given, answers very well for a noted blave-catcher of this 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 evasively re-plied, 'in Cambridgeport.' The parties then separated. Yesterday morning, early as six o'clock, the interroga-tor, answering in appearance to the same alway archer.

tor, answering in appearance to the same slave-catchet was found at the Cambridge bridge, anxiously awaitin entrance into the city of some one whom he doubtles thought resided on the other side of the river. Thoug

thought resided on the other side of the river. Though he remained there till somewhat late in the forencon, 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. appy ignorance.
esterday forenoon, a note was left at the place of

business of a prominent colored citizen, saying that he knew a man named John Jackson, he should advis him to place himself at once in a situation of safety, as the bounds were in town from Georgia. The duty was promptly performed, and assurance given Jackson that if he chose to remain in the city, he should not lack arms or friends to assist in the preservation of his liberty. If he remained, however, he must make up his mind to see blood flow, even to death possibly. If he decided otherwise, then he should be conveyed out of the city as quickly as possible. With a knowledge of the fate of quickly as possible. With a knowledge of the fate of poor Sims and Burns, and the inability of a few friends to withstand the power of the United States government, he said he would leave the city. Accordingly, he was taken in charge of, and in a short time was leaving, in company of good friends, as rapidly as steam would allow, the city of Faneuil Hall, overshadowed by Bunker's

monument.

While the friends of Jackson were thus arranging for his safety, his pursuers were also on the alert. Emerging from the Revere House, where he tarries unregistered, the valiant Capt. Fox seeks the Fugitive Slave Bill Commissioner. He finds his office vacant, but leaves his compliments in a brief note. He returns soon after, and says—'The man is in town; the papers may as well be at once made out;' and takes himself off to see the result of the game. Afternoon comes, however, and he finds that a long distance intervenes between himself

and his prey, and the hunt is up!

Jackson accurately described the personal appearance of Fox, being the same as that of his pursuer, who visited the Commissioner. Jackson is a large, stalwart man, of unusual strength, and has been employed on the wharves since his arrival in the city. He would have fought desperately, had he deemed it of avail-but, alas! he faltered when he thought of recent events in Puritan Boston !- Boston Evening Telegraph.

From the Cincinnati (Ohio) Columbian, January 4. SLAVES LIBERATED-A FAMILY UNITED-STORY OF SLAVES LIBERATED—A FAMILY UNITED—STORY OF TWO KIDNAPPED BOTS.—A deeply interesting re-union of a severed family took place at the house of Mr. Levi Coffin on last Saturday. The story, as told us by the parties, runs in this wise: Forty-eight years ago, two little colored boys, named Peter and Levin Still, were playing in the highway, near their father's house, on the Delaware river, when a stranger passing by in a gig asked them to take a ride. The boys did so, and were thus kidnapped and carried to Lexington, Ky., where they were sold to one John Fisher. They were ultimately sold to other masters, and after thirteen years' slavery in Kentucky, were sent south, where they were purchased by John Hogan of Franklin coun-try, South Alabama. At the age of twenty-four, Levin died, but Peter continued a slave for thirty-one years. During this period he married a stave for thirty-one years, to one Barnard McKinnon, a neighbor of his master, and had three children, two sons and a daughter. By years of extreme economy, Peter at last saved five hundred dollars. This was enough to purchase his free-dom, and a worthy Jewish gentleman, acting for Peter,

Philadelphia, to discover, if possible, his relatives. By a series of extraordinary providences, he found his aged mother and eight brothers and sisters will live. abored for some time to save enough to buy the freedo of his family; but as his accumulations were very slow, and the amount to be mised very large—\$5,000—he at last determined to appeal to the charitable public for aid. He went from place to place, telling his story and asking assistance. In the meantime, his family ran away from their master. Travelling by right and the drop while attemptation and the drop while attemptation as a superscript of the charitable public for tween the Chelsea ferry boat and the drop while attemptation are also be right. by in the daytime, they escaped from the slave States and to Indiana, where, however, they were captured by a white man named Anderson, who resides near Vinennes, and who returned them to their master. The bolitionists of Indiana made an effort to get them off, but did not succeed.

Upon being taken back, they grew hopeless of ever

getting free. At last, after four years of effort, Peter had raised the five thousand dollars, and a few weeks ago an agent was despatched to Alshama. He pur-chased the wife and children, and brought them on to this city, to which Peter had come from Philadelphia to night, Patrick Flynn and his wife were suffocated in of the sons is twenty-seven and the other twenty-four years of age.

One of them had a wife in Alabama, who died, leav-

ing a baby only a few months old. When coming away, the father begged hard for this little one, but it was worth \$200. He had nothing, and came away without

If these are fair samples, Southern slaves have not been so much degraded and brutalized as is sometimes represented. These colored men say that when they were taken back from Indiana, they used to be sent for to make private revelations slaves, who resided as far as twenty miles distant, and who wished to know something of the route North, and the people of the Free States.

Peter expects when he reaches Philadelphia to publish a card of thanks to those who have aided him. He

and his family will leave this morning.

THEODORE PARKER lectured before the Lyceum, in this city, on Tuesday evening of last week, upon the character, condition, and prospects of the American People. To those who have heard him, we need not say that the subject was one eminently fitted for him to interest and entertain an audience with. He traced the history of the American people from their Anglo Saxon origin, up to the present time, and enumerated some of the principal sources of their wealth and power. The advances of the Slave Pewer, and its aims for the

of Mr. Garrison's best performances. He showed in
the clearest manner that Catholicism, though theoretically and practically opposed to religious liberty, was
not much more so, at least in its practice, then the present Know Nothing movement. This movement, inasmuch as it conducted its affairs in secrecy, denied the right
of private judgment, proscribed men on account of their
foreign birth and religious opinions, was Anti-Protestant. And, farthermore, being in league with the
Southern slave power, it was a party of despotism, and
not a party of freedom. The lecture was listened to
with attention and we venture to say carried conviction
of its truths to the minds of all who heard it. of its truths to the minds of all who heard it. The next lecture will be given by Cassius M. Clay, on Monday evening the 29th inst.—Providence Freeman.

The Liberator.—This pioneer in the cause of human rights—this uncompromising and fearless champion of universal Freedom, has just entered upon its twenty fifth volume. For a quarter of a century, this deep ploughshare has been tearing at the roots of popular wrongs and superstitions, turning up to the light of day the errors in which Church and State, the rulers and the people, the clergy and the laity had long quietly reposed. Its mission is not yet ended. It is and ever must be dreaded by tyrants, and dearly loved by the fearless and free.—Ibid.

Death of an Oxford Centenarian .- The last mail from England brought intelligence of the death of the Rev. Dr. Routh, the venerable President of Magda-len College in the University of Oxford. He was in the 100th year of his age, and had filled the office of head of that important college for the long period of sixty-

The number of miles of Railroads in operation on Jan. 1st, 1852, was 11,565; '53, 13,847; '54, 17,841; '55, 21,310. Number of miles in construction, 1852, 11,228; '53, 10,416; '54, 12,696, '55, 16,975. Ohio has the largest number of miles in operation, being 2,927; Illinois next, 2,667. The total cost of all railroads in the United States is \$621,316,303. Connecticut has in operation 638 miles, costing a little over \$25,000,000.

A Sad Calamity—The residence of Mr. John Appleton Haven at Fort Washington, ten miles from the New York City Hall, known as 'Waldenfield,' 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. Usfortunately, 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 three of the sisters. Anns, the eldest, was rescued, scarcely living. 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 \$20,000. The fire is supposed to have caught from the overheating of the registers, or through the carclessness of the domestics.

Petitions have been presented to the Legislature of Delaware, asking that body to so alter the law as to allow orderly, 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, wherehy free colored persons, coing beyond of absence, whereby free colored persons going beyone 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 de-cidelly a grand speaker, and her lecture would do cred-it to the most eloquent lecturer of the age. The subject was full of meaning, and one that will long be remem-

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 shackling together, at Middletown, that his recovery is doubtful. Capt. Ethan A. Allen, the last sur-iving

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 United States army in 1804, and left it when the army was re-duced 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

Sad Accident .- Daniel Tracey, well known as a book-keeper at the Buckeye House, fell into a large vat at Enrich's soap and candle factory, night before last, and was so dreadfully scalded that he died after eight hours of intense suffering. The deceased was 65 years of age. — Columbus (O.) Jour., Sal.

Irish Military Companies Disbanded .- Gov ernor Gardner, of Massachusetts, has ordered the dis-bandonment 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 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 repr sented by a smaller number of prelates.

Fatal Accident. - Between five and si o'clock Thursday afternoon, a man whose name is sup-posed to be Thos. Heron, was instantly killed at the entrance to the Boston Theatre. It appears that some retogether with a friend, both of whom were intoxicated were cautioned not to attempt to enter while the door was descending, but not heeding the caution, the deceased pressed forward, and the door struck him on the back of the head, crushing him down and killing him

presentative to the Legislature of this State from on, died suddenly this morning of heart disease.

John Field, clerk in the store of A. A. Wellington

The revolutionary forces in New Gran and have been utterly defeated in a pitched battle, three or four hundred persons reported killed on both sides, and 2,000 rebels taken prisoners. Among the killed of the constitutional party was General Herrara, who was shot by a ball through the groin.

Illinois .- A bill has been introduced into the Illinois Legislature repealing the black law of 1853

Deaths from Charcoal Fumes .- On Sunday their room at their residence near Glen Cove, L. L. by the gas escaping from a furnace-full of ignited char-

Attempted Escape .- Four negro menbelonging to Mr. McCowan, and one to Mr. B. Jefferson, of Apple-Pie Ridge—undertook to run off about ten days ago. They lost their way in the woods, and, hungry and exhausted, gladly gave themselves up. One of Mr. McCowan's men had his feet frost-bitten, from fording Black Creek in his boots, and both legs had to be appendixed. Prov follows: they had better have seen amputated. Poor fellows! they had better have spent their Christmas at their homes .- Winchester Virgin-

John P. Jewett & Co .- According to the Boston Trareller, 310,000 copies of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' have been sold in this country, and 90,000 copies of the 'Key' to it. The 'Lamplighter' has had a sale of 73,000; 'Shady Side' 42,000; Beecher's 'Lectures to Young Men, '26,000; Mrs. Child's 'Life of Hopper,' to Young Men. 25,000; AIRS. Unid a Lite of Hopper, 15,000; Mr. Cole's 'Diseases of Animals' 34,000; The 'American Fruit Book' 20,000; Wells' School Grammar, 20,000; Jewett's Instructors for the Violin and Flute' 35,000. Jewett & Co., have paid \$70,000 in cash to authors during the three years past, of which \$30,000, went to Mrs. H. B. Stowe. These publishers have issued fifty-three new books the last year.

The advances of the Slave Pewer, and its aims for the future, were animal verted upon in a manner peculiar to Mr. Parker. His calm, earnest manner cannot fail to attract and hold the attention of all earnest, thinking people, and upon this occasion he was listened to with the closest attention, by a large audience, for an hour and a half. We wish the whole American People could hear this lecture, and learn a lesson from its facts and suggestions.—Concord, (N. H.) Democrat.

INDEPENDENT LECTURE.—The seventh lecture of the course was given on Wednesday evening by William Lloyd Garrison, on 'Religious Liberty.' It was one of Mr. Garrison's best performances. He showed in the clearest manner that Catholicism, though theoretically and practically opposed to religious liberty, was not much more so, at least in its practice, then the present Know Nothing movement. This movement, inas-A Man devoured by Hogs .- A correspondent flowing warm from the torn arteries and veins when found. The cause of his death is unknown. He leaves an interesting family and a large circle of relatives to mourn his untintely loss.

> Governor of Nebraska .- Mark H. Izard of Virginia, has been appointed by Pierce, Governor of Nebraska. He was the Marshal of the Territory, and is a violent pro-slavery man, who will do all in his power to introduce Slavery into Nebraska, and make it a Slave State. So much for Popular Sovereignty.

> Senator Norris .- The N. H. Patriot states that the Hon. Moses Norris, of New Hampshire, who died at Washington on the 11th inst., leaves a wife and six children to mourn the loss of a husband and a father. Mrs. Norris was with him during his last illness.

Hard to Beat .- Col. John F. Hall, of Sacra mento, says the State Journal, pulled from his garden the other day a beet weighing 70 pounds. Miner in Petticoat .- The Columbia Clippe

tells of a French woman who has recently been mining near San Diego Hill. She was using the pick and shove as dexterously as the sterner sex. The proprietors of the Cannonade Canal permit her to use their water free of charge.

Among the Boston city items for 1854 is a list of arrests for crimes for 7 months and 5 days, viz. 12,217! Of these 785 were for assault and battery, 102 for gambling. Larcenies 864, noise and disorder 154, night walking 190, vagrants 266, idle and dissolute 62, — Common drunkards 690! Drunkards 6983!!

An aged Runaway.-Last night an old slave now 70 years of age, was taken to the guard house to be detained till his owner's order should arrive. The old man plead ill treatment as a justification of his conduct. This morning he was delivered to a relative of the owner.

— Washington Star.

Botices of Meetings, &c.

BY WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings in Plysouth County, as follows:—

Kingston Friday, Jan. 10. Plymouth Sunday at 21.

WM. WELLS BROWN will deliver an address on the Belknap Street Baptist Church, in Boston, on Monday evening next, Jan. 21, at half-past 7 o'clock. dr. Garnison, and others, are expected to participate dr. Garnison, and others, are expected to participate in the proceedings. The public are invited to attend.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-lavery Society, will speak in PEPPERELL, on Sunday next, 21st inst.

We understand that Miss Holley has been invited to coupy the pulpit of Rev. Mr. Babbadge on that day. She will also lecture as follows :-Port Norfolk, Sunday, Weymouth, Tuesday, January 28. Weymouth,

February 1. Thursday, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a meeting in FRAM-INGHAM Town Hall, on Sunday evening, 21st inst., at

It is also expected that he will speak in SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, at Waverley Hall, on Saturday evening, 20th, at the same hour.

LEICESTER .- Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, N. Y., will deliver a lecture upon the history of the Anti-Slavery movement, in the First Congregation-al meeting-house in Leicester, on Saturday evening next, Jan. 20.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. A quarterly meeting will be held in NEWBURY-PORT, on Saturday evening and Sunday, January 27 and 28, which the members of the Society, in all parts of the county, are desired to attend. While fresh hands are coming up to the anti-slavery work, let not those who are older in the cause set an example of weariness. There is more than work enough for all. Let old Essex are keep head of the second part here is more than work enough for all.

not keep back. WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, recently from England, and other speakers, (to be named next week,) will be present. ISAAC OSGOOD, Secretary.

A YOUNG COLORED MAN, 21 years of age, a native of Massachusetts, desires a situation in a fam-ily. He would prefer to have the care of horses, a business to which he is acquistomed, but is ready to make himself generally useful. Apply to Samuri May, Jr., 21 Cornill, Boston.

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 persons 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.

Toronto, Jan. 3, 1855.

THE EMPIRE.

A FIRST-CLASS BRITISH JOURNAL, edited by Gronce Thompson, M. P.

This English Newspaper is peculiarly suited to such American readers as desire to become familiar with the policy, the politics and the institutions of England, and with European affairs, generally. It will be a faithful texponent 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 constion, on both sides of the Atlantic. 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 inflexibly remain—the ardent friend and supporter of Free Trade and the rights of industry—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 exercise of the moral influence of this nation in favor of the total and universal extinction of slavery and the the total and 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, absurd and bloody appeal to the sword; and the gradual overthrow of those gigantic military institutions 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 triumphs of pure and undefiled religion.

The terms to American subscribers are Five Dollars per annum, to be paid in advance. Postage \$1. Subscriptions will be received at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornell, Boston; by Oliver Johnson, 138 Nassau st., New York, and J. Miller McKim, 31 North Fifth st., Philadelphia.

PROSPECTUS OF THE UNA.

In announcing a new volume of this periodical, we deem it essential to call the attention of the reading

and patronage.

The Woman's Rights movement having become one The Woman's Rights movement having become one of so much importance as to enlist almost every variety of character and shade of opinion, it has been deemed needful, in order that a correct history of its progress might be preserved, its demands truthfully presented, and its philosophy thoroughly treated, that there should be one periodical through which those most deeply interested could have utterance.

Political papers, or those devoted to special reforms, are alike unsuited to present a question involving so much of truth as this—one which needs the fairest, the most candid and careful examination and consideration.

much of truth as this—one which needs the fairest, the most candid and careful examination and consideration.

The Una has been free in its character, admitting almost every variety of opinion, and the treatment of almost every subject that might, with propriety, come within its province to investigate and discuss. Such it will continue to be. Art, Science, Literature, Philosophy—both spiritual and natural—the science of Association, or the Reorganization of Society, and individual development, will each receive their due share of attention.

Our contributors, a few of whose names we give, will be warmly greeted by our readers. These are: Mrs. Dall, Mrs. E. Oakss Shith, Mrs. F. D. Gage, Mrs. E. CHENEY, (now in Paris,) Mrs. Peter, and Lizzie Linn, whose story of "Marriage the only Alternative" opens with the first number of the new year, and is quite

worth the price of the volume.

The business department of the paper having passed into other hands, with every prospect of permanence, we feel much confidence in pressing its claims for sup-

port and attention.

TERMS: ONE DOLLAR per annum, invariably in advance. All business letters should be addressed (postpaid) to S. C. HEWITT, No. 15 Franklin street, Bostonia and S. C. HEWITT, No. 15 Franklin s ton, Mass. All communications designed for the paper should be addressed to PAULINA W. DAVIS, Washing-

What Next?

AT this time, when Southern politicians are begin-ning to maintain the justice and morality of

CHATTEL SLAVERY and to consider Washington, Jerrenson and other ear-

ly patriots as having been needlessly conscientious;-when the first principles of the Declaration of Independence

are scouted on the floor of Congress, it becomes impor-tant to have reliable information as to the practical workings of a system that threatens to overshadow this

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. wherein the authoress 'testines of that ane has seen.'

FREEMEN OF THE NORTH! read, and let your children read the story! Teach the coming generation not to view with indifference the extension of that system which (in the language of the author.) 'alike for master and servant, poisons the springs of life, sulverts 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.'

PUBLISHED BY PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & COMPANY. BOSTON.

AND FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS. EF Liberal terms are offered to Agenta, to sell this work throughout the United States.

January 12.

POETRY.

From the Albany Atlas, Dec. 27. . BORROBOOLA GHA. A stranger preached last Sunday, 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.' So well their wants he pictured, That when the plates were passed, Each listener felt his pockets, And goodly sums were cast. For all must lend a shoulder To push the rolling car That carries light and comfort To ' Borroboola Gha.'

That night their wants and sorrows Lay heavy on my soul, And deep in meditation I took my morning stroll; Till something caught my mantle With eager grasp and wild, And looking down with wonder, I saw a little child.

A pale and puny creature, In rags and dirt forlorn; What could she want, I questioned, Impatient to be gone. With trembling voice she answered, . We live just down the street, And mammy she's a dyin', And we're nothing left to eat."

Down in a wretched basement, With mould upon the walls, Through whose half-buried windows God's sunshine never falls: Where cold, and want, and hunger Crouched near her as she lay, I found a fellow-creature, Gasping her life away,

A chair, a broken table. A bel of dirty straw, A Bearth all dark and cheerless-But these I scarcely saw; For the mournful sight before me, The sail and sick ning show-Oh, never had I pictured A scene so full of woe-

The famished and the naked, The babes that pined for bread. The squalid group that huddled Around the dying bed; All this distress and sorrow Should be in lands afar;-Was I suddenly transplanted To ' Borroboola Gha' ?

Ah, lo! the poor and wretched Were close behind the door, And I had passed them heedless A thousand times before. Alas for the cold and hungry, That met me every day, While all my tears were given To the suffering far away !

There's work enough for Christians In distant lands, we know; Our Lord commands his servants Through all the world to go. Not only for the heathen; This was the charge to them-Go, preach the word, beginning First at Jerusalem.

O! Christian, God has promised Whoe'er to thee has given A cup of pure cold water, Shall find reward in heaven. Would you secure the blessing, You need not seek it far; Go, find in yonder hovel A 'Borroboola Gha.'

> GOING TO THE PAIR. BY MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE.

Ben Fisher had finished his harvesting, And he stood by the orchard gate, One foot on the rail and one on the ground, As he called to his good wife-Kate. There were stains of toil on his manly hand. The dust of the field was on his hat, But a twinkle of pleasure was in his eye, As he looked at his stock so fat.

Here, give me the baby, dear Kate ! you are tired ; I fear you have too much care; You must rest and pick up a little, I think, Before we go to the Fair. I'd hate to be taking fat oxen, you know, Fat hogs, and fat sheep, and fat cow, With a wife at my elbow as poor as a crow, And care-wrinkles shading her brow.

Can't go,' did you say ? Can't afford the expense? I know, Kate, our crops ain't the best; But we've labored together to keep things along, And together we'll now take rest. The orchard is bare, but our brindle is prime, And Lily and Fan are a show, Your butter and cheese can't be beat in the State,

So up to the Fair we will go." You've never seen a city, and Cleveland is fine,-Never seen the blue billowy lake, Never rode in a rail-car, nor been in a throng. So, Kate, this journey we'll take,

And garner new feelings, new thoughts, and new wave If we find those that suit as we roam, And garner up strength with head, heart and hands, For the love and the duties of home.

'I sometimes have thought, Kate, as I plodded along, For months, o'er the same weary ground, That a fellow who had such a really hard time, In Ohio no where could be found. But when I've been call'd from my home for a while, And seen how the rest get along, I've come back to my toil with a light, cheerful heart

And "there's no place like home," was my song. I wonder that mothers don't wholly despair. Who ne'er from their cares get away, But walk the same tread-wheel of duty for years, Scarce stopping to rest night or day. I don't wonder they grow discontented son That their feelings grow raspy and cold, For toll never ending, and labor uncheered,

Makes women-and MEN, sometimes scold." Kate looked up with a smile, and said, ' Ben, we'll go There may be better oxen than ours, Horses swifter on foot, and finer by far, Better butter and cheese, fruit and flowers But there's one thing I claim I know can't be beat

In the whole Yankee nation to-day, I'd not swap him, I know, for a kingdom to boot-That's my " gude-man !"-and Kate ran away.

Push on ! You're rusting while you stand; Inaction will not do: Take life's small bundle in your hand, And tradge It briskly through.

Don't blush because you have a patch In horest later wou; There's many a small cot roofed with thatch Is happier than a throne.

THE LIBERATOR.

ANTI-SLAVERY PREACHING ON SUN-DAYS.

Just as we seemed about to have a cordial union with

day, and lift it out? How much, then, then, than a sheep?' I only ask of our British brethren About the same time, a man named Downey was four than a sheep?' I only ask of our British brethren that they will allow us to consider him as good.

Men who disagree entirely as to their vain croeds strike hands with one another ' to uphold elavery, and make merchandize of men. Shall we do less to rescue them? Shall we give aid and comfort to the common enemy, now more bitter and rampant than ever, by such imbecile and suicidal schisms? I trust not; and in this hope, I send for publication in THE LIBERATOR an extract from a work entitled, 'Christianity and Slavery,' by the Abbé Therou, designed to show the connection of the Roman Catholic Church with the abolition of Roman and barbarian slavery in the early and middle ages. It may suggest useful reflections and

comparisons, on both sides:—

'The Anglo-Saxons were the last to abandon the traffic in their kind. They are accused not only of carrying off to the continent, and selling their own countrymen, but also their relations and friends. The people of Bristol distinguished themselves greatly by their dreadful perseverance in this business. Their ngents traversed all parts of the country, often paid high prices for pregnant women, and cargoes of slaves were regularly shipped to the ports of Ireland, where the sale was steady and lucrative. Their obstinate barbarity yielded only to the power of religion, to the preaching and pains of a holy prelate, Wulfstan, Bishop of Worcester. This man of God visited Bristol every year, resided entire months in the neighborhood. Bishop of Worcester. This man of God visited Bristol every year, resided entire months in the neighborhood, and preached EVERY SUNDAY against the cruelty and impiety of the slave-traders. At length, the merchants, touched by his appeals, decided, in a solemn assembly, to renounce this business for ever. One of them having ventured soon after to violate his engagement, was sentenced to have his eyes bored out.

D. L. C.

THE DESTINY OF THE RACE AND OF THE

love and hope for, though the Form of Government may be and will be dissolved.

Every word of truth and every breath of love are great use to the race and the individual, though they may not save the Union. Say on, therefore, Poet Preacher ! and Reformer ! Nothing is lost. Your sentiments are to be embodied in the distant future. It is not so hard to reconstruct a true social fabric as it is to convince people of the unsoundness of the present one. With personal and social improvement, a better Church and State are sure to come. Weep not for the Union. weep for yourselves. Attain to the spirit of supreme interest in righteousness and all persons, and the Union will die without a struggle, and we be ready to build

DID CHRIST MEDDLE WITH SLAVERY

He who said, ' Call no man master on the earth'-He who said, . Why judge ye not of yourselves what is right?'-He who included in his equal respect and care the despised of the earth, and identified himself with the most unfortunate, and taught all mankind to say, Our Father in Heaven,' meddled with the spirit of slavery.

planted, are different, not in principle, but in details, from its functions after emerging and spreading its branches in every direction. Christ did all that was right to be done in preparing ten or twelve men to receive him as Master, under God, on religious subjects.

It should now tax our powers to spread the truth far and wide, till every evil is overcome, and every good established.

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 Righteoneness first, and other good things afterwards.

He who makes Union the principal thing, never finds it. Union always follows in the wake of righteousness True Liberty is organizing- unitizing; and unrightcousness is disorganizing-ruinous. It is because the American Union is not founded on righteousness, but on unrighteousness, that it is not a true Union-is not an abiding Union. The American Union is a partnership for not only good purposes, but for evil purposes. The so-called free States are not alive to the fact, that they are parties to a wicked contract -- a contract that slaveholders will not consent to have altered.

If there is no reasonable hope of being absolve from this guilt, we ought to withdraw from the partpership. If we do not, the partnership, when it dissolved by its own viciousness, will dissolve us too. That this Union may speedily be dissolved is the prayer of every enlightened Christian.

REV. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN IN ANDO-VER.

ANDOVER, Jan. 12, 1855. MR. EDITOR,-Miss Brown is here, on a visit to her brother, Rev. W. B. Brown, pastor of the Free counts. Church,' so called. She occupied his pulpit on the

self more than manfully.

Miss Brown lestured before our Lyceum on the 10th inst. Subject: 'The Old and the New.' An intelligent audience filled the Baptist house to its utmost capacity, and greeted the appearance of the lecturer with stand on the question of woman's rights, and gave our moss-covered conservatives some hard hits, which were received with hearty applause. She enchained the attention of the audience for more than an hour, with one of the most philosophical and eloquent lectures to which it has ever been our pleasure to listen. She is a noble woman, and cocupies a sublime position. Long may she live, to exalt us by her wirtnes, and charm us by

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF SOUTHERN A-TROCITIES AND HORRORS.

the Rev. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D. D., of Boston :--

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.

For reviving this question, which even Jewish Pharisees were wise enough to wink out of sight as quick as possible after committing the blunder of starting it, a heavy responsibility rests on those who are thereby risking the distraction and diversion of our abolition forces, and especially of that division thereof which is before the Sebastopol of slavery.

I suppose that among Abolitionists in both countries, there is an honest, and therefore irreconcilable, difference of opinion on this subject. But what has this to do with 'loosing the captive, that he die not in the pil,' any more than the difference in respect to dancing or sprinkling? 'What man, if he have a sheep, and it fall into a pit, will not lay hold of it on the Sabbath day, and lift it out? How much, then, is a man better than a sheep?' I only ask of our British brethren the same time, a man named Downey was found.

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, if possible, than has ever heretofore characterised them. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, Mr. Cooper, a member of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, was sitting on the balcony of his house in Suzette street, between Teboupitoulas and St. Thomas streets, in company with his wife, and Mr. Adams and his wife. A party of men came along, and Mr. Adams and his wife. A party of men came along, and the total company the ball striking Mrs. Adams in the arm, the blood of which spirited over Mr. Cooper, who was sitting next to her. This gentleman immediately gave the alarm, and cried 'watch 1' as loud as he could. The watchman f

on the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Girod streets, badly cut in the head and stabbed in the right side of the abdomen. These men were doubtless assaulted by the same party. Both were sent to the Charity Hospital.

We also heard of a Frenchman having been stabbed in Gravier street.—New Orleans paper.

A beautiful mulatto girl was hanged in Eutaw. last Friday, for murdering a child—the circumstances as follows: Her master was a young man and overseer; he got the girl with child, and then bought her. When her child was three years old, he married a young lady of small fortune, and bought a plantation for hinself. The lady soon ascertained that her husband was the father of the little curly-head, and at once became indignant towards it, and at the slightest offence would cruelly abuse the child. The mother bore it with patience for a while, but recing her mistress got no better, she knocked her child's brains out with an axe, and went to the Court House, told the circumstances, gave went to the Court House, told the circumstances, gave herself up, and was committed to prison.' - Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mississippi to the Duily

A Negro Execution in Virginia .- Yesterday, b A Negro Execution in Virginia.—Yesterday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, negro Washington, the slave of Mr. Thomas O. Burton, was put to death on the gallows, in a ravine, a short distance northeast of the Poor House, precisely on the spot where the two pirates, Clements and Reed, paid the penalty of their crimes about two years since. Negro Washington, a few weeks ago, was found guilty, by the County Court of Henrico, of setting fire to the barn of Benjamin W. Green, six miles west of this city; and for this crime he was executed. He was taken to the gallows in a furniture wagon, and after a conversation of about fifteen minutes with Mr. Hutchingon, Sheriff of Henrico county, the rope was at after a conversation of about fifteen minutes with Mr. Hutchinson, Sheriff of Henrico county, the rope was attached to the crossbeam, the wagon moved off, and the wretched creature was launched from time into eter-

No clergy attended his last moments, and the solem 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 unright-eousness, 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—we may still lose and hope for though the Form of Government is not the Country. The race and the individual—the people and our native land—we may still lose and hope for though the Form of Government may be considered in the country. The criminal was a young and stout man of ginger-

The criminal was a young and stout man of ginger-bread complexion, and strongly marked with negro fea-tures, having a large mouth, thick lips, and a physiog-nomy indicative of great stupidity. It was evident, from his looks and demeanor at the gallows, that he had not sufficient mind to comprehend and realize his awful situation. From the first to the last, he exhibited not the slightest sensibility, but yielded to the awful penalty with as much coolness and composure as if assigned an ordinary duty of every day life.—Richmond Enquirer.

Slave Whipped to Death in Alabama .- The Spirit Slave Whipped to Death in Alabama.—The Spirit of the South, published in Barbour county, gives an account of a shocking act of inhumanity upon a negro man over sixty years of age, producing his death. A jury of inquest was summoned, who found a verdier that the deceased died on Sunday evening, about two o'clock, on the 8th of October, and that his death was caused by being inhumanly whipped by James Noye, on Sunday morning, the 8th of October. The same paper adds that a warrant was issued the next morning, and placed in the hands of an officer, for the arrest of Noye, who could not be found after diligent search. We trust, however, that he will be found, and that the necessary efforts will be taken to find him, as all such inhuman wretches should receive the merited punishment due their crimes. should receive the merited punishment due their crimes

Murder near Lexington, Kentucky .- We learn from tof the Louisville Courier, that Mr. Frazer, a farmer of Fayette county, who had been absent several weeks in New York with stock, returned on Saturday evening. down the civil and social fabrics of his day; but not because he approved them. He suffered martyrdom in the planting of the Truth. We are to suffer in the work of cultivating the Truth, applying it above ground to actual cases.

The functions of a plant under ground, when first planted are different, not in principle, but in detail. ing to shoot a rat. Suspicions were aroused, and the overseer and Mrs. F. arrested. The body of the deceased was terribly bruised, a hole shot through his head, another through his body, his throat very nearly cut, and three ribs broken—effects not reasonably caused by accident. There appears to be no doubt in the minds of those advised of the facts, as to the criminality of Mrs. Frazer and Grigg. Previous to this time, the neighbors had suspected improper intercourse between the two.

> A slave waiter at a Louisville hotel, on being ta ken into a room to be flogged, turned upon the superin tendent, and struck him over the head with a stone jar and then across the back with a cleaver. The negthen ran and jumped into the river with the intention, it was said, of drowning himself, but was got out by persons who were in pursuit of him. The Journal says the wounds inflicted, though very serious, it is hoped are

A cold-blooded murder was committed in Gree up county, Ky., on the 6th ult., on the person of John Malone, by a man named Haining. There had been no quarrel between the parties on the day the deed was done, but some days before, Haining had struck Malone a severe blow on the head with a clab. This is the third murder which has been committed in that county with

' Law and Order' in Alabama .- In Tusgagee, Ale hama, Col. Benjamin W. Walker was sent to juil for re-fusing to obey an order of Court directing him to pay over \$17,000, which he held as trustee of an estate. At over \$17,000, which he held as trustee of an estate. At the next session of the same court, some of his friends broke open the jail, took him out and carried him into court, where he demanded a rehearing. The chancellor refused it, and after several fights had taken place in court. Walker went back to jail. A few days afterward, col. Reynolds, commander of a regiment, mustered his men, and marched to the jail, accompanied by a cannon, and carrying hanners macribed, 'Walker,' and 'Alabama will protect her citizens,' They broke open the jail, took Walker out, and bore him off in triumph on a platform, after he had made a speech declaring his dea platform, after he had made a speech declaring his termination to conform to the will of his friends. cermination is contorn to the contraging the riot olergyman also made a speech, encouraging the riot walker was then borne to his own house, where a hundred men remained on gnard with him, at the latest ac-

Sist ult., and delivered an excellent sermon, from the words, 'He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city.' There was a full house, and so eager were the people to hear every word that fell from her lips that the fascinated listener might easily believe that the speaker, her silvery eloquence, and himself, alone occupied the house.

The prejudices of the people have received a shock from which they will never recover. The only objection heard is, 'that it don't seem right to see a woman in the pulpit;' while all admit that she acquitted herself more than manfully.

The Excitement at Denton.—Dore Thomas, the Murdertr, hung by a Mob.—We stated yesterlay that he pergo, who murdered Mr. Wm. H. Dave Thomas, the murder yesterlay that he negro, who murdered Mr. Wm. H. Dave Thomas, the murder yesterlay that he negro, who murdered Mr. Wm. H. Dave Thomas, the murder yesterlay that he negro, who murdered Mr. Wm. H. Dave Thomas, the murder than he negro, who murdered Mr. Wm. H. Dave Thomas, the murder than he negro, who murdered Mr. Wm. H. Dave Thomas, the murder than he negro, who murdered Mr. Wm. H. Dave Thomas, the murder than he negro, who murdered Mr. Wm. H. Dave The Excitement at Denton .- Dave Thomas, th

yesterday, that a large and excited crowd assembled about twelveo clock on Saturday night, proceeded to the jull, broke it open, took the prisoner out, and hung him from a plank which they mailed to a window on the outside, in the second story of the jail building. He was suspended until life was extinct, when he was out down and his ball conversed into the fall. Now did the suspended until life was extinct, when he was out do and his body conveyed into the jail. Nor did the me rest here. They then released and set at liberty to other prisoners, one of whom had been sentenced to the

penitentiary.

We learn from another source, that the sheriff was seized and tied by the mob, before they proceeded to their murderous work. This is one of the most daring outrages ever perpetrated in Maryland

Bloody Battle.—The Murfreesboro' (Tenn.) News learns from a reliable source, verbally, that on the 4th instant, a bloody affray took place in Cannon county, near the Coffee line, at a place called Holy Spring. The clans entertained for each other some old grudges, and

meeting at a grocery, the fight was suddenly commenced. Some twenty men were engaged in it. Revolving pistols and guns were freely used. About thirty shots were fired, and one man, Mark Adcock, was killed on the spot. Several others were dangerously wounded with balls, and boe by a blow nerces the forehead with the barrel of a gun which had been discharged.

oody Affray between two of the F. F. V.'s .- Thor Bloody Affray between two of the F. F. V.'s.—Thomas Jones, an estimable citizen of Mecklenburg county, received some severe wounds with a knife in the hands of Alexander Cox last week. The wounds, however, are believed not to be fated. The Tobacco Plant says that on Saturday, Cox was balled in the sum of \$20,000, to appear before the next county court. The affair on every account is to be deeply regretted. The assailant and his victim are both men of family. In their respective home circles great distress exists. Both of them, by honest industry and frugality, have acquired a snug estate, and had passed the meridian of life without any serious difficulty.—Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 12th.

Shot.—Henry Moses, overseer of the plantation of F. G. Earthman, about seven miles from Nashville, on the White Creek Turnpike, was shot by Joseph Garrett on the 31st ult. It appears from rumor that Garrett had been riding about the premises, and had dismounted for some purpose, when the overseer commanded him to stop, at the same time calling his dogs. Garrett did not obey the summons, but started in the direction of his horse, when Moses fired, which had no effect. Garrett then drew a pistol and fired, the ball passing through his lip in the range of the bladder, from which he died on the 21 inst. Mr. Garrett was taken before Squire Ferris, at Nashville, but on account of the non-appearance of several witnesses, the trial was postponed.—
Nutchez Cour.

Dreadful Affair.—On Saturday last, at Cordons-ville, in Orange county, Virginia, a murderous assault was committed, which resulted in the death of two Indiceived, it appears that Mr. Thomas S. Baker, formerly a sail agent on the line of the Orange and Alexandria raffroat, had a difficulty at a game of cards with Mr. Brannam, of Orange, and another citizen of that county, named Gibson, in the course of which Baker was severely beaten. About an hour afterwards, Baker procured a musket, and advanced towards Brannam, fired at him, telling his companion, who was standing close to him, to get out of the way. Brannam fell dead immediately, and the other man was measured. him, to get out of the way. Brannam fell dead immediately, and the other man was severely wounded, and subsequently died. Baker did not attempt to escape, and was immediately arrested. The parties all resided in the neighborhood of Cordinaville, and this dreadful affair has created much excitement. Brannam, who was just killed, had a wife and children. Baker is in jail at Orange Court House.—Alexandria Gazette.

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 Philadelphia to Norfolk. The particulars, as we gather them, are these: A folk. The particulars, 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; so they broke open the hatches one night, and got in amongst the cargo, where they found a barrel of liquor. They encountered some difficulty about getting at its contents, which they obviated by putting a shirt in at the bung-hole, then withdrawing it and squeezing out the liquor it had absorbed. Thus they got uptously drunk, and the next thing, of course, was a fight. A naval engagement then commenced, which grew more and more desperate, until their sheath knives were brought into requisition, the result of which was that one man got terribly cut, and others were more or less injured. When this occurred, a seaman informed that one man got terrory cut, and accept the serious control of the officers of what was going on, and they speedily armed themselves, and repaired to the scene. The disturbance was immediately quelled, and the man who inflicted the severe injuries upon his antagonist was arrested and secured. The wounded man was considered in a critical situation. We have learned no further par-

We learn from the Bayou Sara Ledger, (Lou.) that a fatal affray occurred at Barker's Settlement in that parish, a day or two ago, between Mr. Wm. Ratliff and a Mr. Wilson, in which the latter was killed. It seems that Mr. Ratliff, finding no way to prevent the visits to his plantation, of a negro belonging to Mrs. P., a sister of Mr. Wilson, and after warning the negro and his mistress that he would shoot the former if the an-noyance was continued, had some time before shot the negro with small shot, but wounded him worse than he intended. Mr. R. took the wounded negro to one of his cabins, had his wounds dressed, and when properly cured took him home, and informed Mrs. P. what he had done—naid her for the time the negro had lost, &c., and asked her if she was satisfied. She replied that the was. Her brother, however, it seems, was not satisfied, and made several harsh remarks, among others that he would kill Ratliff. Mr. R. as soon as he heard this threat, went immediately to Mrs. P. and told her if she was not satisfied, to tell him, what would; that he came there to satisfy her. She gave him the same answer that she did before, and Mr. R. left for home, and on the way, or on

Criminal Trial.-We learn from the Marfreesho ough (Tenn.) Telegraph, that the trial in that place last week of Col. Robert Rucker, for the murder of his brother-in-law, Dr. W. A. Smith, resulted in a verdict of murder in the second degree, and ten years' impris-

two men, named N. J. Copenhaver and Wm. Spur, on Saturday night, made an Saturday night, made an unprovokel attack, at the Fountain Hotel, upon a man named W. J. Smith, killing him on the spot. The villains were arrested near Strasburg, the Mayor of Winchester having offered reward of \$500.

Murdered by a Slave. - Mr. E. W. Buckston, an overreer on the plantation of Mr. Peebles, near Bolivar, Miss., was recently murdered by a slave, who beat him

Columbus, Miss., Nov. 9 .- A duel was fought four tren miles from here to-day, between Peter Gaffney and Dr. Ray. The former was killed at the second fire. Ray escaped uninjured.

Bloody Affray .- A bloody affray lately occurred near Jackson, Miss. between a Mr. Crews and a Mr. Rober Harris, in which the latter was shot, and severely, it not mortally wounded. The difficulty originated in one that had previously taken place between older brothers

Horrid Crime .- We learn from Boonville, that negro is on trial there for a horrid crime—that of at-tempting to commit a rape on the daughter of one of the most respectable citizens of Cooper counts. The at-tempt was made on Friday last, but the resistance of ferred was made on Privay has, but the accomplishment of his purpose. After the lady had mounted her horse, he pursued her, with the intention of killing her, but failed to do it. The affair created great excitement in the neighborhood, but the law was suffered to take its course .- St. Louis Republican.

Mob Law. - Much excitement existed in Narano Co. Texas, growing out of the arrest of a man named Wells, charged with negro stealing. He was taken in charge by a moh, and immediately hung, while his body was mutilated in the most barbarous manner.

na, of the murder of A. G. Jones, and sentence to the Penitentiary for life. James Patton, a respecta-ble citizen of New Orleans, who was some time since convicted of killing Col. W. Turnbull, has also been sen-

Fatal Rencontre -A few days since, a fatal rencon re occurred in the parish of Point Coupee, La., at the store of Mr. Johnson, on Grosse Tete, between James Vauhan and Mr. Chapin, the latter killing the former.

Shocking Murder .- At Columbus, Miss., a short Shocking Murder.—At Columbus, alse, a sort time since, an outrageous murder was committed in a ball room. It appears that a young man, a son of Julge Whitfield, was conversing with a young lady in the room. This excited the anger of Joseph Nach, one of the company, who caught young Whitfield by the hair, and cut his throat, killing him almost instantly.

near Bladeneburg. Va., was shot on the 20th by two persons from Washington city, who were gunning on his premises. Mr. D. Griered the intruders off, and during the alterestion which ensued, he was mortally wounded. The perpetrators have not yet been arrested.

Tragedy at Jackson, Miss.—A very serious tragedy as enacted in Jackson on Thursday, the 23d. There as some difficulty between Mr. Shackleford and Mr Tragedy at Jackson, Miss.—A very serious tragedy was enacted in Jackson on Thursday, the 23d. There was some difficulty between Mr. Shackleford and Mr. Flanders, which Mr. Smith Taylor, as a mediator, stepped in and endeavored to adjust. When Mr. Taylor, who was unarmed, proposed a mediation, Mr. Shackleford drew a pistol and shot him—some say several times—wounding him severely, if not dangerously. At this stage, some other person—who it seems is unknown—fired at Shackleford—the ball entering his breast and killing him instantly. It is supposed that Taylor will recover.—Louisville Journal.

Murder.—Mr. F. Augustus McAlpin was brutally murdered in Princess Annecounty, Va., on Friday last, about three miles from the Court House, on the road leading to his residence. No less than thirty-six stabs and cuts were inflicted.

A Family Feud.—Jesse E. Scurry and servant, of South Carolina, were shot dead a few days since by Dr. Gunter and his brother. An old feud existed between the parties. A reward of \$2,200 is offered for the arrest of the Gunters.

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 Salisan, in the Cherokee Nation, between James and William Daniels on one side, and Josiah and Sam Starr on the other. The difficulty arose about a horse rack, 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 browounded men then attacked their assailant and his pro-ther William, wounding the latter severely. James Daniels fied, but was pursued by a crowd of bystanders, and killed. The Starrs both died in a few hours, but it is thought that William Daniels and a young man named Candy, who was wounded with a knife in the affray, would recover.

A letter to the News, dated Springfield, Texas

Nov. 4, says:—
Our whole country has been wild with excitement Our whole country has been wild with excitement, in regard to a murder said to have been committed about two weeks since, in Navarra county, upon the body of one Mr. Wells. The body was found on last surverely beaten. About an hour afterwards, Baker properts at him, telling his companion, who was standing close to at him, telling his companion, who was standing close to at him, to get out of the way. Brannam fell dead immediately, and the other man was severely wounded, and subsequently died. Baker did not attempt to escape, and was immediately arrested. The parties all resided in the neighborhood of Cordinsville, and this dreadful in the neighborhood of Cordinsv

Things in Texas .- We again have occasion to regre the necessity of noticing the deplorable state of things which the Austin State Gazette of the 5th inst. alludes

to in the following paragraph:—

'We are pained to record this week so many cases of outrage and murder. It seems that the amount of crime of this character is frightfully on the increase, and week after week we are called on to chronicle fresh cases, with all the appalling circumstances that attend the taking of life. It is time for vigorous effort on the part of temperance men to do their share toward the suppression of this growing evil.'

Particulars of the Death of Aubrey .- The details of the affray in which Aubrey, the celebrated traveller lost his life, are not without a melancholy interest. We copy from a letter to the St. Louis Republican, dated

copy from a letter to the St. Louis Republican, dated Independence, Sept. 20:—

'The Santa Fe mail has just arrived—the rumor of Aubrey's death fully confirmed. He reached Santa Fe on the 18th of August, having travelled in advance of his train, and stopped at the house of Mr. Mercure. Maj. Weightman, who was near at the time, walked in to welcome him back; they met, shook hands, and engaged in conversation. Aubrey asked Weightman to take a drink, which he declined; he then inquired of Weightman what had become of his newspaper, the Anigo del Pais? Weightman replied that it had died a natural death. Aubrey remarked that he was glad of natural death. Aubrey remarked that he was glad o it, as there were articles published in it, in relation to his former trip to California, which were lies. Weight-He told him he must not advance; or he would kill him.

Mr. W. continued to advance, whereupon Mr. R. shot him.—Natchez Courier.

Fatal Affray.—Richard Armstrong was shot dead in an affray at Louisville last Friday night by Charles Schotts.

his former trip to California, which were lies. Weightman said it was not so. Aubrey, with animation, and striking his fist on the counter, replied, 'I say it is so.' Weightman then threw a glass of brandy and water in his face. Aubrey immediately drew from his left side a revolver, and in the act of raising it or bringing it to its proper level, one barrel was prematurely discharged. and the ball passed through the ceiling. Weightman drew a bowie kuife and rushed upon him, and before Aubrey could again discharge his pistol, stabbed him in

he abdomen. He died in ten minutes. Surgeon DeLeon, U. S. A., was called in, but could do nothing. Weightman immediately surrendered him self to the Marshal, and was held to bail by an examining Court in the sum of two thousand dollars. Much censure is attached to each party by their respective friends. It is said that no one regrets it more than

Terrible Afray in Covington-Probable Death of one of the Parties. We are called upon to record another or of those instances where human life is held at so litthe value that it is ruthlessly thrown away. The cir-cumstances, as we gather them, are as follows:—A large crowd were standing around the post-office in Covington, about 8 o clock this morning, among whom was Col. R. B. Carpenter, an attorney of some talent, when he was approached by Mr. V. T. Ferkins, formerly an upholsterer in Covington, but of late the proprietor of the omnibus line from Cincinnati to that place. As Perkins came near to Carpenter, he drew a revolver and, without saying a word, fired at him three successive times. The first shot struck Mr. Carpenter on the right side, cutting a button from his coat, and, by the force of the blow being broken, only creating a slight oruise on the body.

The next shot took effect in the throat, immediately o

the protuberance of the threat called 'Adam's Apple,' and creating a horrible wound, passed almost entirely through his neck. The ball was cut out from the hinder part of the neck, and though the wound is very dangerous, he may yet survive. Col. Carpenter, who is a married man, was immediately conveyed to his home, where he lies in great pain. Perkins gave himself up to the authorities.

The parties are both men of family, and the cause of

the quarrel, which is said to be one of long standing, grew out of private family affairs of a very painful nature. There is considerable sympathy felt for Perkins among the community, based, no doubt, on facts relative to the affair within their knowledge.—Cin. Times. Diegraceful Outrage, and its Punishment .- At Dan-

ville. Va., recently, a brute, named Matthew Wight-man, entered the house of his employer. Mr. Robin-son, and assaulted the wife and sister of Robinson with son, and assaulted the wife and sister of Robinson with a stick. The offender was arrested, and confined in the Mayor's room, when an excited crowd gathered, and a demonstration against the prisoner was anticipated. It Robinson turned out to be a non-resistant, and he, with the Mayor, urged the crowd to let the law take its way. The officers of the law were permitted to take the offender to jail, from whence he was taken by the people, rode on a rall, ducked in the canal three times, when he was returned to jail. In the evening, a meeting of the citizens was held to express the sense of the town at such a wanton and unheard-of outrage, as assaulting females.

Fulal Affray.—Near sundown on Sabbath evening last, in the neighborhood of Rockbridge mills, in this county, a serious affray occurred between James M. Doneghe and Thomas M. Jones, in which the latter was killed. An old difficulty, concerning a hog, existed between them. by the Mr. Doneghe was on horseback. Mr. Jones was afoot

of the company, who caught young Whitfield by the hair, and cut his throat, killing him almost instantly.

Fatal Affrey.—A young man by the name of James Reese, a Conductor on the Georgia Railroad, was shot by Henry Kenner, on Sunday night of last week.

Slaves to be Hung.—The trial of four of the slaves of the late Wmb 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 office at the next term of the court.

Fatal Alteration.—Mr. Duvall, the owner of a farm near Bladeneburg. Va., was shot on the 30th by two

this wound, Mr. J. said he would quit, and immediately started for his residence, some two hundred yards distant, and died that night. Mr. D., not knowing to what extent he had injured him, came to Columbia to have Jones arrested, but when the officer reached his house he was dying.—Columbia (Mo.) Statesman.

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cheap distribution. It makes a nearly printed tract of 48 pages. It takes a survey of the great struggle England, for the abolition of British Colonial slavery from its commencement to its termination—exhibits the behavior of the West India planters—shows how the missionaries were expelled from Jamaica, and the rehapels destroyed, and what have been the results of the Act of Emancipation—&c. &c.