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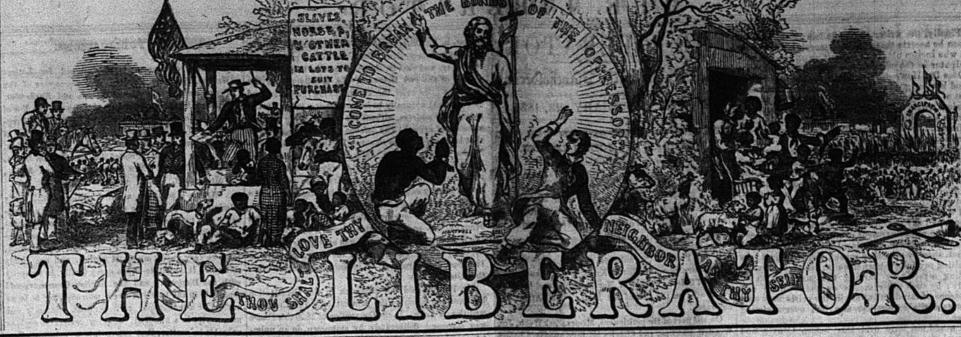
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to directed, (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square ine el tiere times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts. Pennylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-Pennsylvania and the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial

the but are not responsible for any of the debts Committee, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray of the parts, LONUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

In the columns of The Laberaton, both sides very question are impartially allowed a hearing. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXV., NO. 8.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholdetel

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

SECURE THE PERPETURY OF THESE DONISION OVER THESE SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUBLITYE SLAVES—AN engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed ! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams,

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection

"Yes! IT CARNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 1075.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. THE AMERICAN BOARD AND THE LON-

DON A. S. CONFERENCE. The last number of the New York Independent has a long editorial article in regard to the arraignment of the American Board of Commissioners, for its pro-slater position, at the London Anti-Slavery Conference, especially by PARKER PILLSBURY, of the United States. Below we give a specimen of the spirit of the article.

Rer. Cuthbert Young made another attempt to indicate the American Board of Foreign Missions, but simple and honest facts in contradiction of Parker Pillsbury. Esq., were worth little in that Conference. He was followed by the Rev. Edward Mallows, of Wisconsin, whose speech is thus re-

'I am aware that Mr. Pillsbury has documents in is persession, which would enable him to substantiate very thing be has said on this subject, and I submit at those documents should be laid before the Confer-

We know not who this Mr. Mathews is, and we trust he is misrepresented by the reporter. If he really said what the report imputes to him, he eaght to be put into a good Sunday-school long enough to learn the decalogue, and especially the ninth commandment. If he is indeed weak enough and blanderer enough to believe the huge false-hools which Parker Pillsbury, Esq., was imposing on the open-mouthed and wide-throated gullibility that assembly, we are sorry for him, and sorry In the statements made by Parker Pillsbury,

Esq., of Boston, there is nothing at all surprising to us on this side of the ocean. But it is something of a marvel, that a meeting made up in part of men who have a religious character and standing, could be imposed upon, for a single moment. by so foul-mouthed and reckless a reviler; and that even Rev. James Sherman could denominate the reviler 'our excellent friend,' and could be liese that the excellent friend was really giving the meeting 'important information' -even 'all the facts of the case.' What would Mr. Sherman think if, at a religious or semi-religious meeting in New York, Mr. J. G. Holyoake should be introduced as a competent and trustworthy person to describe the awful condition of the religious bodies in England, and particularly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales? What would be think if he should find it reported, that upon some interruption by gentlemen professing to know something on the subject, some Christian pastor, as much respected and beloved as he is-Di Lansing, for example—bad volunteered to vouch for the 'Secularist,' and had assured the meeting that 'their excellent friend was giving them most important information !! Any reasonable man in this country would as soon thought of crediting the representations of a howling dervish at Con stantinople, concerning the Christian sects of the Turkish empire, as of believing any representation can religious bodies.'-

It is not always easy to draw the line exactly between knavery and insanity; nor is it always necessary. When Mr. Parker Pillsbury affirms that the American Board of Foreign Missions 'is a slaveholding body; 'that 'its treasury is con-study replenished by the price of the bodies and the souls of men, sold like beasts in the market:' and 'its missions to Africa are sustained by the money raised from the sale of Africa's daughters, sold in the American shambles to grace the serag lies of southern ded uchees '-that ' if he were a state to Theodore Frelinghuysen, and should become the most eminent saint in the world, his sanctity would only enhance his price in the slave-market —and that the religious bodies in America have furnished the means of sending delegates to thurshes in Great Britain, by the sale of babies in the market '-we have no occasion to judge thether he speaks under the hallucination of frenzy, or with a full consciousness that he is lying. We have never troubled ourselves to consider what Mr. Parker Pillsbury says, or why he says it. But se confess that we are grieved for our common Christianity, and for our consanguinity with the British churches, when we find men, like James Sherman and Howard Hinton, ready to believe, without a moment's doubt or pause, the foulest and most sweeping vituperation against the churches of this country; and we cannot refrain from asking, whether this is the sense in which their Christian charity 'believeth all things.'

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The reference to a late unfortunate delegate from the American Bible Society, makes it proper for us to say, that we concede entirely to our British riends the right of judging for themselves in all cases of that kind. If any American, claiming their public or private hospitalities, is personally continuous to them for any reason—if he is a standerer—if he has a bad reputation for integrity or veracity—if he is a practiced in his doctrinal er reracity—if he is unsound in his doctrinal baching or belief—if he is an oppressor of his fallow-men—if he is a supporter and defender of appressive laws and institutions—we are perfectly willing that they should deal with him accordingly, whatever testimonials he may bear to show his celesiastical standing, and with whatever forms he may have been delegated from any of our lent societies. Their right to choose their own company is complete; and if they err in the cise of that right, the error is their own affair. is more to their taste than Dr. Alexander's, or Dr. Skinner's, or Prof. Park's, we have only to ay that we will not dispute with them. If, on the representations of Mr. Parker Pillsbury and other tecellent friends' like him, they even choose to believe that Mr. Treat is a villain, that the Board which he is a secretary are guilty of 'outrages from which the very crucifiers of the Son of God would have shrunk,' and that membership in the

sages, in prose or verse, expressive of her admira-tion for his eloquence. The omission is as rea-sonable as in a parallel case it would be to omit an ill-considered compliment to the late John N. Maffit.' (!!!)

SELECTIONS.

From the National Era. LETTER PROM MRS. STOWE.

Boston, February 2, 1855. Our old city is unusually animated this winter Generally so respectably stupid and sleepy, it has this winter started into an unwonted life. Lec-tures abound and are crowded, and the opera is said never to have drawn such full and brilliant

The course of Anti-Slavery lectures in the Tre mont Temple has been wonderfully successful. Tick-ets have been sold at a premium, and the hall, which seats about three thousand, has generally

which seats about three thousand, has generally been as full as it could be packed.

It is a noticeable thing about these lectures, that all the more decided, fearless, and outspoken expressions of feeling, such as once were called ultra, have been listened to with the greatest enthusing Kossuth was in Boaton, have asm. Never, since Kossuth was in Boston, have we seen a whole house surging with a greater en-thusiasm than during some of these lectures. The lectures do not so much seem to produce feeling, as to develop that which exists. On this subject, the whole air seems to be charged with electricity, and a speaker seems to be only the conductor brough whom it flashes into expression.

It is a remarkable and most noticeable fact, that Wendell Phillips, who in other days was considered almost beneath attention, as a disorganizer and madman, has drawn one of the largest and most enthusiastic houses of any this winter; and that, though the object of his lecture was to prove the absolute necessity of the dissolution of the Union, he was heard throughout without the slightest intimation of disapprobation, in the most solemn and attentive silence. The papers endeavor to account for this fact, by attributing to Mr. Phillips an al-most fabulous mastery of the magical arts of ora-

tory. As in the times of Luther, the Romish trac-tarians sought to cover up the mighty fact, that of tarians sought to cover up the mighty fact, that of the aroused movement of society, by ascribing to Luther superhuman gifts of person, intellect, voice, and manner; so now, many seek to blind themselves to the great change in the community, by attribut-ing it to the oratorical power of an individual. They forget the days when the same dazzling, smooth, and polished eloquence spent its light-nings almost wholly in vain, and that such an au-dience would once have received such a communidience would once have received such a communi-cation as the Jews did of old, by crying out and stopping their ears. The fact, which newspaper writers ignore, is, that the tide is rising—slowly, writers ignore, is, that the tide is rising—slowly, surely, and with resistless regularity. Every year lifts it higher. What once was called ultraism, is not on that led the veteran Senator of Michinow calm, universal belief, and the last and ultiscrutiny. It is true that the Northern public have not, as a mass, brought themselves to wish the dissolution of the Union; but they have come to that point in which they are willing to sit still, and give calm attention to the discussion of that subject. The fact that this subject was carefully considered, in a long and elaborate series of articles in the Tribune, last season, and that Wendell Philips has met with such decided acceptance in presenting it before public audiences this winter, are signs of deep significance. Those who have used the cry of dissolution of the Union as a threat to signs of deep significance. Those who have used the cry of dissolution of the Union as a threat to

No appointment could have been more distaste ful to that aristocracy which has so long ruled Boston. To step from attic Everett, whose lips were 'dewy with the Greek of Plato,' to Henry Wilson, from the shoemaker's bench at Natick, seems truly a nine days' fall, and, accordingly, confounded Chaos roars.'
But what has done it! Who have done it!

They who outraged manhood and womanhood, and uman nature, in the late atrocious slave captures They have elected Wilson. They 'the precious diadem stole' from the head of old Boston, that they might ' put it in their pocket!' They sham-ed her in her own sight, in the sight of all her sons and daughters: and the deep, hot heart of the peo-ple has never forgotten the insult, and this election

Such has been the deep resolve of many a heart; and so deep is that ground-swell of the State feel-ing, that Henry Wilson was borne upon it, against the will of the party that elected him, because that party knew the State would support them on no oth-er terms. The stern voice of the people was at their doors : ' Elect this man, or your party is a cobweb

before us: ' and they did it.

We have faith that Henry Wilson will prove that the people were right. The country sometimes comes to a strait, when she must put by a scholar, and take a man; and Wilson is a man Let any-body read one of his terms, nervous sentences of the Slave Power are the foolishomes to a strait, when she must put by a scholar, weld have shronk, and that membership in the signest solders of America is prime face evidence of atteme baseness, which must be purged away by some definite and prescribed profession and hauciation—be it so. Only let them remember that the 'American religious bodies' are not have not candor enough, or charity should be very much influenced on any question by those who have not candor enough, or charity stone who have not candor enough, or charity should be very much influenced on any question by those who have not candor enough, or charity should be very much influenced on any question by those who have not candor enough, or charity should be very much influenced on any question by those who have not candor enough, or charity and the should be very much influenced on any question by those who have not candor enough, or charity and the strain foreband of such a man, the title written have fore any provided that the suppression of the suppression and the suppression of the su

Such a rush has there been to them, that it has been entirely impossible to accommodate all who sought admission; and Mr. Lowell has repeated them afternoons to equally thronged houses. The course is upon English Poetry, and comprises a history of English poetry and poets from the ear-

liest times.

Every lecture has been a brilliant success as reported in the daily papers, are often more truly poetical than the poems he reviews. These lectures, so full of thought, research, wit, humor. and feeling, are destined to make their mark in our literary history. Yet we trust the author will not forget, in the brilliance of his success, that it is

he poet's first work to create, not to analyze. Let him give more works for future historians to ecord. The brilliance of Lowell's wit has so dazzled the eyes of many, that they have not till recently appreciated the wide scope, the deep feeling, the exquisite word painting the true appreciation of nature, in his serious pieces. There is a spirit and sprightliness about his most careless sketch, that shows the hand of a master. To those who have delighted in him, merely as the gay and entertaining companion, we would recommend a study of his Vision of Sir Lamfel, or Beaver Brook, or almost any of the fugitive pieces in his two vol-umes of Poems, and they will find him rising before their mind in a new attitude.

Can America have and cherish poets? Certain-

Can America have and cherish poets? Certainly. Does she not? Is our hot, busy, talky, newsmongering age favorable to the poet? For one reason, it is particularly so. The sensitive heart is wearied and overworn with this bustling materiality, and longs for a contrast—for the unreal, the dreamy. In this reactive mood of our over-driven society, lie the poet's hope and sphere.
We long for him, just as city people long for green
trees and quiet streams; and year by year his
sway over us will increase. Witness the success
of Whittier's last beautiful idyl, Maud Miller,
which has found its way, like a flash, from the Era, into newspapers and magazines through the country. We have met it in the parlor and the kitchen, everywhere a favorite. Pray ask him for an-

Since poetry is eternal, and the need of it constant, the Poet can never cease out of our land. H. B. S.

From the Norristown Olive Branch. GEN. CASS ON SENATOR NORRIS.

When the death of Moses Norris of N. H. was announced in the United States Senate, on the 12th inst., Gen. Cass pronounced a short eulogium on the life of the deceased, in which he said:

When he had formed opinions on any subject, he was never known to give way before temptation or danger. He was a national man. He knew no sections, and rose above local considerations in his efforts for the common weal."

mate extreme of the most uncompromising Aboli-tionists is now looked in the face with a serious scrutiny. It is true that the Northern public have

temptation after he had his opinion formed.' frighten unruly children, may one day find the same it is notorious that Mr. Norris had repeatedly exfrighten unruly children, may one day find the same threat turned round upon themselves, in a form which has an earnest meaning. It may be their turn to make concessions to prevent it.

The culminating point of the changed public feeling in Massachusetts, this winter, has been shown by the election of Wilson to the United States Senate. This is the flash of the long gathering cloud, the high water-mark of the fast-rising tide.

it is notorious that Mr. Norris had repeatedly expressed himself against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, while that bill was under consideration. Letter writers stated it so from Washington, and it was never contradicted. His aversion to the bill was so well known, that his vote was expected against it, till the bill came to vote. Now what induced Mr. Norris to vote for the bill, against his judgment, if he never yielded to temptation! Oh, General!

General! 'He was a national man,' was he! Was he na tional because he gave his official influence to spread slavery over the whole national domain! This then is another evidence that slavery is a national institution. Gen. Cass, then, must be wrong in supposing that slavery is a local regulation. Mr. Norris 'knew no section' and left slavery to spread its horrid proportions over every section of the nation, therefore he was a national man! What a glorious nationality! Slavery national, Freedom nowhere The toady of slavery is national, and hence the friend of freedom is sectional! This is Cass logic Gen. Cass has given his associates a first rat form to pronounce his eulogy some day. He is now over three score years and ten, and cannot expect to survive much longer. His whole life has been devoted to the extension and nationalization

her in ad daughters: and add aughters: and add aughters and a been the deep resolve of many a heart; and of slavery.

A business man of Boston, who has hitherto had a business man of Suppressed feeling, 'I was barred from my store by soldiers in Boston streets, that that man might be carried back. I never have forgoting ten it. I never will. My partner and I have made ten it. I never will. My partner and I have made ten it. I never will. My partner and I have made ten it. I never will. My partner and I have shuffled off its mortal coil.

This suggestion, however, will not save him. It is lists, and, if necessary, are ready to lose them all; to the living men of this day. His name will go down to posterity as the pliant tool of the abomination of this country. The faithful historian tentor of this country. The faithful historian tentor fail to record the fact, that Gen. Cass is a man of fair talents and good impulses—that he had man of fair talents and good imp man of fair talents and good impulses—that he had the most favorable opportunities to check the pro-gress of oppression in his own country—that he prostituted all these to his morbid ambition for the

From the Boston Atlas. CASS ON INSTRUCTIONS.

We publish, in another column, the official report of the debate in the U. S. Senate upon the presentation, by Mr. Stuart, of the resolutions recently adopted by the Michigan Legislature. The extraordinary and indefensible positions assumed by the clumsy demagogue, who misrepresents the State of Michigan in the Senate, their glaring inconsistency with all his past professions, and the contemptible shifts and evasions to which he is compelled to resort, in his vain endeavors to cover up and to palliate his delinquencies and his viola-tion of his own doctrines of 'popular sovereignty' and the rights of instruction, present so remarka-ble a case of 'democratic' practice versus 'demo-cratic' pretences, as to justify the space they occupy. We give the resolutions in full, in order that honor, consistency, or political integrity form any of the stock in trade of the Michigan Senator. He shows himself, at last, in his true colors, those of the mere political trickster, whose duplicity is only equalled by his clumsiness, and whose knavery

not the wit to conceal. If there is one doctrine that has been more freuently or more prominently paraded than any ther, as the great cardinal corner-stone of Loco other, as the great cardinal corner-stone of Loco 'Pomocracy,' it is that of the right of instruction by the State Legislature to their State Senators in Congress. In times past, it has been carried to the most excessive and unreasonable lengths, not even stopping at unconstitutional and lawless demands. Whig Senators were instructed out of their seats, who would not do violence to their own sense of right by voting for the expung-ing resolutions, and even this stretch of preroga-tive, the 'Democratic' party, without exception, looked on and applauded. No member of that party has more frequently or more thoroughly committed himself to this doctrine, even in its most extreme lengths, than General Cass. In-structed to vote for the Wilmot Proviso by his State Legislature, he professed his readiness to yield to these instructions until the resolutions were rescinded. All this he has the hardihood to admit in his speech in the Senate. More than this, Mr. Cass has recently set himself forth as the great high priest of the new Democratic dogma of 'popular sovereignty'—the right of the people to rule, without let, hindrance or restraint. Yet here we find this great pretender to Democratic principles plainly defying the popular will, both as expressed at the ballot boxes last fall, and as uttered by the people's representatives, fresh from the popular elections, in the Legislature! Here we have this preacher of popular sovereignty trampling upon the sovereignty of the people of Michigan, the first moment it runs counter to the convenience or aspirations of this unmitigated imvere rescinded. All this he has the hardihood to Michigan, the first moment it runs counter to the convenience or aspirations of this unmitigated imposter! We may search the records of past history in vain for more glaring or more reckless defiance of one's own promises, pledges and professions of principles, or of more indecent disregard to the rights, wishes and commands of his sovereigns,

Mr. Cass seeks in vain to hide himself behind weak and insufficient subterfuges. Nothing could have been more open, undisguised or undeniable than the significance of the late election in Michithan the significance of the late election in Michigan. Mr. Cass and his colleague were both on trial before the people. They had conspired with the propagandists of slavery to break down and to violate a sacred compact of thirty-four years' honored observance. It was not only a shameless breach of the public faith of the nation, but there was no reason to doubt that it was in the most was no reason to doubt that it was in the most indefensible defiance of the wishes of the people of Michigan. Having participated in this great crime against liberty and against democratic principles, Mr. Cass went before the people, and there on the stump attempted to explain and to palliate his gross misconduct. The people heard him, and passed their judgment upon him and his votes. It was one of unmistakable, overwhelming, withering condemnation. The party that had sustained Mr. Cass was swept out of power in every branch of Cass was swept out of power in every branch of the State government. The Executive, three-fourths of the Congressional delegation; and two-thirds of the legislature were chosen, on the very issue he had made, sought and defended before the thirds of the legislature were chosen. On the very issue he had made, sought and defended before the people, and these were against him and his new miscalled doctrines of popular sovereignty. The majority on the popular vote was counted by thousands. The once powerful democratic party of Michigan was hurled to the ground, and in its place the Republican democracy was exalted to place and power. Plainly as the resolutions their legislature have adopted speak out their disapproval of Mr. Cass, these resolutions are not more significant or instructive in their language than was the voice of the people last fall. But do these consistent preachers of popular instructions practise upon their own rules of democracy! What can be more pitiful than the subterfuges with which Mr. Cass seeks to palliate and to hide his shameful delinquency!

They who have instructed him do not believe in the doctrine of instructions! Indeed! Pray how

the people, plainly, legally and peremptorily ex-

trine of instructions! Indeed! Pray how the doctrine of instructions! Indeed! Pray now does Mr. Cass know this! He gives—he can give—no evidence of its truth. The best possible evidence that they do believe in this favorite doctrine of the General is, that they have made use of it. Their resolutions of instruction are the best evidence in the world that they do believe in it. Pasides this is no arrows whatever to one like dence in the world that they do believe in it. Besides, this is no excuse whatever to one like Cass, who pretends, or has pretended, that he does believe in the doctrine. But then it might injure the democratic party, if their opponents are to be permitted to instruct its great exponents! This is better and better. The democratic party, now reduced by its own guilt and misconduct to a minority in every free State in the Union, which has successively been beaten since March last, in every Northern State except California, is, to Mr. Cass, all in all. This party is the sovereign autorant of these United States, in his eyes. Their partisan supremacy is all that he concerns himself for. No matter what the people, the real popular sovereigns of Michigan may demand, so long as they are not the miscalled democratic party. He turns a deaf ear to their voice, belies the promises and teachings of his past life, and in the vain hope that a redux tide may leave him high and dry, and out of their reach in some prospective election, but only stultifies his own prespects of democracy.

This is not all. Gen. Cass will soon be called bence to give an account of his stewardship. As a professing Christian, he will meet 'the Judge of the quick and the dead, with his hands red with innocent blood! Before that great Tribunal, he will be confronted by thousands of his fellows, and there in the presence of Almighty God, they will clank in his face the very chain which his voice and his vote helped to forge for their limbs.

Another subterfuge, not less disgraceful, is the dishonest pretence, that the elections which have placed him in this exposed position to the pelting of the popular storms, have turned upon other questions than the Nebraska villany. The Know Nothings form a convenient point of attack, and Mr. Cass pretends to assign to them alone the revolution which promises to lay him forever on the shelf. This is inexcusably dishonest. Mr. Cass knows that it is not the truth. He knows that the Nebraska outrage was the one great questions. that the Nebraska outrage was the one great ques-tion in issue, because he everywhere mounted the rostrum, and debated this question alone. In whatever point of view we consider the remarks and the course of the Michigan Senators, they are indefensible, palpably dishonest, inconsistent with all their past pretences, and eminently disgraceful.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune. CASS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1855.

Mr. Cass is an old man, and a dead man, and we hate to disturb the ashes of the departed. But when their remains ' lie superfluous,' we can't help the desire to characterize, and shovel them out of the way. Cass is a most valorous man in circumoccupy. We give the resolutions in full, in order that the whole case may be fairly presented. We hope that no one will omit to read the report, if by chance he has ever been misled into the delusion that hoper, consistency or political in the case way. Cass is a most valorous man in circumstances, and it could be stances where it costs him no exhibition of plack. But under other 'circumstances,' such, for example, as at the Chicago Convention, it is vice versa with him. Cass was afraid to say what he thought with him. Cass was afraid to say what he thought on Internal Improvements, at Chicago; he was afraid to say and vote what he thought on the Wilmot Proviso; he was afraid to do his duty on the Nebraska Bill; but he is not afraid to defy the Leg-islature of his own State, and say 'No,' to their proposition for him to resign. His valor in conflict reminds us of the man whom his wife put un-der the bed, but who insisted upon looking out through the cracks in the counterpane. When she chid him, he resented it, and declared that while he had the spirit of a man, he would peep out.

But we do not wish to be hard upon the soft spongy old man. He has good qualities, and his notes are A. 1. But he is no sort of a man to hold up as a model for the youth of this great country.
On the contrary, a nation of Casses—the thought suggests a parody:

Nature could form but one such— And broke the die in moulding Cass.

Perhaps this may be thought personal and severe, ut we do not so intend it. We have none but the but we do not so intend it. We have none but the kindest feelings of contempt for his moral qualities. kindest feelings of contempt for his moral qualities. There is really no stand up to him. He is not the man who is known as an animal who stands erect on a perpendicular vertebra. He does not go upright, but hoops through the world. If you hit such a man, you don't knock him down; you only set him spinning. You might as well talk of knocking down a football. He is the natural advocate of squatter sovereignty, for he is a professional squatter himself. He never does anything else. He always squats. He squatted on Slavery, squatted

doesn't go; he still squats.

Indeed, Mr. Cass is, politically, all putty and dough. The wonder is he has ever exhibited any dough. The wonder is he has ever exhibited any powers of locomotion. Men generally need bones to do this. But Cass has not one. He is purely mucilaginous. Doubtless he is virtuous and pious after his own standard. But it is a virtue and piety which spring from the fear that the devil will get him at last. So shaky, so timid, so filled to the brim with all manner of apprehensions, from the frown of a slaveholder up to the imaginary scowl of Satan, he dreads to fall into the hands of

either. Such a man must be pious—very.

Mr. Cass enjoys the high honor of standing at the head of a class. This is, the political mockauctioneers of our times—men who keep the red flag flying continually, and perpetually expose their brass and pinchbeck, declare them to be pure gold, and try to impose upon every body. He is the head and front of the whole breed of doughfaces, of which it is to be hoped this generation will see the last; but perhaps not. It is hard to eradicate an entire breed, especially when it is bad. Foul weeds need perpetual uprooting. The signs of the times, however, denote that most of them will be brought to the stake for their crimes. Let us, at least, hope so. If we only could get rid of the troublesome rascals, and bring the North and South face to face, on the Slavery question, we should have peace and harmony. The question then would be settled once for all. But the doughfaces and compromisers thrust in their time-serv-ing interference, and make all the mischief. The Lord deliver us from the whole doughface-race timid, hare-like, truckling, spongy, prevaricating, backing out, selling out crew. If such a thing existed as a political Jew-shop, the whole tribe could not be pawned for enough to replace the wig of the venerable head of the order upon whose merits we have discanted.

POSITION OF GEN. CASS. The position of the General resolves itself simply into this—I recognise the right of what I style a Democratic Legislature to instruct Senators in Congress, but not the right of an anti-Democratic Legislature. That this is precisely what he means, is placed beyond all doubt by the following declaration, which occurs subsequently in his speech:

The dogma of the right of instruction needs revision. It is certainly repudiated, to all intents and purposes, by the self-styled leaders of the Democracy of the North. Witness the conduct of the Senators from New Hampshire, of the Senator from Connecticut, and this fresh example of recusancy on the part of the Michigan Senators. The truth is, the dogma, as maintained by some theorists, is too extravagant for a rule of conduct. That the Legislature of a State has a right to signify to the Representatives and Senators of that State in Congress, its opinion and will upon any question, few will

deny. How far such an expression of opinion should be binding, is a question for the decision of those instructed; and this decision, it seems to us, must depend upon a single question—is this Legislative Instruction a fair expression of the decliberate, settled opinion and will of the majority of the people of the State! If the Senator is constrained to answer this question for himself in the affirmative, the spirit and principle of a Representative Government require obedience or resignation. If honest, honorable, and truly Democratic, he will obey or resign. Nay, such a Senator would need no Legislative Instruction to remind him of his duty. He would be prompt to execute what he believed the will of the people of his State, or, if his convictions of right forbade, promptly resign, make room for the selection of an agent disposed to carry out the people's wishes, and thus demonstrate his devotion to the representative principle.

As it is, General Cass and his colleague are no Representatives of Michigan. What do they represent! For what services do they draw their per diem! For defying the will, for misrepresenting the views of a savereign State! It is a consolation

dien! For defying the will, for misrepresenting the views of a sovereign State! It is a consolation to reflect that they stand in the Senate without au-thority and without position, allies of the slave interest, but repudiated by the freemen of Michi-

GENERAL CASS AT HOME.

The ' noise and confusion ' at the home of this popular sovereignty' humbug has increased since the tidings of his recreancy to his own doctrines, when applied to himself. The Detroit Tribune truly says of his present halting inconsistency, that he has stultified himself beyond his ability to justify. It says:

*His open avowals of the binding nature of in-structions, and of the unqualified duty of Legisla-tors in Congress to obey them, or give place to those who would, have been too frequent for years to ad-mit of any doubt upon that point.

In the State election last fall, the question of

In the State election last fall, the question of Gen. Cass's own acts entered largely. The result of that election, it was foreseen, would be a direct and emphatic verdict of the people of Michigan, either of censure or approval. So well was this understood—so fairly accepted was this issue—that our venerable Senator himself stumped the State, speaking almost exclusively in defence of his votes on that great question of the Betrayal of Freedom. He need every means to secure the popular approval. great question of the Betrayal of Freedom. He used every means to secure the popular approval, throwing the weight of his personal influence, acknowledged to be great, and his political experience and fame, into the scale. After using every means—after putting forth extraordinary exertions till no stone was left unturned, that scale kicked the beam, and by a majority of over Four Thousand in this his home and his stronghold, the people pronounced against him, and on this very question whereon he has been instructed, condemned his course. Thus, by a necessary inference, these course. Thus, by a necessary inference, these course were and are now sanctioned by the people themselves. And in the face and eyes of all people themselves. And in the face and eyes of all this, our Senator eats his own oft-repeated words, assumes a humiliating position before his constituents, and defies the plainly expressed will of the people of our State!

From the N. Y. Christian Inquirer. BEV. SAMUEL J. MAY'S LECTURE.

Rev. S. J. May, of Syracuse, after being introluced by some very happy remarks from Mr. O. Johnson, which are reported in the Tribune, gave, on Tuesday evening last, the eleventh lecture in the nti-Slavery course, at the Tabernacle.

Mr. Johnson said: The Abolitionists have often had occasion to peak in tones of sorrow and indignation, of the egeneracy of the American Pulpit on the great question of Human Freedom: to mourn that, in the high places of the Church, (to use the language of Coleridge,)

Of Christian promise—words that even yet,
Might stem destruction, were they wisely preached—
Are muttered o'er by men whose tones proclaim.
How flat and wearisome they feel their trade. To denounce the hypocrisy of those

Who preach, and kidnap men!
Give thanks, and rob God's own afflicted poor!
Talk of Christ's glorious liberty, and then Bolt hard the captive's door.

Bott hard the captive's door.'

But, notwithstanding the general delinquency, there have always been a few members of the clerical profession, who, in face of popular obloquy and scorn, have dared to utter the whole counsel of God, whether men would hear or forbear. It is a clergyman of this class whom I have the honor to introduce to you on the present occasion: one who, in the eventful struggles of the last quarter of a century, has ever been faithful to the Anti-Slavery cause. And I am very sure that when you have heard the lecture of this evening, you will be ready to confess that, although we could not prevent the failure of our Banks, we have, at least, preserved the currency of this platform from depreciation.

Mr. May's subject was the history of the Anti-

Mr. May's subject was the history of the Anti-Slavery movement in this country, which proved to be very much the history of William Lloyd Gar-rison. Mr. May has the most exalted and enthu-stastic notions of the character, services, and mer-its of Mr. Garrison, and it was really refreshing to bear a name, usually mentioned only with censure or qualifications, so lovingly and admiringly pro-nounced and dwelt upon. Mr. May was very in-structive: and we regret exceedingly the smallness of his audience, which the badness of the night and the far end of the season sufficiently account-ed for. Few people are acquainted with the his-tory of the anti-slavery movement. The fact that it began at the South in the Colonization Society, and that lecturers first came from there, depicting the horrors of slavery, and calling on the North to come to the aid of the South in exporting her free negroes, and diminishing the numbers of her black population, is one utterly forgotten by those who are now bidding the North be silent on the sub-ject. Mr. May's subject was the history of the Anti-

Mr. May stated one fact, bearing upon the policy of immediate emancipation, which is worth a thousand theoretical objections, vis.: that not a single instance can be adduced of a slave's turning his newly received freedom against his old master. The laws of human nature ought to satisfy us that this would be so: but we are glad to have a careful man's assertion that it is so.

The lecturer drew the attention of his audience to the gross inconsistency of the principles of our revolutionary fathers with their slaveholding practices: and after scourging Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson for their brave words and their cowardly customs, their 'Give me liberty or give me death,' with their purchase and enjoyment of slave labor, went on in a softened tone to disparage. Washington himself, as one whose elaveholding must, with the growth of correct centiments, leave an ever-deepening shadow upon his resplandent

he has, in his official capacity, violated any of the laws of the Commonwealth. The Constitution provides an-

other way, and that is, that a judge may be removed by

Governor. He read the clause giving the power, and

said it would naturally be inferred that a judge must be removed by address, without the address being based on

a charge of crime. The defence of the remonstrant is that he is not liable to removal, because he has not vio-

lated a law of the State. Mr. Phillips contended that

it was not necessary, in order to remove by address, that he should have violated any law. He may be re-

moved for any cause which the Legislature may deem a

had been passed on by the greatest men the Common

was discussed deliberately by statesmen, in an unim

the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. It was in existence

when Judge Loring took his office in 1847, and he knew

it and Massachusetts then said to him : no judge shall

aid in the arrest or detention of a slave; and yet he

says Massachusetts asked him, in taking his oath, to

support the U. S. Constitution-to return the slave ! I

as that is unfit to hold the office of judge. He argued

that Mr. Loring violated the express will of the people

of Massachusetts, as expressed in the statute of 1848-

which, if it has lost its validity, has not lost its signi-

His second principle was, that the method of the trial

showed Judge Loring to be unfit for the office of Judge.

He then recited the manner of the arrest of Burns-the

manner in which he was taken to be tried; the interfer-

ance of Mr. Dana, Mr. Ellis and others, in the slave's

behalf; but for which, he said, in another hour the de-

cision would have been given and the certificate granted.

The Judge refused Mr. Dana's application for time for

be trusted in a private chamber with an innocent man

went to Harvard to see Mr. Loring, to get permission

placing any obstacle in the way of his going back, as he

probably will.' In this he showed that the case was

prejudged. The act of Judge Loring in making out the

oill of sale of Burns while the hearing was yet pending

-his giving notice (as common rumor says he did) of

his decision to the counsel for the claimant 24 hours be-

fore he did to the counsel for Burns, were also com-

mented on as acts showing Judge Loring's unfitness to

hold his present position. The law of this decision was

cited as another argument for the removal. Judge Lor-

ing placed the testimony of one man, of whom nothing

was known but that he was a slave trader, against that

sion and excluding the remainder, which, if he had ad-

mitted it, must, under the decision of the Supreme

In conclusion, he argued that Massachusetts should

now reiterate the expressions of her opinion on slavery which she made on the act of 1853. The Supreme Court

of the United States has said the acts of 1798 and 1850

are identical. The Legislature of 1843 said that a Mas-

sachusetts officer, who should aid in returning a slave

upder the former, should be fined \$1000, and be

imprisoned one year. We ask you to say the same in

regard to the law of 1850. This Legislature has the

grace, and make it honorable. Cut off this offending

CHARLES M. ELLIS, E-q., next addressed the commit

tee, urging that if ever there was an occasion when this

power of removal should be exercised, it was in this case.

The people, he believed, demand its exercise. The acts

which Judge Loring has done, though not in his official

capacity, are such as to destroy the confidence which should exist between him and the community, and

therefore the power of removal should be exercised.

dassachusetts, he said, cannot be true to her conscience

and allow him to remain in his office. He concluded

The further hearing in the case was then postpone

We copy from the Mercantile Journal the above

sketch of the pleas made at the State House on Tuesday

last, before the Committee on Federal Relations, for the

removal of Judge Loring. Next week, we shall give a

full report of the masterly speech of WENDELL PHILLIPS

THE OVERSEERS OF HARVARD COLLEGE met in th

Senate Chamber on Thursday, Governor Gardner pre-

Professor of Clinical Medicine; Dr. D. H. Storer as

Dr. E. H. Clarke, Professor of Materia Medica, were

confirmed, and several reports were accepted. The most important action was the rejection of Edward G.

Loring, (for whose removal from the office of Judge of

Probate, on account of his action in the Burns fugitive

slave case, strong efforts continue to be made,) who

had been appointed by the Corporation a lecturer in the Dane Law School. Only ten voted for his confirma-

tion, while nineteen opposed it. The following is sup-

Yeas-President Walker, William T. Andrews, the

RESIGNATION OF A U. S. COMMISSIONER. Geo. W

owing to his repugnance to acting upder the Fugitive Slave Law. The following is a copy of his resignation

Meeker, Esq., has resigned the office of U. S. Com sioner, which he has held for many years in Chic

posed to be the correct state of the vote:

Professor of Obstetrics and Medical Jurispruder

made on the occasion, and reported for our paper.

by expressing the hope that he would be removed.

until Wednesday of next week, at 3 P. M.

member, and you have done it.

wer to redeem the ermine of Massachusetts from dis-

address of the two Houses of the Legi

The lecturer's opening comparison of the origin of the anti-slavery cause with the rise of the Danube, starting in a spring in a nobleman's garde at Baden, was admirably carried out. It formed sort of musical theme, or key-note, to which he constantly and delicately referred in an artistic manner all through the lecture, and which finally grew into a flood of mild eloquence, as he likened, in conclusion, the swell of the current, which had feebly begun in Garrison, but had gathered a hundred noble tributaries (whose names were all mentioned) to the Mississippi, sweeping away the dykes of the South, and bearing its resistless fertility into the whole country. This moral Mississippi, the anti-slavery sentiment of the North, was tined, he said, to a triumph over Southern preju-dices, similar to that which Northern waters had

over Southern plains.
We know no instance of the union of radical notions, and uncompromising practices, with a mild spirit and gentle manners, equal to that exhibited by Mr. May. If he will let Washington alone, we will engage to thank him, should he think it his duty to box our ears in public. We doubt not that the severity of the blow would be accompanied with a smile, which would make it easy to turn the other cheek. Our friend's sutire and severity are lined with tenderness, and resemble the ordinary kinds of anti-slavey wrath about as much as the blackness of the clouds around the full moon resemble the blackness of the thunder

storm.

Leaving out the first third of the lecture, which was too general to be interesting, we think the last two-thirds were eminently instructive, and ought t) be seen in print.

Mr. May exhibited the first number of the Lib erator -a very interesting and curious document. He read from it the passage in which Mr. Garrison announces his intention of being as harsh as truth' in his treatment of slavery—a promise the public think him to have at least fully redeemed.

DR. HOWE AND THE ADVERTISER.

The Boston Daily Advertiser having refused to pub lish the entire letter of Dr. S. G. Howk, which was sent to that paper in reply to some unjust strictures upon the Anti-Slavery Lecturing Committee of this city, the Atlas publishes it by request, and from it we make the following spirited extracts :-

Let it be granted, for the sake of the argumen that two lecturers did handle the Court pretty severely, and that a Boston audience of three thousand people pretty generally applauded them what then? Is this the fault of the, committee what then? Is this the fault of the committee lecturer, and audience, or of the Court, and o persons like the 'Writer,' who uphold it in the position it takes, favorable to slavery and hostile to freedom! The spirit of the Court, not the per-sonal character of the Judges, was assailed. Let us suppose a case, only one very much less atro-cious than the Burns case. Suppose that Congress had passed a law, authorizing the impressment of seamen. Suppose that a course of lectures was arranged upon the subject of service on shipboard, sailors' rights, &c.; and that the 'Writer' was lecturers invited. After the course is arranged, down comes a press gang, seizes upon a young man, one of a most respectable family, one of the Quintii, for instance. The people are in tumult; they assemble in Fancuil Hall; the elder and eloquent Quintii address them; and even incite them to opposition to this cruel law-en-couraging them to rescue the young man. But the press gang bale their captive before a press gang commissioner, who is 'judge' for that special service, and he declares that the law must be obeyed—that the young man may be carried off by force, and made to serve five years, perhaps for life, before the mast, in a man-of-war. Then a higher tribunal arrests the elder Quintii for treason, and they are bound over for trial. Now would not the writer, when he came to lecture, naturally allude to press gangs, and be severe upon the Court, which interpreted doubtful laws in favor of the press gang, which entertained complaints against those who resisted press gangs, and held them to trial for treasonable offences; and would not the audience applaud his severity, and say, go on,—give it to them! I trow, yea.

Well, was not poor Burns equal in the sight of

equally entitled to his liberty? nay, was he no more fully entitled to it, since he had struck a brave blow to win it, and they had only enjoyed i With the above explanation and illustration, do admit that the U. S. Courts have been prett freely criticized; and the spirit which ar

some of the Judges very severely condemned Most certainly I justify this. I hold, however that the severest and most dangerous attacks upon the Court have been made by Judges themselve here and elsewhere in the United States. The Courts are but instrumentalities of the people. I the people begin to feel that conscience should be absolute and supreme, and law relative and subor-dinate, and the Courts continue to decree that law must be absolute and supreme, and conscience relative and subordinate, the people will demand better instrumentalities, and that soon. If Courte continue to be so administered as to admit the binding force of, enactments of Government which the feelings and shock the conscience an natural humanity of the people, then the Courts will be revolutionized, and the Judge become the irman, to keep order, while twelve goo

men and true pronounce upon the law and the facts.
I am free to confess that I am not alarmed by this prospect. Indeed, I can conceive many case besides that of fugitive slaves, in which a man's freedom and right would be safer if committed to God and the country,' than to commissioners and

writer asks whether it was not known when Mr. Wendell Phillips was invited to lecture that he cared for neither Union nor Constitution

and was in the habit of denouncing both ! Most certainly it was known. He was invited because he is representative of the class of men who advocate a particular mode of getting rid of the criminality of participation in the national sin of slavery, to wit: by abraptly dissolving a part-nership—a Union, by which alone the system can

be upheld and continued. The committee did not make themselves responsible for Ms. Phillips, or any other lecturer, on the mode of treating the subject; they left to each one the responsibility, and the audience could applaud or condemn.

The committee do not endorse Mr. Phillips's The committee do not endorse Mr. Phillips's doctrine: though, for one, I am free to say, that unless there is soon to be a change in the national policy—if this Union is to be a Union for upholding, extending, and perpetuating alavery, instead of freedom, then I go for the quickest and most effectual way of breaking it up.

What! is the Constitution a Divine Revelation, that we may not doubt its holiness! Has it not, rather, been transformed, by juggling politicians, into a horrible Fetiah demanding human sacrifices.

into a horrible Fetish, demanding human sacrifices which we are required to aid in offering up. Were we not yesterday hunting down one of the poor victims to be sacrificed to this Fetish?

poor victims to be sacrificed to this Fetish?

Slavery rests upon the impious doctrine that MAN CAN BE LEGALLY CHATTELISED; that one man can ow another man; can buy, sell and work his brothe man, as though he were an ox or an ass; and wherever this infernal doctrine is not openly repudiated, condemned, scorned, and spit upon, there and there only, can slavery find support. Massachusetts admits the doctrine; or, at least, Boston admits it; for men are here seized under cover of it, and are sent into slavery under cover of it, by Commissioners holding Judgeships; and when Christian peo ers holding Judgeships; and when Christian peo-ple rise up, and cry out, 'This is a horrible doc-trine, we will not let a poor fugitive be sacrificed for it.'—then the Mayor, and the police, and the military, turn out, and say practically, it is a good doctrine;' great is slavery,—the victim must be offered up, though the streets run with blood!

Finally, the writer thinks he has me on the hip. when he asserts that the Court merely charged that he who incites others to commit an offence is a parne who incites others to commit an offence is a par-ticipator in the offence; and asks, triumphantly, 'Does Dr. Howe deny either that this principle is good law, or good morality!' But here is the very gist of the whole matter. Offence against whom! against what! Does interfering to hinder and preagainst what! Does interfering to hinder and prevent a slave-hunter from earrying off into bondage a free and innocent man, from our very streets, constitute an offence against 'good law or good morality'! Some Courts, some Judges, and perhaps the writer, say yes! but God, speaking through Jesus Christ, and through the unperverted sentiments of humanity, says no!—but do unto thy brother as thou wouldst he should do unto thee; and so help ma God I will!

brother as thou wouldst he should do unto thee; and so help me God, I will! I speak not for the Committee, but for myself alone, and say that by every manly means will I resist the re-enslavement of any fugitive that may be attempted here. By legal means, if possible: if not, then by all other means that are just; by exciting my fellow-townsmen to resist it; by resisting myself; by barring the passage with my body; by such other means as the courage and presence of mind left to me in the crisis may sugest as available against any but overwhelming

I would not have said this before Courts and Commissioners showed themselves the ready tools the Committee. Jadge Loring neither appeared in per for enforcing a barbarous enactment, which no son nor by counsel, but sent the following letter to the legislation can ever transform into binding law. I would not have said it before it was manifest that the hunted fugitive, who cried to us for protection, could not be shielded by the law; but I say it now

and deliberately.

This is my answer to the 'writer's' taunting question, whether 'Dr. Howe's not tamely submitting to law is merely a form of expression, or does it mean what it seems to imply!' It means what it seems to imply ; let the ' writer' make trea-

son of it, if he will.

Whoever else may throw a stone at me, an advocate of peace, for resisting law, let not those begin who approve of ordering out horse, foot, artillery and armed police, to 'keep the peace, by upholding a kidnapper, while I would keep it by knocking him down, if necessary: because their way will surely cause more bitterness and blood than mine would, before this horrible business can

From the Milwaukie Free Democrat. LETTER FROM JUDGE JAY.

The following letter from the venerable Judge Jay, of New York, the worthy son of the first Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, will be read with interest. Enclosed was a check for fifty dollars, a practical proof of his devotion to the principles of freedom, and of his abhorrence of hu-

NEW YORK, Feb. 2d, 1855.

Sir :- I learn from the papers that you have been tried, convicted, and sentenced, for resisting the execution of the Fugitive Slave Act. That law was, in my opinion, conceived in sin. It was a vile bid for Southern votes in the Presidential contest. I cannot understand how any man who respects himself fears God, and hopes for salvation, can descend to the turpitude of catching slaves. Our Fugitive Lav. is a horrible outrage on justice. humanity and Christianity, an outrage committed by native Americans calling themselves Republi-cans! I am not aware of any law of equal atroc-

ity existing in Russia, or Austria, or France.

The wickedness of the Fugitive Law, and the countenance given to it by interested and unscrupulous 'gentlemen of property and standing, emboldened the present Congress to perpetrate the Nebraska villany. The Jury who convicted you did themselves great honor by the remarks accompanying their verdict. They would have done themselves still more honor, had they resolutely refused to enter the Jury-box, telling the Judge on the bench that they would not be made instrumental in giving efficacy to an accursed law.

Please to accept the enclosed check, as a contribution toward the payment of your fine. May your conviction and sentence have a mighty influence in extending and deepening a detestation of American despotism, and of its Northern minions. Respectfully yours, WILLIAM JAY.

SHERMAN M. BOOTH, Esq.

LETTER FROM SENATOR CHASE. The Milwaukie Free Democrat publishes the following letter, lately received by the editor from Hon. S. P. Chase, of Ohio, It will be seen that this distinguished jurist and statesman entertains no scruples against removing from office, judges who have disgraced themselves by executing with alacrity the Fugitive Slave Act :-

Washington, Feb. 7, 1855. Dear Friend :- The telegraph flashes to us the delivered you out of prison. If this be so, as I and plain, we cannot do otherwise, so help us Goo decision may bring on a conflict between the State and Federal Judiciary, in which the State Court will certainly have the right side, and, doubtless, the courage to maintain it. Wisconsin now preprogress and results of the struggle most deeply interest all good men and true patriots.

faction to all the friends of freedom here. You may remember that in 1802, after the accession of Jefferson to the Presidency, Congress repealed the Judiciary Act of the preceding year, by which repeal all the Judges appointed under the Act were deprived of their offices. The present District Judges hold their offices under acts equally repealable. The spirit which the administration of the Fugitive Slave Act is awakening in the country, may, not improbably, require a future Congress to repeat the Jeffersonian precedent. I had the pleasure of adding my mite of ten dol-

lars to the Congressional contribution for the in-demnity of yourself and Rycraft. I wish I could make it ten times as much: but, at present, this is not possible. You must not, however, be permitted to sustain any pecuniary loss; and must allow me bereafter to contribute further, if necessary. Cordially your friend, S. P. CHASE.

SHERMAN M. BOOTH, Esq.

TREASON IN THE U. S. SENATE.

[Correspondence of the Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1855. The variety of character in the Senate is a subject of study. Judge Evans, of South Carolina, a very sedate, and, I have no doubt, a very honest very sedate, and, I have no doubt, a very nonest man, without suspicion as to the righteousness of slaveholding, sits near Senator Wade, an equally honest man, but a most decided opponent of slavery. Somebody sends very regularly to Mr. Evans a copy of the Liberator (Garrison's paper), which he reads attentively, but with the most profound and verdant astonishment. Turning to his friend and verdant astonishment. Turning to his friend from Ohio, he exclaims, 'Isn't it abominable that such a paper should be allowed in this country?' 'Why,' says Senator Wade, 'that's considered in our State as a most excellent family paper.' 'I am sorry to hear you say so,' says the Judge, evidently much appear.

ly much surprised.

The temper of the times was illustrated to-day.

A Northern Senator, having read the appeal in the Independent for subscriptions to pay the fine of S. M. Booth, collected among his colleagues quite a handsome sum toward that object, which greatly shocked the loyal feelings of Douglas, Weller, &

An incident no less illustrative and significan An incident no less illustrative and significant occurred not long since. A slave applied to one of the Senators from a Western State for a contribution to purchase his freedom. 'Why the devil dont't you run away!' asked the Senator, adding, 'I can't give money to buy slaves.' The poor fellow was turning away disappointed, and the rest of the company, the Southern portion especially, opened their eyes. 'Here,' said the Senator, calling him back, 'here's ten dollars, take that and run away, but don't ask me for money to buy a slave.'

are even in the Senate of the United States. And what is more, they seem to be increasing. But, as Senator Wade said to Douglas, 'What are you going to do about it?

No Union with Slaveholders. BOSTON, FEBRUARY 23, 1855.

HEARING ON THE PETITION FOR THE

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING. The Committee on Federal Relations held a publi bearing in the Representatives' Hall, Tuesday afternoon, on the petitions presented to them for the remova of Hon. Edward G. Loring from the office of Judge Probate. The Hall and the galleries were crowded to

their utmost capacity, and hundreds were obliged to go The Committee consisted of Messrs. Albee of Middle. sex, and Pierce of Norfolk, on the part of the Senate. and Messrs. Stone of Boston, Knowles of Eastham, Dev ereux of Salem, Warner of Northampton, and Gould of

Falmouth, on the part of the House. Mr. Albee was

chairman. On the part of the petitioners, Messrs. Seth Webb, Jr. Wendell Phillips, and Charles M. Ellis appeared before Committee, in rep'y to the notification of the hearing.

To the Joint Standing Committee on Federal Relations GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the recipt of a notice to attend a hearing before you upo the petition for my removal from office, on Tuesday af-ternoon, February 20th, in the Representatives Hall

at 3 o'clock.

In fulfilment of the duty imposed on me by my offi cial position, as a judicial officer of Massachusetts, as well as in justice to myself. I submitted, on the 10th day of February, to the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, a remonstrance and protest, containing a statement of the facts and circumstances of my action in the matter to which the petitioners refer. That decement has been referred by the containing a statement of the facts and circumstances of my action in the matter to which the petitioners referred to the containing a statement of the facts and circumstances of my action in the matter to which the petitioners referred to the containing a statement of the facts and circumstances. fer. That document has been referred to you. I do not know that I can add to it, and therefore avail mynot know that I can add to it, and therefore avail myself of the opportunity which your notice affords me,
respectfully to recall your attention to that statement,
and request of the Committee such consideration of
its facts and reasonings as in their judgment they may
deserve, or the occasion may prescribe; and I submit,
in view of them, that my acts present no case for the exercise of the extreme and peculiar power of removal, as the same has been universally expounded and adnistered in all American Constitutions, and that con formity to the Constitution and laws of the United States is not a reason for withdrawing from a judicial officer that security which the Constitution of Massachusetts

assures him 'during good behavior.'

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, EDWARD G. LORING.

Boston, Feb. 19, 1855.

SETH WEBB, JR., Esq., of Delham, first spoke in bealf of the petitioners, stating clearly that he proposed show that it is the right and duty of the Legislature to address the Executive for the removal of Edward U. Loring. Jerusalem had her days of purification, and Rome her days of lustration for the crimes of her great public men. Of such a nature is the act which the Legislature is called on to perform. A great act of in famy has been done in Massachusetts, when Anthony Burns was sent back from under the shadow of the State Houre and through the streets of Boston into the ruthless and brutal hands of a Virginia horse-jockey and slave jockey. Then an act was done for which somebody is responsible. Let us know who it is ! (Ap plause.)

After further remarks, fixing the responsibility o E. G. Loring, Mr. Webb said : We ask you, Mr. Chair man, simply, that he be a judge no longer. We say that it is not fit that the man on whom rests the spotles ermine of the Massachusetts judiciary should bow down to false gods, and go into the house of the Southern strange woman. He has defied us with the assertion that so long as the people of Massachusetts permit, he will be a judge under the laws of Massachusetts, and Commissioner under the laws of the United States; that he will sail under the flag of Massachusetts, and under the piratical flag of slavery. We ask, not that he should be punished, but that he should be removed from hi public to a private station, and that he may be place with the others of the pack, of whom one was he wh could not be endured at the foot of the stairs leading to this Hall.

Had he not defied the people, and advertised that h would send fugitives still into slavery, he might be forgiven and permitted to remain in office ; let him repent and he may be taken back. But while this defiant and impudent attitude remains in the face of an overwhelming public sentiment, speaking everywhere from hill most earnestly hope it may be, that Court has the honor which I trusted the Supreme Court of Ohio long as he persists in being a fugitive slave Commismight have had, of first practically declaring the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Act. The the perfumes of Arabia will never wash away. This being the attitude which he has himself chosen to take we respectfully submit to you, in behalf of these pe titioners and our own, in behalf of the people of Mass. sents a most interesting spectacle of Constitution-al Right and Eternal Justice, opposed to Unconsti-tutional Usurpation and Arbitrary Power. The Maine, there went forth one shudder of horror at th deed he did, in behalf of our common country and o The election of Durkee—that sincere, honest, deed he did, in behalf of our common country and of and faithful man—to the Senate, gives great satis-

here. You the bench he has degraded and disgraced. Mr. Webb argued briefly that the Legislature had right to remove him in the manner prayed for by th petitioners, and quoted chapter 8d of the Constitution relative to the tenure by which the judges hold their office. He closed by presenting the following points for the consideration of the committee :

> 1st. The Legislature has the right to address the ex cutive for the removal of a Judge, whenever, in it judgment, such removal is demanded by the inter ests, the public sentiment, or the honor of Massachu

2d. The Judge of Probate of Suffolk county ough to be removed, because, in acting as a Comunder the Fugitive Slave Act, he outraged the juand solemn convictions of the people of Massachi whose judicial servant be was, and committed a dec infamous in the eyes of the civilized world.

3. Because, in reducing Anthony Burns to slavers he wrested the laws to the support of injustice; tortured evidence to help the strong against the weak; prejudged a fellow-creature whom he found in the possession of freedom, into unceasing bondage, and throughout the case, administered a merciless statute in a mercil spirit-hereby proving himself unfit longer to be

Massachusetts Judge.

4th. Because he holds two offices incompatible wit each other, according to the theory of our institu tions and the spirit of the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution and laws of Massachusett and because he openly avows his intention of defvin public sentiment, and acting in both those offices ong as he is permitted.

WENDELL PHILLIPS was the next speaker, and in co. encing, said the flood of petitions which had bee esented on this subject were not the result of a co certed movement, but were the result of the sponts ous feeling of the people. He also commente strictures of a portion of the press, that the petition were signed by women, arguing that there was a pe liar fitness in their signing them, as the Judge of Probate was the first one to whom the widow and orphan must go in their time of affliction. The petition said, did not come to attack the Judiciary of Massachu.

setts. They reverenced the Bench, and it was because they reverenced it, and because they feel that it has been disgraced, that they come and ask for the removal of Judge Loring. He might almost say he came in the name of the other Judges of Massachusetts, and asked for their sakes for the cutting off this unworthy member. The petitioners, be said, all ask that you should tak the proper sleps to secure the removal of Judge Loring. There are two ways in which this can be affected; by

chment, and by address of both branches of the

ask for his impeachment, because they do not my tha.

Being unwilling to act in enforcing the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law. I hereby resign the office of United States Commissioner, for a long time held by me under your appointment.

Representative and the state of the st Respectfully, your obedient arrvant,
Chicago, Jan. 29, 1855. GEO. W. MEEKER.

NEW FUBLICATIONS.

A TREATISE ON PUNCTUATION; designed for Letter-Writers, Authors, Printers, and Correctors of the Press; and for the Use of Schools and Academies. With an Appendix, containing Rules on the Use of Capitals, a List of Abbreviations, Hints on the Preparation of Copy and on Proof-reading, Specimen of Proof-sheet, &c. By John Wilson. Third edition enlarged. Boston: Printed by John Wilson & Son 22, School street. New York: C. Shepard & Co., Fulton street. 1855. pp. 884.

We are glad to see a third edition of this truly admirable work, evincing as it does a growing apprec fitting cause. He quoted the language of the Constitu-tion, that judges may hold their offices 'during good ation of a treatise, the most accurate and comprehen behavior,' as sustaining this view. The providing of sive to be found on English Punctuation. The comtwo different ways of removal was another argument to mendations bestowed upon it, at home and abroad the same effect. The course of the Commonwealth in time past on the removal of inefficient judges was furmust be very gratifying to its author, and are richly merited. It ought to be in every family, in company with the Dictionary and the English Grammsr; and especially in the hands of every man aspiring to be an Mr. Phillips said this provision in the Constitution author, or a newspaper correspondent. Scarcely one manuscript in a hundred, however correct in style or wealth ever knew. In the Convention of 1820 this clause valuable in matter, that comes into a printing-office. is correctly punctuated. None seem to be more igno sioned state of mind, and he quoted the discussions of that Convention to show that the Legislature has an rant of the art than some of the best scholars, who are unlimited power of removal. To establish this point, he saved many a blush, in regard to their lucubrations by the carefulness of the proof-reader or compositor quoted at great length the remarks of various members The drudgery imposed upon printers, in this particuof the Convention of 1820, among them Messrs. Storey lar, is immense: it is a grievance that calls loudly for (afterwards Chief Justice,) Daniel Webster, Cummings (afterwards Judge,) Hubbard (afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court,) Austin, and many others.

Mr. Phillips then proceeded to show that the Legisla

Among those who best understand the art of punc tuation, there is not always exact conformity of methture, having the power of removal, ought to exercise it in the case of Judge Loring. He argued, first, that will help to correct this incongruity, and comes the Mr. Loring's remonstrance was based simply upon a nearest to perfection of any work extant on this sub-technicality that he had in spirit violated the sentiment ject. 'If every author and letter-writer,' save the Monthly Religious Magazine, could be put in posand will of the Commonwealth as embraced in the statsession of this perfect little work, printers and correc nte of March 24, 1843, which inflicts a fine of \$1000, tors of the press would canonize Mr. Wilson forthwith: and imprisonment for a year, on any officer of the State who should aid in enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law of for it would create a new era in their profession. 1793. Some lawyers argue that the act of 1843 covers

THE INITIALS: A STORY OF MODERN LIFE. Philadel phia : T. B. Peterson, No. 102, Chesnut Street.

Not having had time to give this closely-printed volume, of 400 pages, such a perusal as to warrant u to pass judgment upon its merits, we can only give its title, and the following notice of it from the Ladies was going to say, a man who would put in such a plea National Magazine :-

'This is one of those novels which will continue to b read, like those of Scott, and other great masters of fic-tion, long after the generation which saw it first has mouldered in the dust. The scene is laid in Germany. The fair author is a daughter of the celebrated Lor Erskine, formerly Lord High Chancellor of England Educated in Great Britain, but since her marriage to German nobleman, living on the continent, she depict life in Germany with rare fidelity, though without fall ing into that mawkish sentimentalism which is the faul native-born novelists. In the whole realm of modern foction, there is not a more lovely creation than Hilde-garde, the heroine. Her conduct, under the most try-ing circumstances, is ever noble; but ever also natural to her character. The charm of this novel, indeed, is that while it has nothing forced or exaggerated about it the slave to obtain counsel and advice. Mr. Dana it is nevertheless full of romance. Everything happens as it ought to happen, yet the incidents are never again interposed, and plead for time for the slave. You strained, nor the actors made to belie their natures. To read 'The Initials' is to call back the days of one's have a Judge of Probate on your beach, Mr. P. said, who needs to have his court-room filled with honest men youth, when the future was rosy with hope, and when all things were fresh and beautiful. The work is by accident, and drag him back to duty. Your petieminently instructive. It has already run through sev-eral editions in England, and is destined, we predict, to have an unparalleled sale here. We know no fiction, in fact, which we would sooner recommend, for while it will fascinate all who read merely for amusement, it tioners say you ought not to have a Judge who cannot Mr. Phillips said that after the case was adjourned, he will delight as well as improve those who seek for some to see Burns. He gave him a letter of admission, and thing even in a novel." in handing it to him said, 'The case is so clear, Mr. Phillips, that I do not think you would be justified in

For sale by Phillips, Sampson & Co., and by Fet. ridge & Co., Boston.

HOME LIFE; OR, A PEEP ACROSS THE THRESHOLD. By 'Miss CAROLINE A. Soule. With Illustrations by Billings. Boston : A. Tompkins and B. B. Mussey

& Co. 1855. This volume contains twelve stories, told in prightly manner, and prettily illustrated, with more of truth than of fiction in them,' and calculated to improve the mind as well as gratify the taste of the reader. We agree with the writer in the sentiment that, ' unti home-life be what God meant it should be, what huof seven honest men, our own citizens, and gave the manity pleads it may be, -- a foretaste of heavenly life,preference to the former. He also did violence to the it is useless to look for purity and happiness in the rules of evidence, in admitting a part of Burns's confes- world's great thoroughfares. We must gladden the heart, ere the lip can sing ; and to gladden the heart we must make it clean.' All children, whether of a Court of Massachusetts, have given the slave his free- larger or a smaller growth, will be interested in 'A Peep across the Threshold ' at ' Home Life.'

> SPIRITUALISM. By JOHN W. EDMONDS and GEORGE T DEXTER, M.D. Volume II. Third Edition. New York Partridge & Brittan, Publishers, 300 Broadway.

We have already acknowledged the receipt of th large and beautifully printed volume, and made a long extract therefrom. Its visions and 'revelations,' such they may be called, are in many cases striking and curious; but how much of these is from the Spiri land, or is merely the result of a highly excited im agination in an ecstatic or abnormal state, every reade must decide for himself. Some of the views are extremely picturesque, while others are wholly too ma terial, too sensuous, to challenge sober and intelligen credence. Many of the 'communications' purport to be made by Lord Bacon and Baron Swedenberg. We do not say that this is impossible, nor do we imagine that there is any intentional deception ; but we do say, while constrained by what we have seen and heard to believe in spiritual agencies, that we recognize nothing that indicates the presence of either of those grea minds, in the cases alleged. Nothing is given by which they may be identified, either as to manner or matter Take, for example, the first message recorded from

Bacon :-'Well, my friend, though I am always with you, (?) still I cannot make myself visible, or talk with you, without the Doctor's aid. I love to talk with you; and, were the Doctor and yourself differently situated, I would probably (!) occupy more of your time than perhaps (!) would be pleasant. Have you anything to ask? If so, let me hear it, and I will answer.

Bacox.'

Is this the Baconian style? or is what follows, pur porting to come from Swedenborg, to be gravely credited as the language of the Swedish seer ?-

'Imagine a world filled with an almost untold nu 'Imagine a world filled with an almost untold number of intelligent spirits, ... interested in every thing which tends to the advancement of truth, and to the removal of every impediment which may obstruct the reciprocal action of that truth in its upward progress from earth toward heaven, and then simagine the deep, the fervent, the enthusiastic, and the abiding interest with which these beings have considered the wisdom or the practicability of the publication of Judge Edmonds' letter, (!) and the affect which that letter has had on the public mind, now that the press has given utterance to the sentiments it contains. . . In the depths of the forest, and amid the silence of nature, you may imagine spirits meeting spirits, and the first salutation is, 'The Judge's letter is out.' (!!!)

Enough! For such a specimen of bathos, we are irely satisfied, Swedenborg is not to be held respons Yeas—President Walker, William T. Andrews, the Tressurer, R. C. Winthrop, E. S. Gannett, T. Worcester, Abbott Lawrence, Geo. W. Blagden, R. A. Chapman, John H. Clifford, Emory Washburn.

Nays—Gov. Gardner, Lieut. Gov. Brown, H. W. Benchley, Daniel C. Eddy, Barnas Sears, D. W. Alvord, R. A. Miller, Hoses Ballou, Samuel Hoar, J. Hayden, S. D. Bradford, Francis Bassett, Geo. S. Boutwell, N. Cogswell, George Morey, Thomas Russell, N. B. Shurtleff, J. H. Twombly, H. B. Wheelwright, ble; and had we no other evidence than this, to convince us that departed spirits are sometimes enabled to in dicate their presence to those yet in the flesh, we should be incorrigibly skeptical. Indeed, of all that has been received, through various mediums, purporting to come from Swedenborg, Wesley, Franklin, George Fox, and many other distinguished lights of the world, we find nothing to convince us that they caused it to be tran scribed; and a very large portion of it has been so com non-place and puerile as to make its publication a mat

HUMANITY IN THE CITY. BY REV. E. H. CHAPIN New York : De Witt & Davenport, Publishers, 160 & To the Judges of the Circuit District Court, U. S. 162 Nassau Street. Boston : Abel Tompkins, 88 40 Cornbill. [With a Portrait of the Author.]

A series of admirable Essays on 'The Lesson the Street—Man and Machinery—The Strife of Peece dence—The Symbols of the Republic—the Springs of Social Life—The Allies of the Tempter '—&c. &c.

LETTER PROM REV. S. A. STEINTEAL BRIDGWATER, (Eog.) Feb. 1, 1855 My DEAR SIR-I have to-day received your page of

My DEAR Six page 18 of that my letters have not be

of h January, and of Mr. Joseph Barker, Well, ay views will. I dare say, have been fully expressed a your columns of that date, so that I need set strengt to prove myself able to repulse the attack make the me. If Mr. Barker knew me and my views better than me. If Mr. Data not have used some expression is in letter that he has done, and which fall without diletter that he mas done, and which fall without of-fect against me, although they would have hit a polold Tory pretty severely. The best reply, however, that old Tory pretty could be given to Mr. Barker's views, will be found a Mr. Webb's letter in the same number of Tru Ling. Mr. Webb's letter in the ling well known in America, will prove that it is not absolutely needful to be foliate worse, in order to agree with me that things are not a had with us as Mr. Barker would lead you to believe I should only like to ask Mr. Barker why he drap unecessary questions into this discussion. What has pr Unitarianism to do with English rights or wrongs! am sure that my religious opinions never lead me to am sure that my renge to believe, as perhaps ly. Barker does too, in the Unity of the Godhead, apa with every other opinion which these who hold this detrine may maintain. When Mr. Barker has head as oppose Universal Suffrage, National Education, 1961 of the law of Succession, &c., then let him scene bed doing so, but not till then. We Unitarians are not mad a very privileged class in England as Mr. Barker thish I regret to say, that the great majority of my burns are not voters; I wish they were. They are vering men; and though perhaps Mr. Barker does not be how it is, yet I have had very good apportunities knowing what working-men think and feel; and i a know that Mr. Barker's views are not those entertained by the majority. That gentleman has a had hale of misrepresenting, perhaps unintentionally, but, see, theless, very effectually. Why, you might believe from his statement that hanging was a punishment inficial for poaching. If a poacher is found trespassing in parsuit of game, and, in order to make his escape, shous, game-keeper, an English jury would no doubt fed be guilty of murder; but, after all, that is something very different from what Mr. Barker has stated. Nov. is me not be understood to defend game laws; I being every man should be permitted, upon his own grand to kill game; but while our present laws exist, I that we owe them obedience, as long as they do not demaid us to act contrary to conscience, and I have yet to len that conscience would find fault with me for abeauty from shooting a hare, even though it were nibling a cabbages. No, Sir, we may write as much as we place about it, or leave the matter to rest immediately the is no wrong in England so atrocious and indefending as slaveholding; and while I hope I shall not be det in aiding all attempts for reform at home, I hope in that I shall not relax my labors against America is

ing, he some ple of tive, praye North in the I like if neo shoot escap I hav helpi opportune I you. those grar much agree indismed and him-keep will when he will when he will open in the second in t

DEA Si elav has thir hop goo I co cha wh

I am delighted to see that the Barnar has proper so well this year. I hope our Bridgwater but was in one of the late arrivals, as I fancy it went in tine to be with you before the opening. We shall look freed to the account which I suppose Miss Westen-will and us, as usual, of the proceedings.

There is a question which I should be glad to sw fa cussed a little in your columns, and that is, what the fect of India Reform will be upon the slaveholder. quite agree with a sentiment most eloquently express in Dr. Bellows's lecture in New York, that the someic question is the very lowest ground on which to appe the question of slavery; but, still, I cannot help that ing that if the slaveholders should be made to see that slaveholding is really costing them money as will virtue, they will cease the sooner from their iniquity Perhaps you will have noticed the meeting held in linchester, a short time ago, at which Colonel Cotton his before the audience a plan for the cultivation of the is trict watered by the Godavery river, and for brings it into communication with the sea coast. If his aculations are correct, (and he is a man of great exp rience.) and if his plans are carried out, we should able to produce a very large amount of cotten, at cient, indeed, to prove an awkward competiter to is Southern States. Very naturally, from mere busing considerations, the Manchester merchants, when the have fairly investigated this scheme, will adopt it, it promises any profit. Now, what I want to knew it what do your leading abolitionists think of plans lis these with reference to slavery. While some of u le lieve that no effort should be diverted from direct and slavery work, we also think that any help gim is these and similar projects must unavoidably help on or great cause. I, for one, and many of our Brigate friends, would be glad to know what your opinion in at present upon this subject. If you can saish is without any great inconvenience to yourself, you wall

We are having a good week of teetotal working im-Dr. Lees, whom you will remember, is with us, sal's giving a series of very useful lectures. To-morrow esning, his subject is the 'Maine Law, its principle al results.' It is a significant thing, that the Doctor are er succeeds in eliciting so strong a burst of applace, when he alludes to the Maine Law. I expect, there that we shall have an overflowing house. The Decir, who is sitting beside me, sends his kind regards to perand wishes you success in your labors. So do stall And now farewell, with kindest remembrances to

my friends in the States. Yours, very faithfully,

S. ALFRED STEINTHAL P. S. I see you have been writing about anti-date! novels in The Liberator. Are you aware of the ich. that Dr. Lees published 'Archy Moore' in the 'Ind

Seeker,' in 1846? EXTRACT OF A LETTER PROMREY. S.L.

STEINTHAL. BRIDOWATER, (Eng.) Jan. 23, 1855

MY DEAR MR. MAY : Do you ever see the organ of D'Israeli's party, 'Is Press'? It is a very clever paper indeed. List art. in noticing a work lately published by Mr. Dalton about British Guiana, it speaks about emancipation being been injurious to the colony, and almost laurests the we were foolish enough to set our slaves free, sind a present American, Spanish, Portuguese, and ele slaveholders, have been the only gainers by our selfmental policy! You can judge what our English form are, 'ex ungue disce leonem.' In the same article, speaks of the colored population having become extension freeholders, enjoying privileges of education, and taking higher standing than formerly in society: but, of course the benefits these low people have obtained, ther ising become responsible beings, &c., are nothing is scale, when we reflect upon the losses those interests creatures, the planters, who were accustomed to proupon their fellow-men, have sustained! It quotes, another article upon the periodical literature of po-Southern States, some articles from a magazine pabl ed in Charleston, I think, with something val. In those articles, slavery is defended, and aren to the slave trade almost advocated. The wise revier of The Press * concludes that slavery must grow sit the growth of the United States, and strengthen sit their strength,' I must own that this appears to meh read like a prophecy that the United States most cont to an end, for I have sufficient faith left me to believe that God will not permit iniquity to prevail forest You see we are not all anti-slavery in England You need not despair, therefore, for the States the bye, your census reveals to us here a source of her for the slave, and it is an awful one; the letters of your Southern correspondent John Ball seem to confirm so expectation; that slavery will set in a service ve against the white oppressors. Your slave popular seems to me to be increasing at such a rate, that it's be an utter impossibility to retain them long in los dage; and if men fike John Ball, to whom I send of most hearty and most sincere expressions of good feling, help to spread abroad the sacred love of liberty, help to special the see the rising of the colored people of the South triumphant. It is a horrible alternaof the course or a servile war. It must be the earness prayer of every man, that the slaveholders and their Northern abettors may become awake unto their duty Nothern about their duty is time to space the pointing with gruff old Dr. Johnson in that teast - Success to the next Negro Insurrection! in that toast - Success to the next regro insurrection! Take the part of t poring a man who attempts to hinder a slave in his storing a man more than 'justifiable homicide there, in England, publicly advocated the justice of helping the Poles to their independence; surely, the belging the control of the control o oppressed states victims of monarchical villany.

I am glad to see that Dr. Solger is lecturing amon He is an old friend of mine, and fully deserves those praises which I see he has received in THE LIBthose praises I heard him lecture in England, and was very mach impressed with his lectures. Although I do not agree with all his views, yet many of them seem to me agree with an indiging from the tone of your papers, indisputable. Judging from the tone of your papers, meh enlightenment is needed as to European politics. and men like Solger must be useful.

Parker Pillsbury is, I hear, in Bath. Whereve per, he does much service to the good cause of free for, he goes much server of all his friends accompany his. We always want one of your band here to him he sacred fire among us. I hope Mr. Pillsbury will be able to stay with us a good while longer; but wherever he returns, he sure you send us over another here to keep us up to our duty.

With my warmest good wishes for your continued suc cess in your noble enterprise, believe me

Yours, most faithfully, S. ALFRED STEINTHAL

LETTER PROM WILLIAM CRAPT. The following letter has been mislaid till now. GENNERSBURY PLACE, Brantford Road, ? London, Sept. 4, 1854.

DEAR MR. GARRISON :-Since my arrival in England, I have watched the anti playery morement with the deepest interest. Though i has been some considerable time since I have done any thing in a public way for its promotion, nevertheless, I Bose in future to devote as much time as possible to this good cause. By so doing, however, I am not aware that can be instrumental in breaking a single link in the chain of slavery; yet there is some consolation in doing what one really feels to be his duty.

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V. S.A

1855.

y. The net week, ton about having

in having ints that since al and other ur sentiish Tories article, it extens to d taking a

of course, heir having in the nterreting to proj quotes, in e of year e published a return e reviewer grow with then with a to me to nust come to believe il forerer, tates. By ree of hops re of year nfirm such ervile war population that it will in beat 1 semi my good festives.

Both my wife and myself have deeply sympathized with the many unfortunate victims of the Fugitive Slave Liw, and also with the noble anti-slavery friends who have laborel so zealously to prevent its execution.

I was pleased to see that it required military force t return poor Burns to slavery. I think the law would son become a dead letter, if every fugitive slave would resolve to remain free, or return to slavery only in his

The great Anti-Slavery Conference, recently held a Manchester, was of vital importance; and it is to b hoped that the one soon to be held in London will also give a new impetus to the anti-slavery cause, and excite no small degree of popular indignation against the inbuman system of American slavery.

I was much grieved to hear of the death of Mr. Hen

ry Bibb. I don't know of any fugitive elave that has proved himself more worthy of his freedom than he. I am sure all true friends of the slave in the United States will extend to our friend Mr. Brown that hearty welcome which his long and unwearied labors in this

country have truly merited. I thank you again for your kindness in sending m THE LIBERATOR, and hope you will now allow me to subscribe for it for twelve months. Mr. Brown will settle with you.

My wife and child are quite well. Yours, very respectfully, WM. CRAFT.

'ACCURSED PROM GOD.'*

God never cursed any one. Vengeance is not an at tribute of God. Bible writers thought God was wrathful, whenever the elements destroyed property, and whenever Disobedience met with its Consequence Transgressors, though not accursed from God, or by God, are sentenced to the condition and sufferings of

We cannot innocently wish or be willing to be sen tenced to the sufferings of transgressors-for it involves the wish or the willingness to be transgressors.

We may innocently be willing to leave the ordinary comforts of society-to be called of men, infidel and wicked, and to endure the trials incidental to the attempts to save transgressors.

It is in this latter sense that Christ suffered, and

not in the former.

We cannot innocently wish that others were sentence to the sufferings of transgressors, for this is malevo-

We may innocently wish that others, as well as our selves, were ready to leave ordinary comforts and circonstances of good society, and endure the trials of a true-hearted and active philanthropist.

We cannot innocently wish ourselves or others to be slaves, or to suffer as slaves-though we may innocently wish ourselves and others to suffer bravely, whatever trials may come from laboring among slaves, and in

But will not the end justify the means? Is it not right to do evil that good may come? Is it not right to eboose the less of two moral evils?

Might it not be right for Christ or for Paul to be villing to suffer as sinners for the sake of saving a multitude of sinners? Even allowing that their becoming sinners, and being treated as such by the Almighty, would have a tendency to save a multitude of other sinners, which is a manifest absurdity, yet I answer unequivocally. No-it is never right to do wrong even to prevent what seems a greater evil-it is never right to choose either of two moral evils-and we are never compelled to. Neither Christ nor Paul was treated as sinners, her wished to be by the Almighty; though they were willing to be by wicked men, rather than give up their

But, says one, may I not be willing to go into bondage. and suffer unresistingly the tyranny of a slaveholder rather than see the Constitution dishonored, and the atreet flowing with blood and civil war? And may not be considered a patriot for being willing myself and also to let my son, or brother, or mother, or sister or a stranger, thus unresistingly go into bondage? answer, unequivocally, No !- As a patriot, a Christia and a man, I answer, No !- and call upon every one, as they value their souls and the soul of this country to answer. No! I know how unfortunate it is that there is a conflic

between the Constitution and the Word of God; but there is such a conflict. All admit either this, or that there is a conflict between the immutable Right and the Fagitive Slave Bill.

Whether it is right to submit to the one or the other who can hesitate, except the wrong-minded man?

L' See Romans, 9 : 3.

Kossurii ox WAR. The Letter of Kossurii, on our last page, addressed to the Society of Friends in Great tain, justifying the war system by the teachings o Jens, is one of the shallowest, most sophistical, and most calumnious productions of the human brain, that we have ever seen. He is as deficient in moral percep tion as he is in logical acumen; he totally misrepresent the views of the friends of peace, and merely knocke down a man of straw of his own manufacture; and he exhibits any thing but a candid or decorous spirit. We have less and less respect for this windy Hungarian. His servile bowing down to the slaveholders of the South, and culogizing them as the true friends of freedom, while in this country, revealed his real character

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.

WORCESTER, MASS., Feb. 13, 1855.

The Worcester County Kansas League,—like all the other organizations for forwarding Emigrants to Kansas,—is making preparations for the large movement of Emigrants, which will take place early in the Spring. It will readily be understood that the earlier Emigrants can go the better; both for their own prospects and those of the Territory. Our County League is now organizing a party of Worcester County men and women, which will leave this city for the West, on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 18, at 4 1-4 o'clock.

will leave this city for the West, on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 13, at 4 1-4 o'clock.

Beginning with Tuesday, the 6th of March, the Emigrant Aid Company will send forward parties, as often at least as once a week on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, from Boston to Kansas. Our party is one of these, and goes under their arrangements.—These parties go by the way of Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, and Alton. The tickets from Boston to Kansas city, on the frontier of the Territory, cost twenty-five dollars;—these are first class tickets, but do not include board. Board on the boats from St. Louis to Kansas cost five dellers many. Each passenger is permitted to take one go, and Alton. The tickets from Boston to Kansas city, on the frontier of the Territory, cost twenty-five dollars:
—these are first class tickets, but do not include board. Board on the boats from St. Louis to Kansas cost five dollars more. Each passenger is permitted to take one hundred pounds of baggage without extra payment. Extra baggage will cost \$2,50 a hundred to Buffalo. Beyond Buffalo, the price is not fixed to St. Louis, but it is never so much as this. On the boats to Kansas city, the rate is one cent a pound. Baggage may be sent, however, as freight to St. Louis, for \$2,50 a hundred, from Boston. If you want to send thus, address it, care of Benjamin Siater, St. Louis.

In case more than one person in a neighborhood wish

it, care of Benjamin Slater, St. Louis.

In case more than one person in a neighborhood wish to emigrate, they ought, in every instance, to fix on the same day of starting, and appoint one of their number to correspond with our Secretary, and make the necessary arrangements with him.

The Company does not undertake to render any assistance to the Emigrant on his way to Kansas, beyond the arrangements by which his-passage is reduced to twenty-five dollars. It sends, however, an agent with every train, who will see to all the business arrangements of the party, and, in case women or children ments of the party, and, in case women or children are to emigrate alone, they are to be placed under his

At Kansas City, the Emigrant Aid Company owns hotel, and at Lawrence city two boarding houses, in which Emigrants can be accommodated,—not with As-tor House fare, but with such conveniences as new West-

ern towns can give, at reasonable rates.

The only settlement yet made by the Emigrant Aid Company is Lawrence, about eight miles west of the Wah-ka-rusa creek on the South side of Kansas Biver. So nearly as we are at present informed, there are now between one and two thousand persons. There is a steam Saw Mill, one or more other steam engines, three printing presses, on one of which the Herald of Freedom is printed, a school and church organization. The church edifice is not yet completed. All travel to Law-

by assessment, with the supposition that the members thus procured particular advantages in Kansas; and these funds were then all wanted. You will need all the these fands were then all wanted. You will need an the money you can get, in Kansas, after you have arrived.

The Emigrant Aid Company does not attempt to fur-nish land to settlers unless, in special instances, a man needs to purchase some small lot for particular purposes,

from the Company, Every emigrant, on the other hand, can take from government one hundred and sixty acres. He will no have to pay for this until the government has completed its surveys, which have not yet been begun. He will then have to pay one dollar and twenty-five cents per then have to pay one dollar and twenty-ave cents per acre. Emigrants should be very cautious, before they arrive on the spot, how they attempt to buy on better terms than these, which are certainly very favorable. At Kansas City you or your friends will find Mr. S. C. Pomeroy, the financial agent of the Company; and at Lawrence city, Dr. Chas. Robinson and Mr. Branscomb, also officers of the company, on whom you may implicitly rely, as men of high integrity and accurate knowledge of that country, for advice and information as to your

movement and location.
We constantly receive letters asking what sort of men are wanted in Kansas.
In answer, we have to say, that all sorts of men and women who can be a sort of men and women.

women who can do anything are wanted there, and none others. Of course, it is impossible for us to give advice adapted to the circumstances of each settler.

But we know the soil to be rich and the climate

healthy. Land can be obtained for almost nothing, and very plentiful returns had, with much less labor than is very plentiful returns had, with much less labor than is demanded on our New England farms. For some time to come, the stream of emigration thither, and to States west of Kansas, will keep up the market for agricultural produce, and make a good demand for the labor of mechanics of different grades. We have advices from there to the end of last year, which state that the cold weather was then passed, and that it had not been so severe but that men worked in building, &c., in the open air, with very little interruption. There is every sort of timber there, except evergreen timber; coal is abundant for use as fuel, and iron ore in rich specimens sort of timber there, except evergreen union, the specimens is found in different parts of the territory. Gen. Stringfellow, in his recent letter, says that farms in Missouri, Missouri, has written a long letter to certain members

many years, and have thus far proved good neighbors. They carry on considerable farming operations.

We are already certain that a very large emigration will go into Kansas from New England, New York, and the North Western States, in the course of the next spring. If you wish to go, you can procure your tacket through our Secretary, Mr. W. W. Rice, of this

New York.

If you wish to write to Lawrence, address your letter to (Lawrence, Kanzas Territory,) Box No. 16, Kansas P. O., Missouri.

For the Kanzas League,
EDWARD E. HALE.

W. W. RICE, Secretary.

EVANGELICAL REFORM TRACTS.

May be had at the Wesleyan Book Room, Syracuse, New York, of the class described below, at the rate of sixteen pages for one cent. Packages of 100 pages, cost only 4 cents postage, if prepaid. Smaller packages are charged one cent a piece. The law fixes 8 cunces as the weight, at which cheap postage commences.

These tracts embrace a series on Slavery: Intemperance; War; Licentiousness; Political Obligations; True Piety.

Slavery a Sin Part I. 94 pages.

Slavery a Sin-Part I. The Maine Law Right The Mexican War Evils of War Licentiousness
Popular Sanctification of Sin
The Friend of the People

DEATH OF HON. CYRUS BARTON. A telegraph despatch from Concord, N. H., announces that Hon. Cyrus Barton, editor of the Concord Reporter, dropped down dead, of disease of the heart, on Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Mr. Barton had just concluded a speech at a political meeting in an adjoining town, and was in the act of taking his seat when he fell and expired. Mr. Barton was formerly one of the publishers of the N. H. Patriot, and a leading Democrat. He held the office of U. S. Marshal under Mr. Polk's administration. Recently he has, with his political friend, Mr. Burke, opposed the Administration, and his paper has supported the nomination of Mr. Metcalf for Governor.

The following particulars are given in the Voice of the Stockholders, a Concord paper:

the Stockholders, a Concord paper

'Last Saturday, in a public political meeting at London Centre, ten miles east of this city, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and just as he closed a brief speech of fifteen minutes duration, Hon. Cyrus Barton was seen to tremble a moment, and when about to fall was gently eased into a chair that stood behind him by Mr. Harriman, State Treasurer, who was there as one of the speakers of the meeting, and abundant medical and other assistance was at hand at once, but life was extinct, and no efforts

is printed, a school and church organization. The church edifice is not yet completed. All travel to Lawrence passes through Kansas city on the west line of Missouri, where travellers leave the Missouri river steamboats. The distance between Kansas city to Lawrence is between forty and fifty miles.

The Company propose to establish other settlements this Spring in other parts of the Territory.

We caution you, or any of your friends who propose emigrating, not to pay money to any Emigrant Leagues, except for the purchase of passage tickets, unless you have perfect confidence in the officers. Some small Leagues' have been formed, which have raised money by assessment, with the supposition that the members

'There was great excitement in the Seventh Distric yesterday, concerning the determination of Miss New hall, that a colored boy, who had been in attendance in other departments of the school, shall not be admitted into hers. The boy was regularly a pupil for some into hers. The boy was regularly a pupil for some months, and nothing was said of it until he was transferred to Miss Nowhall's room, when she sent him home with a note, informing his mother that he would not be permitted to remain longer in the school. The mother, who is a light mulatto, inquired the reason, and Miss N. laid the matter before the District Trustees, who told her that she must receive the boy, and she persisted in refusing to do so.'

The Gazette of Tuesday states that the matter was laid before the School Board subsequently, and that Miss Newhall, after an exciting debate, was sustained in the course she had pursued. The boy, who called himself a quadroon, was expelled from the school, the Board deeming that colored schools were provided for those tinged with negro blood.

RIGHT OF COLORED PERSONS TO VOTE IN PENSSYL VANIA .- Mr. D. L. Smith, Representative from Alleg-hany County, has read, in his place, the following bill: An Acr to confer upon Colored Persons the Right of Citizenship.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after th SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, all colored male persons, of African and mixed extraction, who are now, or may hereafter become residents of this Commonwealth, be freemen, and are hereby entitled to all the civil, religious and political rights, as fully and amply, to all intents and purposes, as the same are enjoyed and held by any person or persons, citizens of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. That so much of any law or laws, as may be incompatible with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

fellow, in his recent letter, says that farms in Missouri, without buildings, in the immediate vicinity of the Kansas valley, sell readily at prices from \$25 to \$50 per acre. All settlers in Kansas will buy from the government at only \$1.25 an acre.

The settlements which have thus far been made have proved to be in very healthy situations.

No correct estimate can be made of the present population of Kansas.

The Indians in the vicinity of the settlers have been under the instruction of missionaries and others for many years, and have thus far proved good neighbors. They carry on considerable farming operations.

We are already certain that a very large emigration.

Missouri, has written a long letter to certain members of Congress, in which he proves to his own satisfaction, which he proves to his own satisfaction, of Congress, in which he proves to his own satisfaction, which he proves to his own satisfaction, of Congress, in which he proves to his own satisfaction, which he proves to his own satisfaction, of the sate lave labor alone can be profitable in Kansas. Springfellow declares that if slavery is not established in the territory, we may as well consider the Union dissorted, and chaos come again generally. In order to save the country from this terribor fate, Stringfellow says the people of Missouri are willing to sacrifice how, happiness, comfort and prosperity, and to move into Kansas with their chattels without delay. He says also that there is now in the territory a majority of more than four to one in favor of making Kansas a slaveholding State.

will go into Kansas from New England, New York, and the North Western States, in the course of the next spring. If you wish to go, you can procure your ticket through our Secretary, Mr. W. W. Rice, of this city.

If you or any of your friends wish to assist in this movement, without going, you have different methods of doing so.

Another Veto.—The President has vetoed the French Spoliation Bill!! His Veto Message was sent to the House on Saturday, and the reading thereof occupied three quarters of an hour. The President refers to his duties under the constitution, and says it stands as a matter of history that these claims have never, since our existence as a nation, been deemed by any President.

If you or any of your friends wish to assist in this movement, without going, you have different methods of doing so.

1. By subscribing to this League, you extend our operations in this county. Every person subscribing one dollar becomes a member of the League. Our object is to keep an office open for furnishing information,—to make all necessary arrangements for settlers with the Emigrant Aid Company,—to circulate information in regard to the territories,—and in general to facilitate it as far as our means permit.

The officers of the Worcester County League are:

President—A. H. Bulloch. Vice President—Wm.

T. Merrifield. Treasurer—P. L. Moen. Secretary and Master of Emigration—W. W. Rice. Directors—Henry Chapin, Charles Thurber, Horace James, Wm. H. Harris, Wm. A. Wheeler, O. C. Felton, E. E. Hale, and P. L. Moen.

We have ample use for more funds than have been subscribed, and earnestly ask for general cooperation.

2. You can subscribe for the stock of the Emigrant Aid Company itself, to which our League is an auxiliary.

Its officers are:—

Its officers are:—

Treasurer—P. L. Moen. Secretary and Master of history that these claims have never, since matter of history that these claims have never, since our existence as a nation, been deemed by any President worthy of recommendation to Congress. He thinks that to concede what this bill assumes, would be to impute to France and the United States undeserved mere accounted that to concede what this bill assumes, would be to impute to France and the United States undeserved mere accounted that to concede what this bill assumes, would be to once what the to concede what this bill assumes, would be to once what the United States undeserved mere accounted when the United States undeserved mere accounted to prepare and to enter at once into the message created a sensation in the House, and will cause great indignation throughout New England.

Eff The Allas, prompted by the Veto, catechizes framely in the message created a sensation in the House, and will cause gre Franklin Pierce thus:

'Is the President of the United States in love with infamy? Does he desire to be despised? Does he pine to have his name associated with hard, ungraceful, ungenerous actions? He voted against a gratuity to the widow of the lamented Harrison, and he has now retoed the French Spoliation Bill. Was it because the bill did justice to paupers and to orphans—because it wiped from the character of the country a foul reproach—because it made the government an honest government, that the President has interposed to prevent it from becoming a law!

the character of the country a four reproness—counter that the President has interposed to prevent it from becoming a law!

Its officers are:

Axos A. Lawrence, of Boston, J. M. S. WILLIAMS, Cambridge, Trustees.

Eit Thater, Worcester, Mr. Lawrence is Treasurer, and Dr. Thos. H. Webb, of Boston, is Secretary. His office is at the Mass. Historical Society's rooms, next door south of the Museum, in Tremont street.

You can become a subscriber to its stock, by taking one or more shares, of the value of twenty dollars each. This stock is invested in such improvements in Kansas as promote the comfort, health, and success of the Rmigrants; at the same time the investments return a fair profit to the Company. You readily understand, that, in a new region, capital is the great necessity. By investing capital in saw-mills, grist-mills, sizem, engines, boarding-houses, &c., &c., the Emigrant Aid Company expects to promote the purposes of its Emigrants of the sufficing which usually awaits the settlement of a new country. Its investments, already made, have been of great utility, and will prove very profitable.

If you wish to take stock, you can do so by giving to take charse in your name.

In answer to the constant question, whether Kannas is any danger of becoming a Slave State, we can only receive the mass and the stock in the state of January, and will prove year years to the constant question, whether Kannas is any danger of becoming a Slave State, we can only receive the state of January, and will prove year years to the constant question, whether Kannas is any danger of becoming a Slave State, we can only receive the state of January, and will prove year years.

The Scretary Of the Kannas League of Worcester.

The Scretary of the Kennas League of Worcester and American Settlement Company is George Walter, and American

ENSLAYEMENT OF INDIANS.—Advices from Yucatan state that on the 21st of December there were in prison at Sisal, forty Indians awaiting shipment on board the Mexican schooner Jacinto, for Havana, where they were to be sold as slaves, and that one hundred and fifty more were in prison at Merida, and expected to arrive at Sisal to be shipped for Cubs on board the brig Antonita. The sum received by the Mexican government for the sale of two hundred Indians was \$20,000, as appears by an official order from the Scoretary of Foreign Relations, in which it also appears that the prefext is that the Indians were rebellious, and were captured in the war. Against this, however, they have made a solemn protest, avarring that they were peaceable, and took no part in the war.

Killing Indians .- We see by the Savannah (Mo.) Sentinet, that some Indian hunters in Gentry county, under a pass from the sgent, not being successful, had to resort to the killing of hogs to sustain life. One of the owners of the hogs coming upon them when they were in the act, shot three of the Indians, all of whom died. The balance of the tribe fied for their homes.

Letter Apostolic .- The Freeman's Jours of last week publishes a 'Letter Apostolic of our most holy Lord Pius IX., by Divine Providence Pope, concerning the dogmatic definition of the Virgin Mother of God.' It occupies more than six columns of that paper, and concludes with the declaration, that 'should any presume to assail it, (the dogma,) let him know that he will incur the indignation of the Omnipotent God, and of his blessed apostles, Peter and Paul.' (!!)

Let Since the opening of hostilities up to the end of the year, the total number of Russian prizes captured by British cruisers has been ninety-two.

Hard Times.—The receipts for the seven-teen operatic performances by the Grisi and Marie troupe, in Boston, are estimated at from 45,000 to \$50,000. A mocking bird was sold at auction in Philadelphia on Tuesday, for \$47, and a pet poodle for \$25.

An English Officer Frozen to Death .last advices from the Crimea state that Brevet Major McDonald, of the 88th Regiment, was frozen to death in the trenches before Sebastopol.

Rev. W. H. Goodwin enjoys the distinct

tion of being the first elergyman ever elected by the popular vote to any civil office in the State of New York. Up to 1847 there was a Constitutional provision which prevented ministers from attaining to any civil office. Judge Loring Rejected .- At a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University held on the 15th inst., the nomination of Edward G. Loring, as Lecturer on Law, was rejected by the decisive vote of twenty nays to ten yeas. The work has begun nobly, and we trust that the Legislature will follow in the

same track .- East Boston Ledger. Well Done .- The Board of Overseers of Harvard College did a good thing, yesterday, in veto-ing, by a vote of about two to one, the appointment of Edward Greely Loring, as Law Lecturer in that Institution. This is right. Respectable Southern men will not appoint to office or hold any social relations with kidnappers or even slave traders. Why, then, should Northern men permit such to be instructors of their

Stampeding Slaves .- But one of the five slaves who left their owners of this city, about three weeks since, has been captured. On Tuesday, we learn through the Post, two more suddenly left—one of them having said to some of the children in his master's house that he had 'made it all right with a man, and

Loss of an Elephant .- Capt. McKay, of ship Loss of an Elephant.—Capt. McRay, of snip Wm. Godlard, which arrived at this port this morning, from Calcutta, had on board a noble Elephant when he left port, but soon after getting to sea, the animal became very sea-sick, his sufferings being apparently proportionate to his size. He also experienced much inconvenience from cold weather, although he was well clothed in fiannels, and finally he died. The value of the animal in this country would have been about \$50,000.—Boston Traveller, 15th inst.

New York, Feb. 19th .- A preliminary me

Slave Trade. - A recent arrival from M

ing of those favorable to making Kanras a free State was held at Hope Chapel on Saturday night, and a com mittee appointed to agitate the subject in this city means of public demonstrations and otherwise, with view to largely increasing emigration in that direction Prohibited Law States .- The following is the

ist of States that have enacted laws entirely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks for a beverage—Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Illinois. Great Fall of Rain .- Professor Caswell,

Brown University, furnishes the Providence Journal with a meteorological table for January, by which it appears that the quantity of rain which fell last month was 6 45 inches. The average fall for January for twenty-four years being only 2 94 inches. A Changeable Climate. - A correspondent of the Portland Advertiser, writing from Fryeburg, Me., says that the range of the mercury in his thermometer during the past eight months had been 1871 degrees—the highest having been 99 degrees above zero, and the

lowest 384 below. In the Missouri Legislature on the 7th. Mr. Doniphan presented a memorial, praying that the publication of Abolition sentiments be made a penitentiary offence.

The State Treasurer of Pennsylvania was recently arrested in the railroad cars, on account of a fancied resemblance to a rogue for whom the police whom Rogers calls the unspeaking, unwriting women, were on the look out.

part in the expedition.

General Concha has issued a proclamation, command-

they are captured, and saying that he relies upon the strength and loyalty of the people to uphold him in his efforts to defeat them.

In the Lawrenceburgh Express, of the

The inst., we find the following singular notice:

'MARRIED—On Thursday, January 20th, by Rev. Mr. Collard, Rev. James Brooking to Miss Sallie Craig, all of Boone county, Kentucky.

'The above couple were really married in the Ohio river, opposite the Rising Sun, on a cake of floating ice! Surely that was taking a cold start in matrimonial life.

Convention of Spiritualists. - New York Feb. 17.—A convention of Spiritualists, some two thou-sand strong, assembled at the Tabernacle last night. Addresses were delivered by Judge Elmonds, ex-Gov-ernor Tallmadge and Rev. T. L. Harris.

the 'Black Swan's' concerts in Philadelphia. Robert Purvis, a wealthy and gentlemanly colored man, having purchased full-price tickets, took his seat with his son in the body of the concert-hall. Being ordered by a constable to go into the negro-department, Mr. P. refused, and persisting in his refusal, conquered the constable and manager of the concert. It is due to Miss Greenfield, the 'Swan,' to say that she did not know of this insult offered to one of her race.

Has one less friend to feel and plead for its redemption; the panting fugitive has lost one whose hands and home afforded him a safe retreat when pursued by human bloodbounds. In our gatherings for the discussion of the doctrine of human freedom, we shall mourn the absence of one who was ever ready to wage war with that 'sum of all villanies,' American slavery.

know of this insult offered to one of her race.

The Cincinnati people are in trouble. A South Carolina lady obtained the place of school mistress in an Academy there, and into which a colored boy sought admission, but was refused. Legal measures are talked of. According to the New York Tribune, the case is this: 'A few days since, Miss Isabella Newhall, a teacher in one of the public schools in Cincinnati, applied to the Board of Education of that city, soliciting the dismission of one of her pupils, not for improper conduct, nor on account of his inability or unwillingness to receive instruction, but because his akin was darker than that of some of the other scholars. The matter was brought before the Board, and appears to have received considerable discussion in that body; but it was finally decided he must take his walking ticket. The vote stood 16 to 10. Upon the announcement of the result, two of the Board resigned, both members from the district in which the sensitive Isabella teaches. The young Miss is said to be a native of the South, which may account for her repugnance to 'niggers'—especially educated ones.'

MEETING OF THE N. E. NON-REBIST ANCE SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the New England Non-Resistance Society will be holden in Worcester, Mass. (probably in Brinley Hall,) Saturday and Sunday, March 10 and 11, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, and ending on Sunday evening. On Saturday evening, an address on the general subject of Christian Non-Resistance will be delivered by ADIN BALLOU. On Sunday forenoon, afternoon and evening, there will be addresses, discussions, exhortations, and remarks, accompanied by singing, and such other devotional exercises of 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 abl speakers, will be present on the occasion. As many of the friends from the Hopedale Community as can conveniently attend, especially speakers and singers, are arnestly requested to be present.

The discussions will be radical and earnest. All the

earings of the great doctrine, TOTAL ABSTINENCE FROM INJURIOUS FORCE, Individual and Social, Moral and Poitical, 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 round the moral zodiac into the constellation of Injunious FORCE FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS' SAKE, are requested to come and tell us their experience, that the remnant of us may see their 'more excellent way.' Finally, we tender a 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 PENAL VENGEANCE. Come and give us your strong rea sons. Come and hear ours in favor of never doing evil that good may come-never resisting injury with in jury. ADIN BALLOU.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, an Agent of th American Anti-Slavery Society, will spend the month of March and April in Central and Southern Ohio. The friends of the Anti-Slavery cause in that general re gion will doubtless give him a cordial reception, an such aid as his object requires. With regard to th appointment of meetings for him, they will please cor respond with Mrs. J. DE GRAW, Secretary of the Ladies Anti-Slavery Circle, Cincinnati.

OBTTTARV

Died, in Concord, Mass., February 6, Mrs. Susan BARRETT, aged 71. Mrs. Barrett was an abolitionist of the true ' Garr

sonian' stamp, and she was neither afraid nor ashame to own the name before men. When the cries an groans of the slave first reached her ear, they found ready response in her heart. Her inquiry directly was What can I do to help remove this mountain of wrong which is crushing to ruin these poor countrymen o mine? Having found what she conceived to be her duty, she immediately set about performing it. It was at he house, nearly twenty years ago, that the first Anti-Sla very Society, in Concord, was formed. From that day till the day of her death, she carried the standard she rambique brings the intelligence that eight hundred and regroes were in the slave pens awaiting conveyance to Caba, and that the agent offered one hundred and twenty thousand dollars to the captain of any ship that would take them out, the money to be paid by a draft on a commercial house in New York. either being wearled by the length of the way, or lacking a high and trusting faith in God, or turning aside to worship idols, fall by the wayside, slain, yet toward these she had no feelings of bitterness, but only grief and sorrow that their eyesight was too dim to see the mag nitude of the cause, and the divine support a great prin ciple gives to all those who self-sacrificingly embrace Mrs. Barrett expected to find in the so-called Chris-

tian Church a powerful auxiliary to the anti-slavery novement; but when she found, after long laboring with them, that they were, with few exceptions, person ally hostile or utterly indifferent to the mightiest o Despetism's wrongs; when, also, she knew that with them was the power to break the heavy yoke and let the oppressed go free, and make this land what it would then be, the glory of all lands; she, in no spirit of selfrighteousness, but with a deep inward conviction that duty demanded the step, turned her back upon its institutions, resolved to walk no more with them, until by repentance they had atoned for their lack of sympa thy with Christ in this cause, so peculiarly dear to his heart. The few remaining members of this Society will cherish her memory with deep gratitude to God, that they have been so often consoled in times of darkness and trial by her strong faith, and been made glad by her quick and ready sympathy and cooperation in every thing which was for the interest of the cause. Her name who are to the cause of anti-slavery what the dew is to The Morris Jerseyman says that a lady residing about a mile and a half from Morristown, gave birth on Friday to three children—two boys and a girl—all of whom are living, and doing well. The mother never be mentioned when history shall record the noble deeds of its leaders. It was for no reward to self, here New Orleans, Feb. 14th. - Havana papers or hereafter, that she labored and prayed, though at have been received here, containing accounts of the expedition now organizing in the Unitel States, under the direction of Col. Kinney. They say that its true directions are Generals Quitman and Henderson; that about six hundred men have enlisted; and that seven hundred acres of land have been offered to each soldier who takes ruler over many things. She has passed to her reserving the condition. ward. May her mantle descend on some young and brave spirit, who, in the trying days which are yet to come will be as true and faithful as was she. Farewell friend of our heart ! Very pleasant wast thou to us in life, and in death we feel that we are not divided; we have followed thee to the mansions above, and heard thy glad approval; it shall stimulate to greater labors and to more entire consecration to a cause so momen tous in its consequences to all the dwellers on our sin

ANOTHER PRIEND OF PREEDOM GONE Died, in Randolph, Vt., Feb. 11, of consumption Howard Griswold, Esq., aged 50.

Mr. Griswold was a friend and patron of The Line

naron, and one of the few in this region whose motte was, 'No Union with Slaveholders'-'No Compro Addresses were delivered by Judge Edmonds, ex-Governor Tallmadge and Rev. T. L. Harris.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the Anti-Slavery Standard gives an account of a base attempt to crowd colored people into a 'nigger pew' at the 'Black Swan's' concerts in Philadelphia. Robert has one less friend to feel and plead for its redemp-

Randolph, Vt., Feb. 15, 1855. PETITIONS FOR EQUAL SCHOOL RIGHTS

The undersigned, inhabitants of -----, re spectfully request the Legislature to provide, by due legislation, some efficient means to prevent the colored children of Boston from being deprived of the equal privileges of the common schools of that eity.

Legal Voters. Non-Voters. The friends throughout the State are requested to

diligent in circulating the above petitions to the Legi lature, and forward them at earliest convenience to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

It is clay (asys the New York Tribuse) which had for some time been awaiting remittances from a North Carolina customer to meet their own pressing liabilities, a few days since received a note from the legal advisor of the sum of \$1300. Mr. Grimes also said that he had no doubt that the sum of \$1300. Mr. Grimes also said that he had no doubt that the sum of \$1300. Mr. Grimes also said that he had no doubt that the sum of \$1300. Mr. Grimes also said that he had no doubt that he required sum, and he had no doubt that he required sum, and he had no doubt that he required sum, and he had no doubt that he required sum, and he had no doubt that he required sum, and he had no doubt that he stood soon have the pleasure of introducing Burns to those who attend that meeting.

LECTURES ON MARGARET PULLER, AND ON THE DIGNITY OF LABOR, BY MRS. E. OAKES SMITH

We are happy to announce that Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH, the author of 'Bertha,' 'The News-Boy,' to., will lecture at the MEIONAON, on MONDA EVENING NEXT, Feb. 26, commencing at half past 7 o'clock. Subject-Margaret Fuller. Admission. 25 cents.

Also, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, at the say place and hour. Subject-THE DIGNITY OF LABOR. This gifted writer and accomplished lecturer ought to be greeted with crowded houses.

Referring to Mrs. SEITH, the East Boston Ledge

says—

'Two or three months since, at the request of Mrr. Smith, we announced in the Ledger her intention to deliver one or more lectures in Boston on the Rights and Claims of Woman upon the Age. She, however, concluded to defer her lecture until after the lecture-season; and her friends will be glad she did so, because the important subject on which she speaks ought not to be lost among a thousand other attractions. Both the subject and the speaker are worthy of full houses, and we hope her reception will be such as will be gratifying to herself, and encouraging to the friends of progress.'

PRIESTLY MALIGNITY. The New York Independent claims to be a religious anti-slavery journal, par excellence; yet, in principle, it is no more entitled to that appellation than the New York Observer, and at times is quite as malignant towards the uncompromising ab-olitionists as the latter paper. Read the article from the Independent, in the 'REPUGE OF OPPRESSION,' respecting PARKER PILLSBURY and the American Board of Commissioners, and say whether even Bennett's Herald has ever breathed a more contemptuous, bitter and ferocious spirit than characterizes that article. We defy the Independent to disprove any one of the charges made against the American Board by Mr. PILLSBURY, in the London Conference. It does not attempt to do so, but only deals in personal slander and low vitupe-

BY A SERIES OF ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS, in Western Massachusetts, &c., having been projected by the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be commenced by the holding of such a Convention in SPRINGFIELD, on Saturday and Sunday, March 8d and 4th, at Hampden Hall.

The Springfield Convention will be attended by WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WM. W. BROWN, and LEWIS

A CONVENTION will be held at NORTHAMP-TON, commencing on Tuesday evening, March 6th, and continuing through Wednesday, March 7th. This Convention will be attended by WM. WELLS BROWN. STEPHEN S. FOSTER, and LEWIS FORD. A CONVENTION will be held in GREENFIELD;

of which a more particular notice will appear next

The Massachusetts Register for 1855 .- This The Massachusetts Register for 1855.—This valuable annual has just been published by George Adams. It embraces, the present year, the usual comprehensive view of the State, county and city governments, of the charitable societies, banks and other institutions, list of commissioners, justices of the peace, clergymen, physicians, &c. Beside this, we have much valuable historical matter relating to the State, such as a list of the State Governors extending back to the first settlement, a list of acts passed by the last Legislature, with a brief synopsis of their provisions, tables showing the population, rateable polls, and votes for Governor in the several towns for 1853 and 1854, and many other useful facts and statistics. This annual is many other useful facts and statistics. This annual is one of great value and usefulness, and is compiled with great care. We have found it surprisingly securate as a book of reference, and would as soon think of dispensing with a dictionary as with the State Register. We cordially commend it to the patronage of our readers.—Boston Journal.

The Legislature of Michigan has passed a law which provides for the trial by jury to any slave claimed—prohibits the use of jalls to retain fugitives, and requires that the prosecuting attorney of each county shall, upon request, give aid and counsel to any such fugitive slave.

Col. Francis Kinlock Huger, an eminent citizen of South Carolins, died at Charleston on Thursday last, aged eighty-two years. When a young man, and fully inspired with the ardor of American republicanism, he joined Dr. Eric Bollmann, of Philadelphia, in his attempt to liberate Gen. Lafayette from the dungeons of Olmuis, an enterprise which led to a long incarocration of the young and adventurous patriots.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. As Slavery Society, will speak in

Dover, N. H., Sunday, February 25.

Concord, " (during the week.)

Manchester, " Sunday, March 4.

Georgetown, Ms., Bradford, ... } (during the week.) Haverbill, ... Sunday, March 11.

WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings in Newport, R. I.,
Tiverton Baptist Meeting-House, Sunday, 25.
West Roxbury, Mass., Tuesday, 27. Cambridgeport, on Sunday evening next. Subject:
Proper Treatment of Criminals.

FUGITIVES IN CANADA.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing his presence in Boston and vicinity for a short time, and will thankfully receive such pecuniary aid, for the cause he is promoting in Canada West, as the friends of humanity may please send to the care of Robert F. Wallout, 21 Corphill.

Roston Fab & 1955 Cornhill.
Boston, Feb. 6, 1855. HIRAM WILSON.

MARRIED—In Cambridgeport, Feb. 18, by Rev. Mr. Collier, GEORGE H. WILLIAMS and JANE C. JONES, both of Boston.

DIED-In this city, Feb. 14, JANE, daughter of Eli Cresar, aged 22.

Two Mill Privileges.

Two Mill Privileges.

FOR sale in Southboro', two Mill Privileges, one in Parkersville, about one-half mile west of Southboro' meeting-house, and three-fourths of a mile from a Railroad Depot, having a saw-mill, grist-mill, with two run of stones, cracker, with shed, shop, hay-scales, &c., and about one and one-half acre of land, situated in a first rate business location.

The other about a mile east of the meeting-house, and within about one-half mile of Fayville Depot, with a grist-mile, cracker, &c. The above property will be sold separate, or together. A bargain and long payday given. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber at Parkersville.

Southboro', Feb. 23

3w

GET THE BEST.

WEBSTER'S

QUARTO DICTIONARY. WHAT more essential to every family, counting-room, student, and indeed every one who would know the right use of language—the meaning, orthog-raphy, and pronunciation of words, than a good English DICTIONARY?—of daily necessity and permanent

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED

is now the recognized standard, 'constantly cited and relied on in our courts of justice, in our legislative bodies, and in public discussions, as entirely conclusive,' says Hon. John C. Spences.

Hon. Joun C. Spences.

Can I make a better investment ? Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass. Sold by all booksellers. February 24.

PENN MEDICAL UNIVERSITY. PENN MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.

THE Ladies' Institute of the Penn Medical University of Pennsylvania, located 419 Market street, Philadelphia, will commence its Spring Term on the first Monday in March, and continue four mouths. The facilities for acquiring a sound medical education in this Institution are of a superior order; the teachings are liberal, and free from all sectarian dogmas. Ladies desiring such an education are respectfully invited to give it their attention. For announcements containing terms, further particulars, &a., please address

410 Market street above Eleventh, Philadelphia. February 9.

POETRY.

For the Liberator. MY CHOSEN QUEEN. No fealty will I pay to any Queen, Who wears her crown by accident of birth, As though she were not made of common earth, Yet has no innate goodness to be seen. The only one I bow to is, I ween, Impartial LIBERTY, whose matchless worth Early inflamed my spirit to go forth, And all Oppression's edicts contravene. She is the passion of my soul, for whom I count no sacrifice too great to make, E'en though it lead me to an early tomb Or send my body to the fiery stake;

PLOWERS IN WINTER.

For welcome be the martyr's bloody doo

PAINTED UPON A PORTE -LIVER. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. How strange to greet, this frosty morn, In graceful counterfeit of flowers.

If thereby the oppressed their chains may break. Boston, Feb. 15, 1855. W. L.

These children of the meadows, born Of sunshine and of showers For well the conscious wood retain The pictures of its flower-sown hor The lights and shades, the purple stains

And golden hues of bloom It was a happy thought to bring To the dark season's frost and rime, This painted memory of spring, This dream of summer time.

Our hearts are lighter for its sake, Our fancy's age renews its youth, And dim-remembered fictions take The guise of present truth.

A wizard of the Merrimac (So old ancestral legends say) Could call green leaf and blossom back To frosted stem and spray.

The dry logs of the cottage wall, Beneath his touch, put out their leaves; The clay-bound swallow, at his call, Played round his icy eaves.

The settler saw his oaken flail Take bud, and bloom before his eyes ; From frozen pools he saw the pale, Sweet summer lilies rise.

To their old homes, by man profaned, Came the sad dryads, exiled long, And through their leafy tongues complained Of household use and wrong. The beachen platter sprouted wild,

The pipkin were its old-time green; The cradle o'er the sleeping child Became a leafy screen. Haply our gentle friend hath met,

While wandering in her sylvan quest, Haunting his native woodlands yet, That Druid of the West;-And, while the dew on leaf and flower

Glistened in moonlight clear and still, Learned the dusk wizard's spell of power, And caught his trick of skill. But welcome, be it new or old, The gift which makes the day more bright,

And paints upon the ground of cold, The darkness, warmth and light ! Without is neither gold mor green ;

Within, for birds, the birch logs sing ;

Yet, summer-like, we sit between The autumn and the spring. The one, with bridal blush of rose And sweetest breath of woodland balm,

And she whose matron lips unclose In smiles of saintly calm. Fill soft and deep, oh winter snow

The sweet azalia caken dells, And hide the bank where roses blow And swing the azure bells ! O'erlay the amber violet's leaves,

The purple aster's brook-side home Guard all the flowers her pencil gives, A life beyond their bloom

And she, when spring comes round again, By greening slope and singing flood, Shall wander, seeking, not in vain, Her darlings of the wood.

CALL TO KANSAS BY LUCY LARCOM. Ain-Nelly Bly.

Yeomen strong, bither throng ! We will make the wilderness Bud and bloom again. Bring the sickle, speed the plough, Turn the ready soil ! Freedom is the noblest pay For the true man's toil. Ho! brothers! come, brothers! Hasten all with me, - We'll sing upon the Kansas plains All west and he A song of Liberty !

Father, haste! o'er the waste Lies a pleasant land; There your firesides, altar-stones, Fixed in truth, shall stand : There your sons, brave and good, Shall to freemen grow, Clad in triple mall of right, Wrong to overthrow.

Hasten all with me, We'll sing upon the Kansas plains A song of Liberty !

Mother, come ! here's a home In the waiting West; Bring the seeds of love and peace, You who sow them best. Faithful hearts, holy prayers, Keep from taint the air; Soil a mother's tears have wet,

Golden crops shall bear. Come, mother ! fond mother, List! we call to thee! We'll sing, &c.

Brother brave, stem the wave ! Firm the prairies tread! Up the dark Missouri flood Be your canvass spread. Sister true, join us too, Where the Kansas flows; Let the Northern lily bloom Brave brother ! true sister, List ! we call to thee !

We'll sing, &c.

One and all, hear our call Echo through the land ! Aid us, with a willing heart. And the strong right hand ! Feed the spark the pilgrims struck
On old Plymouth Book!
To the watch-fires of the free,
Millions glad shall flock.
He! brothers, come, brothers! We'll sing, &c.

THE LIBERATOR.

'A SOUTH SIDE VIEW OF SLAVERY Boston, Feb. 9, 1855.

You brought to me Adams's South Side View Slavery,' and requested me to read it. I have read it twice, and some of it thrice. You request my views of the author and the book on paper. It is very difficult to express in words what I think and feel about them; yet I have a few things to say about them.

Mr. Adams admits that the slaves are held as pr perty, and are subjected to all the liabilities of the chattel principle, as are cattle; that husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters, are liable, at any moment, to be sold asunder; that marriage and all the endearments of home are disregarded; that the 'evils of slavery depend on the character and habits of slaveholders'; that the entire being of the slave is in the power of irresponsible owners;—yet he assures us that a society, where the laborers are thus held and used as chattels, is more favorable to 'good order,' to 'personal protection,' to 'the prevention of Middlesex Journal, a paper edited by the Orthodo erime,' to 'the absence of mobs,' to 'personal liber- ministers of Woburn and neighboring towns. It is said ty,' to 'the absence of popular delusions,' to 'the to have been written by an Orthodox minister absence of pauperism,' and to 'religious instruction,' than a society where freedom prevails. Of the female slaves he says—'Their women would be debased with-out measure, if set free.' He says—'It is not certain that freedom in Boston is invariably preferable to slavery in Charleston'; that 'it may yet seem to us one of the greatest illustrations of Divine Wisdom in the affairs of men, that she (the South) was prevented from throwing off the blacks' !-- from abolishing slavery; that 'it may turn out, after all, that God has ordained us to receive (to enslave) the African race still more extensively, for their benefit and ours'; that the demands of the South, in regard to the extension of slavery over the North and West, 'are not at all to our injury, except as they offend our opinions and feelings on the subject of slavery'; that 'we must not insist that estimate of man, and in the scale of moral rectitude, the slaves shall never be separated, nor their families than they? broken up'; that ' of all situations in which human be ings can be placed, favorable to the salvation of the soul, it is difficult to conceive of one better suited to this end, and, in fact, more successful, than the relation of these slaves to their Christian masters' !!! that though not allowed to read, 'the negroes are as faithfully and thoroughly instructed in the Word of God as moral sense, and clash with our ideas of right, any class of people'; that 'there is less infidelity at the the same compass of reading matter.

South than at the North': that 'it is well for themselves

The book is 'intensely conservative, and its South than at the North'; that 'it is well for themselves that the blacks do not have the temptations which the liberty of testifying against the whites would give them; that 'three millions of the laboring class (the slaves) of our population are in a condition, most favorable to of our population are in a condition most favorable to such evident shallowness and superficialness about preservation from crimes against society; that 'slaves them. He deals not in the least with foundation often flee to the North, because they are unwilling to principles, but merely skims over the surface of live within possible hearing of their wives! that the things. We began to mark the objectionable pasoften flee to the North, because they are unwilling to live within possible hearing of their wives'! that the people of the North are afraid to go South, lest 'the sight of that happy relation between masters and their was nearly all bad, with scarcely a redeeming slaves will make them in love with the institution'; quality about it. And the most appropriate place that 'it is deeply affecting to hear slaves give thanks in their prayers that they have not been left like the hear in our air-tight stove, (the first book, by the way, their prayers that they have not been left like the heathen who know not God, but have been raised, as it were, to heaven in their Christian privileges'!!! that we know of no better use for the edition now out. we know of no better use for the edition how out.

we should fill our prayers with praises at the marvellous work of grace, if we should receive a report from
missionaries giving an account of three millions of peomissionaries giving an account of three millions of peolous work of peathenism and elevated to the posilocation for the property of the posilocation for the property of the posipleasant institution for enslaving immortal beings: ple brought out of heathenism, and elevated to the position of the slaves in the Southern States' !!! that Jesus and the Apostles say 'not one word against the rela-tion of master and slave'; that 'the wise manner in which the Apostles deal with slavery, (by saying not a vilest system of oppression and injustice the sun word against it,) is one incidental proof of THEIR INSPI-

That will do! Thus, my friend, if you would give proof of your inspiration, 'say not one word against slavery'; beware how you, with your wife and children, go South, lest you should all fall in love with siavery, and find yourselves, in spite of yourselves, begging some 'kind, generous, refined, Christian slave-traders, at whose feet, on any question of delicacy and propriety, and in every thing relating to the finest sentiments, Rev. Mr. Adams, D. D., would consider it a privilege to sit and learn,' to buy you, and put you on their heavsit and learn,' to buy you, and put you another your thising friends.

Would not that be a sight

We shall ever think of Dr. Adams among minis

We shall ever think of Dr. Adams among minis to fill Mr. Adams's prayers with praises! If you would ters, as we do of Commissioner Loring among get rid of your 'infidelity,' and all temptation to crime, Judges, and Stephen Arnold Douglas among politicians.—a recreant traitor to the principles of go, be a slave; if you would save your children from all liberty. Let no anti-slavery clergyman presume temptation to crime, to mobocracy, to pauperism and temptation to crime, to mobocracy, to pauperism and disorder,' go, accept Mr. Adams's advice, and sell them would extend the hand of fellowship to the slaveinto Southern slavery; if you would save your own soul, holder, but let him feel impelled by the force of and the souls of your wife and children, put them under public Christiau sentiment, to emigrate Southern slave-drivers; if you wish to raise yourself and your family to the very 'heaven of Christian privileges,' go, at once, into Southern slavery, and become MISS HOLLEY IN PEPPERELL. the chattels of those 'delicate,' 'courteous,' 'most refined,' 'Christian' slave-drivers and slave-traders !

By the way, does Mr. Adams really wish to save the souls of his church and congregation? Why, then, does he keep them hived up there, on Sunday, in his brick walls in Essex street? Why not lead them forth, at once, and put them on the auction stand, sell them to the highest bidder, and make them all slaves ?- for, as he assures us, 'of all situations, this is the most favorable to the salvation of their souls' ! There, on the plantation, liable, at any moment, to be whipped, to be sold, and to be compelled to yield to the lust of their delicate, refined, and Christian' masters, they would be ' more faithfully and more thoroughly instructed in the Word of God,' than they possibly can be in Essex street Church, by Rev. Mr. Adams ! and stand a far better chance to save their souls !

of whom, on any question of delicacy, propriety and re-finement, he would have 'felt it a privilege to learn'! er, and hopeful to the friends. I have no doubt, judging from the spirit of this entire We can never be too thankful for what anti-slaver book, that 'negro-traders,' though 'the abhorrence of has done for us at the North; for, if the slaves ar all flesh,' could teach Mr. Adams 'delicacy, propriety, never freed, thousands and thousands of men and women refinement, kindness, humanity, and Christianity'; for, have been set at liberty from the galling chains of in the sight of a pure and just God, their moral nature corrupt Church, and from an oligarchy as tyrannous a is not so utterly debased as is his.

But. I wish, before closing, to call attention to what the Doctor says about the Bible and slavery. This is the gist of the whole : 'ZEAL AGAINST AMERICAN SLAVE-BY HAS BEEN ONE OF THE CHIEF MODERN FORS OF THE Binin' !!! Here is the summing up of the controversy between the Bible and slavery : To oppose slavery is to oppose the Bible. * To encourage slaves to fice from their masters'-to " teach them to take their masters" horse, purse, or boat, to help them to escape'-to annoy slave-hunters with Vigilance Committees and Habeslaves from their masters," as was done at Salem, Ohio—
is to be a deadly for to the Bible—because Moses, Paul and Christ were the authorities of the disciples on moral subjects, and they allowed slavery, and returned the fugitive. Says Mr. Adams, 'Let him who would not become an infidel and atheist beware, and nor rottow.

I have considered your argument attentively. Bear with me, for meeting you with conscientious sincerity on your own ground, by a public answer to your public appeal.

The Gospel is your authority. It is to the Gospel that I appeal against your false doctrine. I call on ye to submit to the words of Him whom you invoke:

When we shall be a subject of the Bible—because Moses, Paul and Christ were the authorities of the disciples on moral to your public appeal.

The Gospel is your authority. It is to the Gospel that I appeal against your false doctrine. I call on ye to submit to the words of Him whom you invoke:

When we shall be a subject of the Bible—because Moses, Paul and Christ were the authorities of the disciples on moral to your public appeal.

The Gospel is your authority. It is to the Gospel that I appeal against your false doctrine. I when you have the properties of the Gospel that I appeal against your false doctrine. I want the properties of the Gospel that I appeal against your false doctrine. I want the properties of the Gospel that I appeal against your false doctrine. hecome an infidel and atheist beware, and nor rollow mis sensimilities, as affected by cases of distress, in preference to the Word of God, which the unhappy fate of some, who have made shipwreck of their faith in their seal against slavery, shows to be the best guide. So, Mr. Adams, should your wife or daughter be seized and dragged South, and consigned to the harem or plantation of one of your 'delicate, refined and humane Southern masters,' 'beware and not follow your sensibilities in preference to the Word of God,' lest you become an infidel or an atheist'! Far better for you to make shipwreck of your sensibilities, your affection and sympathy for your wife and daughter, than or 'your faith' in the authority of the Bible! Better to turn a deaf ear to the cries of your wife and daughter, as they stand on the anction-block, or struggle against the passion of your 'delicate, refined, Christian masters,' and better turn a deaf ear to the deep, God.

inspired convictions of your soul against such ou than to turn a deaf car to the teachings of the daughters of your congregation, would be much safer in elavery in Georgis and South Carolina, than it is in Essex Street Church; for you assure us that the "SLAVE WOMEN WOULD BE DEBASED WITHOUT MEASURE, IF SE

among slaveholders, slave-drivers, slave-traders, and slave-hunters. He has 'joined hands with thieves, and become a partaker with adulterers.' No man's spirit and osition can be fuller of all subtlety, or more h to God and man. It would be difficult for any on man to embody greater weakness and wickedness. He must go to his own place.

HENRY C. WRIGHT. Charles F. Hovey.

NEHEMIAH ADAMS. STONETTAN Beh 9 1855

DEAR GARRISON : The following is taken from th same who thought Wendell Phillips, (if, as a Christia minister, he were only inspired by an 'enthusiastic lov good to hear an Orthodox minister, settled within te miles of Boston, thus speak of Nehemiah Adams'

South Side View of Slavery.' Will the Orthodox minister of Stoneham, of Woburn of Reading, exchange with Dr. Adams? Will the ed tors of the Middlesex Journal tell us the difference be tween Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D. D., and the slave drivers, and slave-traders, and slave-hunters, the Tor Lokers and Legrees of the South? Is not the Reverend advocate of the divinity of slavery lower in his

SOUTH-SIDE VIEW OF SLAVERY.

We have just finished reading this book, and cannot find words to express our dislike for its contents. Ashamed are we of the author, and heartily disgusted with this new work of his. We never before found so many things to shock our

out the very feature of slavery the most revolting, viz: that it so degrades as to render one content

ever shone upon.

Nehemiah Adams desires to check and diminish Northern opposition to slavery, but he shall not succeed. Instead of counteracting the beneficial influence of Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin, or quelling an agitation so needful till the foul stain is wiped away from the face of our nation, his book, like the Fugitive Slave Bill, will only serve to increase the agitation yet more and more. He has done what he could formerly to crush that innocent and much injured man. Rev. Joy H. Fairchild, without being successful; nor is he likely to succeed in his present efforts to crush the aspirations of the down-trodden slaves, and the brightening hopes of their numerous and sympa

On Sunday, January 21st, Miss Holler bore to th people of Pepperell a most faithful testimony agains the towering sin of chattel slavery in this country. She stood in the desk, and by the side of one of the mo courteous and most intelligent of the New England clergymen, and addressed a crowded assembly of thoughtful men, women and youth, on the great test question of the day, and received the profound attention of her audience, while she rebuked this nation for its great wrong done to freedom in the persons of more than three millions ' native-born Americane,' and reasoned with then of 'righteousness and judgment to come.' Not only was she faithful in her rebuke of the Government, but also faithful to the American Church, in whose boson slavery nestles as a living babe in the maternal manth They gave substantial proof of their interest in her adetter chance to save their souls!

'Negro-traders are the abhorrence of all flesh,' says and that without the elightest notice, that an appeal of Mr. Adams; yet, in describing the sale of a young girl, that nature would be made. No pains had been taken he says of some of the purchasers, that they were to get up an excitement-no public notice had been givmen of education and refinement, humane and kind, en—it being judged best to let things take their natural

the See of Rome.

From the (London) Times. LOUIS KOSSUTH,

TO THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS IN GREAT BRITAIN. Friends: You have sent me your 'Christian Appeal, pleading peace at any price, not because you hold the present war unnecessary, impolitic, or directed towards a wrong issue; but because you hold all war to be unlawful under the Gospel

dispensation.

I have considered your argument attentively

Therefore is it that the Lord has said, 'these things must first come to pass.' It is, therefore the Lord says, 'I came not to send peace, but a

Respect the word of the Lord; do not revolt against the revelation of the will of our Father in Heaven.

To allow iniquity to bear the sway, when the sword could have arrested it—to rivet the chains of oppression over nations by treaties, when the sword could have severed the chains—is a work of interest and not of pression.

man, and ill-will to humanity!

If the thief breaks into your house, and robs you of your silver, do you give him your gold to boot for the sake of peace; or do you call on the policeman to bring the thief to judgment, that he may be punished, and your property restored! Which do you do ! And where is the tribunal to which oppres

nations may appeal, against the crowned robbers of their peace and happiness, if it be not the

Do you mean that your religion commands you to be charitable only towards the passing private sufferings of men, and forbids you to be charitable toward the lasting public sufferings of nations!—
of humanity! If such be your religion, then bear with me for telling you, that either you are not Christians, or your Christianity is like the prayer of the Pharisees. 'sounding brass and tinkling the property of the p of the Pharisees, 'sounding brass and tinkling

and my Christian faith. I do not boast of the fact. I thank our Father in Heaven for having given me strength to be faithful to Christ. And I Adams', and a most scathing rebuke did he give to given me strength to be faithful to Carist. And a most scatting reduce did he give to carnestly pray that all of you may be spared the trial. But I say unto you, Friends, if I were to learn that Christian religion forbids me to oppose wrong—to devote my heart, my arm, my blood, my life to the deliverance of nations from thraldom and oppression; if it would forbid me to fight for and oppression; if it would forbid me to fight for Many who were lukewarm are aroused. Some when compound of hypocrisy.

. But, fortunately, that is not the case. Christian

religion is essentially the religion of charity. to them who make a difference between private and public charity—who restrict their love to their next neighbor, and remain indifferent to the public sufferings of their neighbors, the nations.

You may, perhaps, say that you love them; they have your best wishes and your fervent prayers for their deliverance; only you would neither fight yourselves, nor can approve of their fighting for it. You wish them rather to be oppressed, and content yourself with feeding for an hour from your abundance one hungry, and clothe one naked, and comfort one broken-hearted; while you entreat them to submit quietly to oppression, which makes millions hungry, and naked, and

But I say unto you: if such be your religion; of prayers and of good wishes, it is not the religion of Him who was sent 'to heal the broken-hearted. to preach deliverance to the captives, and to set at liberty them that are bruised. It is not the re-ligion of Him who left us the lesson, that 'though understand all mysteries, and all knowledge. and have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and have not charity, it profittled in his published sermons or public lectures. The sermon in the volume above mentioned, on the Norming.'

Symbols of the Republic, affords a fine chance for this: and so did his Fourth of July Oration, You say it is written: 'Glory to God in the

ill-will to good-willing men. Bear good will to all men, but when you see the

oo, and entreat others likewise to let them do: verily, I say unto you, your peace is iniquity, and your religion is not Christian.

I call on you to be charitable to the just against the unjust, to the oppressed against the oppressors, to the sheep against the wolves—to humanity, in a word, and not to some crowned pirates and operations.

in a word, and not to some crowned pirates and perjurious murderers.

I call on you to love your neighbors, the nations. I call on you to love the moral dignity of men: to love not the comforts and tranquil pursuits of the passing moment, but the lasting welfare of your own and of foreign nations. Patriotism is the noblest source of civil virtue, philanthropy the noblest source of social virtue, and justice the noblest source of political virtue. Christian religion unites this all, because it is charity. But

the earth, and keeps off stagnation from the air and the sea. Would you put out the fire, and do away with the hurricane? These things must be. So it is with just and necessary wars. Help to make them advantageous to mankind, but do not shout 'Peace!' while there is oppression, or else you are guilty of shouting 'Tyranny!'

I have seen a bust of William Penn, the founder of the City of Friends, bearing the motto: 'Pen operator bello.'

quaritur bello.'
Glory to God in the highest, and peace on earth to good-willing men! No. 21 Alpha Road, London, Jan. 15, 1855.

Honesty.—The Rochester Democrat says that a ranaway slave named Grandison Boyd, who formerly resided in that city, fied from the country at the time of the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, and went to Australia. At the time of his departure, he was \$200 in debt to a Rochester merchant. He was successful in Australia, earned \$8,000, and a few weeks since for warded a letter to his creditor in Rochester, enclosing a draft for the amount of the debt.

ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE IN BANGOR. The last number of the Augusta 'Gospel Banner

tains an interesting letter from Rev. A. BATTLES, Bangor, from which we take the following extracts: We are having two very interesting courses of Respect the word of the Lord; do not revolt against the revelation of the will of our Father in Heaven.

To allow iniquity to bear the sway, when the sword could have arrested it—to rivet the chains of oppression over nations by treaties, when the sword could have severed the chains—is a work of infourty, and not of peace.

To plead for immunity to tyrants, for their encroaching upon their neighbor's house, or for oppressing, fleecing and torturing nations, is so much as to plead immunity to the wolves, for devouring the sheep.

Does it not strike you that to call iniquity and oppression by the sweet name of peace is profanation and blasphemy?

You preach 'Peace to tyrants, and good will to oppression by the sweet name of protion and blasphemy!

You preach 'Peace to tyrants, and good will to oppressors;' does not your conscience tell you that by so doing you are preaching against the rights of man, and ill-will to humanity!

If the thief breaks into your house, and robs you of your silver, do you give him your gold to boot for the sake of peace; or do you call on the policeman to bring the thief to judgment, that he may the depth of her affections, her chaste relatives the depth of her affections, her chaste relatives.

Stone has also been here, and spoke to immense and admiring audiences. No lecturer we have had so attracts. Her graceful delivery, and simple beauty of style, combined with her deep earnestness of lofty thought, make her not only an attractive but a very efficient speaker. She does not convince so much by her logic, as she wins by her beautiful spirit and noble utterance. Her strength lies in the depth of her affections, her chaste relative properties. and the justice of her words. She sometimes speaks like one inspired. She is one of the mos womanly women I ever knew. Her appearance on the platform has not, I should think, operated in the least to blunt that nice sense of delicacy which is one of the crowning beauties of woman. Not Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is to be hewn down, and cast into the fire, says the Lord. Is there a tree worse than injustice and tyranny! Yet you plead peace to the bad tree, that mankind be forced to eat its poisonous fruit—oppression. Is that charity.

For yourself, who (thanks to Cromwell's sword) have no oppression to suffer, it is very well to say:
Don't war; let us have peace, that we may in tranquillity devote our energies to the peaceful pursuits of commerce and industry, and thus continue to thrive.

Only is she thus attractive in her public performances, but in the retirement of social life also. In her presence, one feels the influence of a superior spirit consecrated to duty and humanity, and actuated by a lofty faith and animating charity. She is intelligent, cheerful, modest and carnest. I know some think she is out of her sphere, but for myself, I feel grateful that such a noble and Christian woman is appealing to her sex, and endeavoring to arouse them to use their best powers in a way that shall be most fitting for their own development, and the elevation of their race. pursuits of commerce and industry, and thus continue to thrive.'

But Europe is oppressed. Thrive, and be blessed. I will not say unto you, 'Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, because ye cannot serve God and mammon.' I will not say so unto you, because you are conspicuous by meek social virtue and by private charity. I would only ask you:

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and be lessed. Way that shall be most fitting for their own development, and the elevation of their race. If

their hest thoughts and feelings in divine song, in

the presence of applauding throngs, why may not

hearts are full of melody sing: let those who are

cymbals."

I am full of defects and fragilities: I know it. But I am deeply attached to the religion of my fathers. There was a period in my life, when I had to make a choice between danger to my life and my Christian faith. I do not boast of the fact. I thank our Father in Heaven for heaving the fact. I thank our Father in Heaven for heaving the fact. their freedom, when there is no other means to were interested are plainly under conviction. Even make them free, I would abjure the dogmas of some ministers, who have stood with dumb mouths Christianity openly, for I would hold them to be a for years, are rubbing up their flints, and have go them so they emit some quite brilliant anti-slavery sparks. Douglass is a natural orator. One of our prominent lawyers said to me, at the close of the cond lecture, that ' he never heard a more power ful appeal.'
But I must close. Before doing so, however, let

me say a word of Mr. Chapin's new book, 'Human-ity in the City.' Of its fervid eloquence, deep, earnest philanthropy, cogent argument, and rich illustration, I can only speak in terms of praise. We always find these excellencies in whatever comes from the pen of this able and justly celebrated divine, and I cannot but rejoice that he occupie a place that gives him such wide-spread and c strong blows for liberal Christianity and Humanity. Yet, while he has gifts that qualify him for doing so much, I am dissatisfied that he does no more. He has uttered many, many words, both in the pulpit, and on the platform, for Tempernce-words that have sent a fear to the Rumseller's heart, and inspired the opponents of the dram-shop with hope; and now I wish he would pursue the same course upon the matter of Slavery. Per-baps he has done it; but if so, it does not appear You say it is written: 'Glory to God in the highest, and peace on earth, good will toward man.' But I say unto you, your version of the Gospel is apperyphal. The text runs thus: 'Glory to God in the highest, and peace on earth to goodwilling men.' (Gloria in excelsis Deo, et pax in terra hominibus, bona voluntatis.)

Your doctrine of 'peace at any price, and war at no price,' is good will to ill-willing men, and its baleful influence; the hunter trails his victual to accompany the peace at the peace at any price, and war at the peace at any price, and war at the peace at the peace at any price, and war at the peace at any price, and war at the peace at the peace at any price, and war at the peace at the peace at any price, and war at the peace at the peace at any price, and war at the peace at the peace at any price, and war at the peace at the peace at any price, and war at the peace at t the 'higher law' is denied; human rights are mocked; three millions of men, of human beings, on the other side.

wolves devouring sheep after sheep—then if you stand by with indifference, or entrench yourself behind your own comfortable security, or behind your good will toward all—behind your good will toward in no spirit of captious criticism, but because I am sadly conscious that the Church has been recreant to her duty. The Adamses, the Coxes, the Stuarts the Sharpes, the Gannets, and the Skinners, have opened their lips in apology for Slavery and slave-catching; and it is time for those who stand for the eternal right and human freedom to be as plain Truly yours,

Bangor, Feb. 5th, 1855. .

WHERE IS THE SPIRIT OF JESUS ? We have received, and read with much satisfaction

two Sermons (in one pamphlet) delivered at Mendon (Mass.) by Rev. ROBERT HASSALL, (Unitarian,)-the

noblest source of political virtue. Christian religion unites this all, because it is charity. But 'you may bestow all your goods to feed the poor, and still have no charity,' says the Lord.

Make despots yield to justice and right, without having them compelled by force of arms, and ye shall be blessed. But, since you cannot do this, preach not impunible security to tyrants, by decrying necessary wars. For 'these things must first come to pass,' says the Lord.

As long as there is oppression, wars must be, or else the tyrants, delivered from all fear of resistance, would soon reduce all mankind, by the sword, permanently to the condition of a herd of cattle and a flock of sheep—may, to worse; for it is better to be a dumb brute than to be a man, and not to be free. Oppression and tyranny removed from earth, then comes to the end of 'these things which must first come to pass.' Free nations may enter a covenant of arbitration; tyrants never will, never can. They rule by the sword: they must be resisted by the sword, or clse the word peace will be blotted out from the records of coming events, and 'ternal oppression' substituted for it.

War is a terrible remedy; but a remedy it is. War is a terrible remedy; but a remedy it is and the sea. Would you put out the fire, and do the sea. Would you put out the fire, and do the sea. Would you put out the fire, and do the sea. Would you put out the fire, and do the sea. Would you put out the fire, and do the remaintance here to devote the whole of their and the sea. Would you put out the fire, and do the sea. Would you put out the fire, and do the sea. Would you put out the fire, and do the sea. Would you put out the fire, and do the sea. Would you put out the fire, and do the sea. Would you put out the fire, and do the sea. Would you put out the fire, and do the sea. Would you put out the fire, and do the sea. Would you put out the fire and the sea. Would you put out the fire and the sea. Would you put out the fire, and the sea. Would you put out the fire and the sea. support, and the pets of sectarian patronage. Men are maintained here to devote the whole of their time and talents to the discovery as well as communication of new truths and facts in science.

They have no prescribed rules for their guidance. They have no scientific creed to limit their thoughts. No voice ventures to say to them. 'Thus far shall ye go, and no farther, and here shall your proud thoughts about The thoughts stay.' They are left free and untram-melled. But not so in the regions of religious thought. Here the stakes and lines are fixed, and thought. Here the stakes and lines are fixed, and no one dreams of employing a man who shall think beyond his own thoughts, and pass the limits of his own creed. Russia, for instance, supports her Greek Church, Italy and Spain the Latin Church. England has its Episcopalian and Dissenters. Scotland has its Presbyterianism. Ireland its Catholicism. Austria has its 24,000,000 believers in the Beant three millions adherents to the Greek in the Pope, three millions adherents to the Greek Church, and the same number who call themselves Protestants. But where, I ask, in all these Christian nations, and smid this vast host of the followers of Jesus, where shall we find that pure love of truth for its own sake, which can rise above the influences of prejudice, education and surrounding

circumstances, and seek for the true light, whatever it may be? Has not every sect its own Theological schools, Professors and preachers, whose bonds of thought and speech are fixed? And can anyone point to a solitary individual, supported by Chairans, who is entirely independent to seek and is speak the truth, whatever it may be, and to instance the property of t moted! Is not even every addition to science, which conflicts with the commonly received religious as tions, opposed and branded with infidelity as atheism! Nay, is not the right, the mere right athinking what is truth, flatly denied by for say. thinking what is truth, many demen by low sales of Christendom, and by the other fifth is not deal, submission demanded to their forms, and unous. submission demanded to their forms, and usess, tioning assent to their creeds? And do they not all join hand in hand, both Protestant and Catholic, in rejecting that man as a dangerous Deig, who does use his own mind freely and fearless, yet with the most sincere love of truth, and arrive at different conclusions from the mass, about the is spiration of the Scriptures, or the rank and change. ter and claims of Jesus! Where, I ask, in the ter and claims of Jesus! Where, I ask, in the sects, as such, is there any encouragement to the ough and impartial inquiry! Who can expect sympathy or support, no matter how deep may be his religious life, how near his communion with God, or how wide and pure and active his love for man, if he differs widely in religious opinion from those around him !

And yet this is the nineteenth century sine Jesus was born, and ventured to oppose but Sadducee and Pharisee, and preach a religion of Sadducee and Pharisee, and preach a religion of mercy and peace and love, in opposition to one of merc belief and form and ceremony! But is the fearless and truth-loving spirit of the Master awak and active in the world! Judge ye, from what has been said.

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will be cheerfully in rance are cordially invited to call and make the the head-quarters while in the city. Will you help sustain the enterprise?

NATHANIEL NOYES, Agril. Boston, November 17, 1854.

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cation she warrants satisfaction, or demands no pay
at her room, which will be open from 8, A. M., to
their room, which will be open from 8, A. M., to
p. M. She has numerous recommendation from the
fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and also her
which can be seen by those who desire.

Boston, May 13.

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