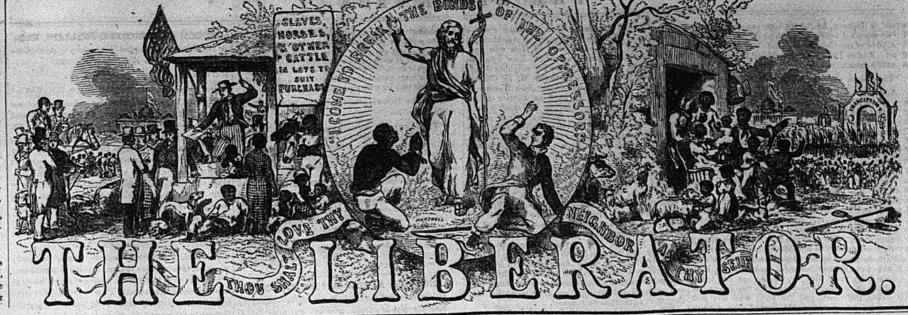
ATT. SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL. gobert F. Wallcut, General Agent.

17 ferti-\$2 50 per annum, in advance, Tall remistances are to be made, and all letters to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to the desired (Fost PAID,) to the General Agent.

Thre copies will be sent to one address for TEN that, if payment be made in advance.

Fadretisements making less than a square indirections for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00. The Areats of the American, Massachusetts, The Agents of the Anti-Slavery Societies are auest to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

fuscial Committee. - Francis Jackson, Ellis ALL GUERS, EDNERD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, THE PRILLIPS. [This Committee is responsible my or the financial economy of the paper—not for WY. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XXII. NO. 17.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1111.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATE

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding

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

secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an en-

gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction. fata

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for slaves -- for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons. . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

minkind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

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

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-

TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-

TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

Refuge of Oppression.

WEBSTER ON THE COMPROMISE. We day the following letter from the Alexanwhich was written in answer to one Mr. G. A. Tavenner, of that city : WASHINGTON, April 10, 1852.

Prix Sm: -I have the honor to acknowledge the sort of your letter of the 8th inst, and thank you for or you be pleased to say of my fidelity to great na-ad Whig generales. I trust there is not a man in the who doubts my approbation of those measures sette, was assured by appropriate of the destress of the set usually called . Compromise Measures, or feel determination to uphold them steadily and Nothing but a deep sense of duty led me the part which I did take, in bringing about doption by Congress, and that same sense of mains with unabated force. I am of opinion measures, one and all, were necessary ent, and ought to be adhered to by all friends Constitution and all lovers of their country and them which appears to have given dissatisfaction. I me nthe Fugilire Stave I hold to be a law entirely constitutional, mon-gen, and ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL TO PEACE OF THE COUNTRY. Such a siemusled by the written words of the Constiand have any man can wish to abrogate or deand at the same time say that he is a sup-cof the Constitution, and willing to adhere to provisions in it, which are clear and positive ons and restraints, passes my power of com-

We beief is, that when the passions of men suband reason and true patriotism are allowed to their proper sway, the public mind, North and see past proper sway. the pinner minn, North and Seek, wil come to a proper st te upon these ques-tion, I do not believe that further agilution can sale my considerable progress at the North. The good mass of the people, I am sure, are sound, and here no aish to interfere with such things as are, by the Constitution, placed under the exclusive cond without regret, certain proceedings to which a lave alluded, and in regard to these I have to that gendemen may not think it necessary or per that they should be called upon to affirm, by tion, that which is already the existing law of e lind. That any positive movement to repeal or er any or all the Compromise measures, would et with any general encouragement or support, I to not at all believe. But, however that may be, my persentiments remain, and are likely to remain, quite temberged. I am in favor of upholding the Consti-, in the general, and all its particulars. I am fiver of respecting its authority, and obeying its stions; and to the end of life shall do all in my youthors; and to the end of the shall do an in in my over to faith, hone-silv and faithfully, all its provis-ces. Hook upon the Crompromise measures as a pro-or, a farrand fund adjustment of the question sto which my relate; and no re-agitation of thosequestions, ex opening of them, no effort to create dissatin with them, will ever receive from me the ist confilenance or support, concurrence or ap-oral, at any time, or under any circumstances.

l'am, with high regard, your obt. servant, DANIEL WEBSTER. G. A. TIVENNER, Esq.

From the Boston Christian (! !) Observer.

Usette Tou's Carry; or, Life among the Lowly. By Harriet Beccher Stowe. In two volumes. Baton: John P. Jewett & Co.

These volumes are written in the usual interestand sprightly style of the author, and we have no doubt they will be very extensively perused, par-ticularly by the people in the Northern States. One etion, and quite a large one, in our community, the are desirous of-keeping up an uncomfortable matten between the North and the South, and loss stagnation, will consider these volumes a perlet Gud-send. But as to the work accomplishing tell-wishers to their country will regret its appearnce, particularly at this juncture. No man was the in an end in this country,—and God grant way, and that speedily,—other weapons than be there used must be brought into play. For he has treaty years, we have been quarreling with an Maker about slavery. But the fret is, God is he read to put a stop to it, and will take his own to bring about a consummation so devoutly to

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LATE in the 1861.

metading. Tas work, we think, partakes somewhat of carica has of Southern habits and Southern Christians. We believe that Christians South are as conscien-tees, erused and true, as Christians North. Chrisa street and true, as Christians North.

If it is not divided by State lines; yet it has beat a his with some people at the North to call
betton the sincerity of those professors of reton, who happen to live in a slaveholding. State. e sho sive in glass houses ought not to throw inward, and see how we ourselves stand in ent of God, before we accuse our Southern blees of hypocrisy? But enough. The fame author, and her lively manner of treating the et of slavery, will cause, the work to have a lun,—which is, after all, the great desideratum tree Yankee,-and thousands and thousands o as will be the reward of both author and pub-

From the Journal of Commerce.

A CHANCE FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS. e are glad to learn that an effort is about to be purchase the freedom of Horace Preston, ently surrendered in this city to his master, Wm. es. of Baltimere, under the Constitution and laws the United States. Approving of that Constituand those laws, we do not complain of their ex-im. But we do think it is highly becoming in who profess to be horrified with the idea of the ader of fagitive slaves, to counteract, as far as my be able, any personal hardships resulting as the execution of this law, seeing it is the act the nation, solemnly decreed, and ratified by sev-ishbsequent manifestations of approval. But a respect to the solemn of the solemn of the solemn of the few slaves have been, or are likely to be, surand of the Abolitionists and Free Soilers would be of the Abelitionists and Free Soilers would be clear to redeen them. Come, then, ye noisy sincers and tefferers, ye haters and beraters of try and the Fugitive Slave Law, and shell out cash for the redemption of Preston, over whom have made so many lamentations and shed so are crossed to the total state of the transfer of the transfer of the try of the transfer of the try of the transfer of the crocodile tears. It is arcertained that 1500 are will buy him, if promptly raised. Mr. Bustabase and very much to his honor, taken a very much to his honor, taken a very manent part in setting forward this movement the redemption of the slave, and will do what he is promote it. If only the slavinger will promote it. If only the abolitionists will obward like men and Christians, and show faith by their works, i. e., prove their sincerity

by their acts, there will be no lack of funds, we are persuaded. On the contrary, Preston will be back here in a few days, a free man. It will afford us great pleasure to announce the benefactions of the abolitionists in a case which has interested them so deeply; and the rather, as ninety-nine hundredths of all the money which has passed through our hands within the last two years for the emancipation of slaves, (6000 or \$7000,) has come from 'pro-slavery' men, so called by the exclusive friends of the negro, or at least from persons having no affinity with the abolitionists. As it is possible we may have no better success with them now than heretofore, we will even receive the contributions of 'cotton politicians' even receive the contributions of cotton politicians in aid of so good an object. A subscription paper has been left at this office for the purpose; or, if preferred, the donor can enclose the money to the reditors of the Journal of Commerce, by whom it will be doly acknowledged and faithfully applied. Whatever is done, must be done quickly. ever is done, must be done quickly.

From the Oneida Whig.

RETURNING TO SLAVERY. The Tribune draws a touching picture of the

scene when Henry Preston was remanded to slavery. The fond and agonized wife, the indignant colored folks, the stony-hearted counsel for the claimant, and the U.S. Marshal and his aids; in the character of slave-hunters, are extremely well done. If we did not know how easy it is to get up such scenes for a newspaper, out of the scantiest material, we might have more faith in the description. There is no doubt, however, that it was a grievous affliction to the man and his wife that he should be returned to slavery. But such scenes of sorrow are not found nione in connection with slavery. There is hardly a street in New York, which might not at any hour, afford the reporter equally touching exhibitions.man into bondages. While the suff-rings inflicted by most of the calamities above enumerated are remediless, slavery is not so. Those who behold or read of the distress of the re-captured slave, can easily relieve themselves by putting their hands into their messelves and negative messelves and results are results. their pockets, and paying his owner for this freedom. There is no such chance in the majority of evils that overtake humanity.
The abolitionists err in taking too contracted a

riew of the subject matter of their thoughts. It view of the subject inster of their thoughts. It would alleviate their spasms at the return of a fugigitive slave, to familiariae themselves, with the sufferings of other classes of people around them. It would diminish the distress inflicted upon them by their morbid sympathy for slaves, to engage actively for the relief of sufferings that are within their reach, and thus lose sight a little of evils which are so interwoven with other things, that their removal is near-

They err, also, in demanding that while they foroish the sympathy for the slave, some one clse shall stand all the expense of relieving him. A tender-hearted, charitable set they are, truly, whose philanthropy is economically exercised in howling at the Southerners to impoverish themselves by giving up their slaves, while they, good souls, esteem it a sin to offer to share the loss, and at the most, can only squeeze out dimes for a siver pitcher to Chaplin, and scanty contributions towards his forfeited bail.

KOSSUTH IN ALABAMA.

to the slave holders, slave-breeders and slave-drivers | Fitchburg, and Nichols, of Leominster.

These have been the expectations with which I came to the United States—fair play insured by burg; D. S. Whitney, of Boylston; and Benjamin cour national protest against the principle of intererence—the right of commercial intercourse with con insured even for the time of our renewed dotablish it, and a little financial aid-a poor alms to

tablish it, and a little financial aid—a poor aims to the cause of Liberty from your private generosity. Allow me to ask, was I too sanguine in my wishes to hope that in these expectations I will not fail? Indeed, I must confess, after I had seen the immense, rigantic manifestation of the people's public opinion in the East, the North and the West of your great States would pronounce. And as to the Southern States, I must confess myself entirely sure that they would warmly support my principles, because they are entirely identical with your own principles. You cannot abandon we will be supported by the support of the abandon me w thout abandoning your own principles, and without letting be established a precedent dem-gerous to your own security. And as to private financial aid. I knew enough of the congenial genrosity of your character to rely upon it with confi-

And so, when I indulged in these consoling prospects first, the secret diplomatic skill of my enemies stirred up a hostility in certain quarters against mepersonal attacks—the venom of calumny. Well, personal attacks—the venom of calumny. Well, hat was neither new nor unexpected to me. It is rather a compliment paid to my activity; they would not assail me, if they did not fear me; and I, indeed, will do everything in my power to merit that fear. But when I saw that the public opinion of the South, so far as it was pronounced either in the Press or in the Council Halls of your Republic, was to a great extent opposed to me; when I saw that those who opposed my cause are, for the greatest part, Senators and Representatives from the South; when I consider who have opposed the honor of my introduction to the House of Representatives, after I came upon the invitation of the Congress and Government to Washington; who have opposed my of humble letter thanks to be erinted in the Senate. and saw always and every where a phalanx of Southern gentlemen opposed to me, I must confess I was at a loss how to understand this; whereas my perfect conriction was and is still, that the South cannot opose my principles without abandoning its own prin

I could not otherwise explain that unexpected misfortune, than by supposing that the four hundred public addresses, in which I had discussed every topic connected with my cause, and explained my principles, notwithtopic connected with my cause, and explained my views, and my position, and my principles, notwithstanding the unbounded publicity, and the immense circulation of the newspapers, had not reached the South, and that my enemies have succeeded to impress a false direction to public sentiment by falsify. press a false direction to public sentiment by falsifying facts and misrepresenting my principles. When, therefore, some kind friends encouraged me to go to the South, promising me that I would meet there the people quite different from what it is represented to be; that I would find it open to plain truth, faithful to great republican principles, enlightened in its intelligence, and high-minded, warm, and generous in its retirement. I fallowed the advice a principle I fallowed the advice a sentiments, I followed the advice, and came down to the South to see with my own eyes, and experience for myself, if indeed the people of the South so op-

That experience had to decide upon the success of all my endeavors, which, by four months' incess of all my endeavors, which, by four months' incess of all my entength of all my endeavors, which, by four months' incessent application, had almost outworn my strength—so it was natural that I should feel a gloomy anxiety speakers.

even receive the contributions of 'cotton politicians' I have seen this supposed enemy of mine! I will

Ladies and Gentlemen of Montgomery, let me en-treat you to conserve to the poor wandering exile that Alabama 'hostility' which I have treasured up that Alabama 'hostrity' which I have treasures, in my heart as a dear treasure of my memory; and let me assure you, that as long as there is life in that heart, there will be a gratitude to you.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I bid you all a cordial

The Liberator.

ANNUAL MEETING

WORCESTER CO., NORTH DIVISION, A. S. SOCIETY.

The Worcester Co. (North Division) Anti-Slavery Society commenced their annual meeting in the Town ses, de station, crime, and vice, are furnishing con-sinually scenes quite as harrowing as the return of n Hall in Leominster, on Thursday, April 3, (Fast

> delegation were present from adjoining towns; and after opening remarks by the President, D. S. Whitney addressed the meeting in a spirited manner, referring to the evidence of the general progress of the anti-slavery cause.

The President next spoke to the meeting, advocating the anti-slavery enterprise as essentially a Christian enterprise, and censuring the various sects of the land for their position with regard to it.

Mr. Garrison then defended his post and present course as a Garrison abolitionist, and vindicated the secession of abulitionists from the pro-slavery religious organizations and political parties. Adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Commenced by singing, 'Children of the glorious dead,' after which,-agreeably to vote of the Society, the following Committees were appointed by the

Chair, and sustained by the Convention: Nominating Committee-T. P. Locke, of Fitchburg Isane Smith, of Leominster; and Goodwin Wood, of Fitchburg.

Extracts from a speech delivered by Louis Kossuth | Committee on Finance - Bent, of Gardner, Safford, of

E. L. Capron, of Worcester; Dr. Robinson, of Fitch-

The President, in the absence of the Treasurer, stated that there were some torty dollars in the treasmestic striggle—the recognition of our indepen-lence insured for the time when we succeed to eslectures in our own part of the county; but no expression of opinion was made, so that the matter of

expending it will devolve upon the Directors. Mr Garrison addressed the Convention upon the equirements of a true Fast Day, and the imbruting character of American slavery, as exhibited in with-Republic, I took the success almost for certain; be-cause il remained only to know how the Southern slave,—comparing the popular religion of America

He also spoke of the abolition of the marriage contract, and the practice of trafficking in the souls and bodies of those who sustain the relation to each other of brethren and sisters in the church.

He tried the various evangelical sects of the land, and remarked that it seemed as if they had conspired together to make the damnation of one-sixth part of the population of the country doubly sure. He closed by presenting a series of resolutions to the Convention, as Chairman of the Business Committee. [The resolutions were published in last week's Libe-

Mr. Whitney next addressed the meeting, upon the Union of the North with the South.

Mr. Garrison spoke of the strong influence of abstract theological opinions, and the importance which is attached to them; representing them as utterly worthless as tests of character. The slaveholders were eminently Orthodox, and yet bought and sold human beings.

The Committee on Nominations reported a list of officers, which was accepted by the Society. One or two reported by the Committee declined to serve, and the following are those duly elected :-

President. JOSHUA T. EVERETT, of Princeton

Vice Presidents, GEORGE FLINT, Rutland; JOEL SMITH, Leominster; BENJ. SNOW, JR., Fitchburg; ALFRED WYMAN, Westninster : NOAH HUMPHREY, Barre.

> Secretary. A. A. BENT, of Gardner. Treasurer. Moses Myrick, of Princeton.

Auditor, WILLIAM S. EVERETT, of Princeton.

GEORGE MILES, MRS. L. B. MILES, and ABBY W. WYMAN, of Westminster; Dr. C. C. FIELD, of Leoninster; ALVAN WARD, of Ashburnham; and T. P. Locke, of Fitchburg.
Adjourned till 7 o'clock, evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The President being absent, and none of the Vice Presidents appearing to take the chair, the meeting was called to order by D. S. Whitney, one of the

The time of this session was principally occupied . He is a true and thorough reformer, and advocates The time of this session was principally occupied by Mr. Garrison. Slavery, said the speaker, has be-witched the nation, and turned the wisest brains upside down. Webster would be ashamed to reason on any other subject as he does on this. Abolitionists are accused of fastening the chains of slavery still closer upon its victims. The Slave Power itself is a witness to the falsity of this accusation. Were it witness to the falsity of this accusation. Were it witness to the South would not be at all closured from the Course of ancient times, reminds one of the school-masters of ancient times, rue, then the South would not be at all alarmed bout agitation; and the Liberator would circulate outh of Mason and Dixon's line, instead of there beng \$5000 offered for the abduction of its editor.

Attention was next directed to some thoughts or Colonization. The slaveholders ought to be colonized rather than the slaves. The slaveholders were the walves, and the slaves the lambs. The slaves were born on American soil, and had done no evil. But why seek to colonize any class abroad, and continually receive others from foreign lands? If any are to be colonized, above all, let it be the foreigner or the oppressor. Mr. Garrison concluded by alluding to the Sims anniversary. He spoke of the sending back of Sims as one of the most disholical deeds of all ages, not excepting even the betraval of Jesus.

Thus closed an interesting and profitable series of meetings in Worcester Co. North Division. The addresses, each and all, breathed forth a strong moral power, and could not have fulled to make a deep im-

The resolutions before the meeting were again read, and with a parting word from D. S. Whitney, the meeting dissolved.

Amount of money collected, \$15.00. A. A. BENT, Secretary.

PRO-SLAVERY CHURCHES. HYANNIS, April 9th, 1852.

FRIEND GARRISON :- In no respect, am I willing to iolate my feelings of humanity for my enslaved and down-trodden countrymen, because of their color .-In no respect am I willing to fellowship the American Church, which, in my opinion, by its present positiously support any Church or State that will hurl back the poor, bleeding fugitive into slavery worse

what it may-I will not perjure my soul by oppressing my brethren, because in complexion they are darker than myself. No ! God forbid that I should in taking the hand of fellowship of any Church that guide. not decidedly opposed to the entire system of slavery. Mr. Garrisen, my reason in thus addressing you, to ask of you, through the Liberator, information

these Churches, 'that they are anti-slavery.' If so, I am anxious to know the truth.

I know of no means that will abolish slavery but that of absolutely refusing to support it, in both Church.

He is upwards of forty years of age, rather under the conditions of the product and held and his face.

Your true friend in breaking the chains of sla-

rom 'Crayon Sketches and Off Hand Takings,' by GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

THEODORE PARKER.

This, like a public inn, provides a treat Where each promiscuous guest sits down to eat; And such this mental food as we may call Something to all men, and to some men all,

Let the reader imagine it is Sanday morning. The ells are tolling, and the good church-going people f Boston are wending their way to the various aces of worship which are open to religious servies. Suppose we spend an hour this forenoon at the and hear the celebrated philanthropist Mr. Parker is seated in an arm chair on the plat-

form. A Bible and a bunch of flowers are on the desk in front of him; and it is difficult to say beforeand from which of the two he will select his taxt le will doubtless glorify the fragrant and beautifu lossoms, and condemn some parts of the inspired clume, before he concludes his address. See him ise slowly and walk gently toward the desk. He now leans upon it, closes his eyes, clasps his bands, and commences prayer in an insudible voice. Now the hoarse whisper becomes a low, murmuring sound. Now you hear words, and a whole sentence occaonally and wish you had come earlier so as to have btained a seat nearer the preacher. Now, by open ng your ears and watching his lips attentively, you an hear his prayer; but if God is not present, there s no one there who understands it. It abounds with smart maxims, deep philosophical reflections, plous acknowledgments, earnest invocations, and reveren-

is manuscript. His voice is rather husky, and his thick lips seem unwilling to part. He now speaks louder and more distinctly; his lead-like eyes begin to glow with genius, and his bald head seems to shine transparently with thought, while he utters, in choice and classical English, sentiments so new, so strange, so mighty, and so mad with radicalism, that incorrigible conservatives are offended. He is a moral Columbus, who discovers whole continents of thoughts, and is sure to cause mutiny in the ship he sails in, because he ventures so far from the dry land is regarded as a theological corsair, and most of our minipred, amid the roar of their opposition, although the frequently endangers his own immortal life by mistaking a whale's back for a green island. His he frequently endangers his own immoration in mistaking a whale's back for a green island. His philosophy and his divinity do not agree, for his philosophy is more divine than his divinity. He has but little faith in any part of Scripture that is not apparently susceptible of interpretations favorable to his peculiar views of religious duty, and does not hesitate to ridicule those passages which come in collision with his 'utopian' doctrines. In this way he unintentionally destroys, in the minds of many, all missions of religion, and obliterates the sense of unintentionally desiring, and obliterates the sense of reverence for religion, and obliterates the sense of moral obligation. If his hearers were all learned philosophers, his lectures would be invaluable to them; but they consist of all classes. The wise, who sift the wheat from the chaff, may live under his his swallow every thing he philosophers, his lectures would be invaluable to them; but they consist of all classes. The wise, who suft the wheat from the chaff, may live under his teaching; but the mass, who swallow every thing he offers, are in danger of suffering all the pangs of spiritual starvation.

Well—is there nothing to learn from all this that the pipe is there nothing to learn from all this this which in the same that the same is the same in the same is the same in the same is the same is the same in the same is the same spiritual starvation.

reminds one of the school-masters of ancient times, but he serves great men as they did little boys Sintesmen, clergymen, aristocrats, are called up and publicly chastised, if they do not say their lessons

correctly. A few days ago, Daniel Webster had to hold out his hand and feel the ferule—General Cass is frequently compelled to stand on the dunce-block at the Melodcon-Foote has to wear the cap and bells every time he threatens to hang or shoot his fellow-Senators-he pats Benton on the shoulders, by way of encouragement, when he speaks for free-dom—John P. Hale he thinks is a precocious child of great promise---Ralph Waldo Emerson is so far advanced in knowledge, he would employ him as usher in his school. Mr. Parker's matter is more fascinating than his

manner. Indeed, he is often awkward in his ges-tures, and indistinct in his utterance, but he has the happy faculty of compressing a volume of meaning into a few simple words. He never appears before an audience, without giving his hearers at least one drop of fragrance which contains the concentrated sence of a whole garden of roses.

He is the poor man's friend, although he regards poverty as an unmitigated curse,—and would never be like the hypocrites who pass by on the other side when humanity is prostrate, bleeding, and beseeching help. He has an extraordinary share of moral courage, and wages war like a hero against the kingdom of scoundreldom. He is fond of the company of the gods, and talks about Mars, Jupiter, Nep-tune, as though they had been his school-mates; is a modern among the ancients, an ancient amongst the moderns; will tell you, with perfect coolness, that Paul was not so good a writer as Socrates; that Jesus was a perfect man; that by-and-by there will be other men as perfect as Jesus; and that the statutes

He seems to spurn what he cannot fathom, and to condemn what he cannot comprehend. He doubts whether Christ could perform miracles, because tion, virtually denies the God-given declaration, that he cannot perform miracles himself; thinks inspiration, virtually denies the God-given declaration, that he hath made of one blood all nations, and that all tion is reason magnetized,—the Bible an interesting, but not always a reliable history of the Jows,—the popular religion of the times a delusive sham; loves to trace human progress from the barbarous ages to the present time, and then look forward to a golden future. Were he to manifest more reverence for Let the loss of the popular smile, and the frown of the truths of revelation, and show that he placed as much faith in God as he does in man, he would, with his varied learning and great talents, accomplish an immeasurable amount of good; and many young men who have more faith in a newspaper than the have in the New Testament, would endorse its senti bloody my hands by slavery, or compromise with it, ments and follow the precepts of that heavenly

Mr. Parker is a chaste and elegant writer,-his works are widely circulated and read by scholars on both continents. Although he is denounced as an infidel by his opponents, he certainly behaves like a dist, C. n. ne returned and Baptist Churches in regard
dist, C. n. ne returned and Baptist Churches in regard
of the frue position of the Episcopal, MethoChristian his private intercourse with his fellowmen. He thinks there is nothing in the world so to slavery. I am sometimes told by the ministers of sacred as man, which accounts for the fact that he

dull, until he becomes animated before an audience; is quite popular as a lyceum lecturer, and is in great demand during the lecturing season.

The subject of this sketch, though wrong in theory, is right in practice, and has courage enough to seize the social and public evils by the throat. We seize the social and public evils by the throat. We, as a community, are deeply indebted to him for his efforts to improve the condition of the unfortunate. He 'goes' for baths, ventilators, hard beds, coarse food, cold water, and cheerfulness, and 'goes' against tobacco, hot slops, quack medicines, thin shoes, and tight lacing; hates bigotry, gluttony, shoes, and tight lacing; hates bigorry, guittony, drunkenness, poverty, war, and slavery, and loves purity, fidelity, liberty, equality, fraternity. He is one of the most learned and gifted men in America, and is a better Christian than some of his bigoted detrictors, who say he is like Noah's carpenters, who built a ship for other folks to sail in, and yet were drowned themselves.

REV. THEODORE PARKER.

One of the editors of the Cleveland True Demo crat, (John C. Vaughan.) who is now making a tour through the Eastern States, having heard Mr. Parker preach while in Boston, speaks of him as fol-

'Just let me say a word about the man. He is plain every way; in look, manner and dress. No farmer could be plainer. Indeed, he reminds one of farmer could be plainer. Indeed, he remines one of a New England or Western farmer, afraid of no presence, and ready for any emergency; yet while careless about externals, never fargetful about the thing in hand. There is downrightness in his very atmosphere. It is all over and in him. Not dog gedness, not obstinacy, so much as that quality o head and heart which says with a combative tend-ency. 'I am here because I believe I am right, and so believing, I will stay here and work on to the end,' and which makes the on-looker answer—Better let that man alone-he will plough his way out."

Second, he is not eloquent, in any sense in which Southern or Western man would use the word. His manner is poor; it does not help him—cannot do it. Nor is Mr. Parker, in any sense, earnest; I do it. Nor is Mr. Parker, in any sense, earnest; I speak still of manner—for his utterances seem to be given as if he cared very little about them, or for those who heard them. Whence, then, you ask, his power? I answer, in this; that he gives his own thoughts, discusses every-day, fixing topics, and does it in nervous Saxon. His sharp sentences, when throttling a great error, ring upon the ear like the crack of a rifle; you know the hall has driven the centre of the mark. His bold and abrupt conclusions, as he shows us some great ain, startle and sions, as he shows us some great sin, startle and shock like a thunder peal. You feel tint the bolt has storned a popular vice that no pulpit or press has dared to assail. And thus, by directness, by a moral and intellectual courage, by a downrightness of character, has this man a power in Boston, in New England, and all over the country, which neither the cry of heresy can weaken, nor sect meet. Through these qualities, the plsin speaker is creative in his might; and with no advantages of manner, or of position, can master a Dewey, or baffle a Cox, backed though they be by power and sect, and the prestige of society.

Well-is there nothing to learn from all this?

From the National Era.

AN ADDRESS before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society, at its Annual Meeting, Dec. 1. By Thom-

We are indebted to a kind friend for a copy of We are indebted to a kind friend for a copy of this admirable address, which has brought us all the pleasure which noble thought and worthy word, the full and fearless expression of high truth, in strong and elegant diction, can import. We find here a clear exposition of the pure and primal anti-slavery doctrines. The thoughts flow forth with that peculiar force and volume, that exhaustless freshness, that quick flash answering to the sunlight, which proves them to have come from that 'well of freedom undefied,' which nowhere springs so purely as in the breast of a genuine abolitionist. We find here that tempered and consecrated zeal, that exaliation of faith, that resolute thrusting aside of self, with all its hopes, interests and fears, that solemn and sorits hopes, interests and fears, that solemn and sor-rowful exercise of that prophet-like prerogative of warning and malediction, which were essential ele-ments of the ancient martyr spirit. We find here a protest against that iniquity of iniquities, that crowning shame of our age and our country, the Fugitive Slave Law-a protest calm and earnest in tone, but Slave Law—a protest calm and earnest in tone, but speaking the manly scorn, the righteous indignation, the bold, irrepressible rebuke of a patriot, true to the highest interests of his country, of a man an-swering to holy fraternal relations, and feeling the strong, irrefragable ties of humanity—of a Christian faithful to his God.

We are aware that we are speaking strong words of praise, that we are speaking strong words of praise, that we are laying ourself open to the charge of extravagance from such of our readers as know no more of Mr. Stone and his address than we have told them here; but we confidently rest our defence, as an otterer of plain words of 'truth and soberness,' in the hands of those who have heard and read both the stern protests and cheering prophecies of this true preacher of Christ and the Gospel of His Freedom.

Of the many passages in this address which we marked at our first reading, for their force and beauty, we have only space for one, which we give, not as the finest in point of style, but as a revelation and defence of the speaker's own heroic, self-immolating course:-

The spirit of Freedom! It is aggressive, authoritative, commanding. It has a right so to be. It is the love, and the truth, and the power, whence the existences and the harmonies of the universe proceed. Admitted to a human breast, let it never be timid or shy; let it neither falter nor be dumb; let it evade no conflict, let it suppress no truth, let it de-cline no issue, let it shrink from no result. Men seem to speak and think as if this were strictly a question, a matter of doubtful inquiry, wherein the abolitionist and his opponent stand on equal ground; and so whatever the former says, should be merely expression and defence of opinions which he holds and the other rejects, the right or the wrong in the case being still problematical. The impression is false. The genuine abolitionist speaks not a private opinion, but the word of God. His ought to be the art, not of the debater, not of the logician, not of part, not of the heaster, not of the logician, not of the prator, not even of the politician, but of the true preacher, the living harald of a divine message to his country and his age. Let him speak as uttering an oracle of the Eternal.'

PEONAGE IN CALIFORNIA.

A bill has been introduced into the California Legislature, providing for enforcement of special contracts for personal service. The intention of which, says Under cover of this law, by a pretext of contract with slaves for service for a term of years, any number of slaves could be introduced into the State; and without a public sentiment, quite different from that which their present legislation indi-cates, they will be held by the aid of an unscrupuons government for life. This will doubtless be heir resort, should bolder measures fail for the inroduction of the system.

Trus treason to liberty is plotted by its enemies, to be executed every where, from the heart of the republic to its utmost extremity. Congress never meets, without dealing what its managers or plotters deem, or at least desire to be, death-blows to freedom. The Presidential maneuvering in Congress for the last three months, is nothing more nor less than a determined effort to secure fidelity from all the parties to the slave interests, and to make the most parties to the slave interests, and to make the most of the submission which they know full well they shall secure. Indeed, they have already secured the pledge of that submission, except in the case of a few impracticables, like Giddings, or Townsend, or Hale—Barnburners have long since been buried and forgotten. Higher law Whigs submit with the best onesible grace to the Compromise, against which they have declaimed and written, and multitudes of those who stood upon the Buff to platform are lost among who stood upon the Buff le platform are lost among partisan Whigs and Democrats, and there remains but a handful to remonstrate against compromise and concession, every where. For months, we must now witness the furor of a Presidential campaign, and must see multitudes, whose reason and hearts remonstrate against the subserviency, bow themselves to the ruling power, and place themselves and the government for another four years, in its hands. What me that time this power may claim or the Government grant, in California, Maine or Washington, time alone can tell.—A. S. Bugle.

STAVE HUNTING FOR A MASTER.

Four young men arrived here, last week, from the land of slavery, one of them was from Frankfort, Ky. His master had been the keeper of a livery stable for several years, but had at length sold his establishment, with the exception of this faithful servant, who was his principal ostler. He told the slave that he had no further use for him, after the establishment was sold, and that he was to be sold also; but for him desires the whole time that he had was sold, and that he was to be sold, and that he had his fidelity to him during the whole time that he had kept the stable, he would give him an opportunity to kept the stable, he would give him an opportu-go out and find himself a master, such an one would like to live with. But the next day his ter came home, accompanied with a negro trader whose business it was to purchase him. He was called out and examined, just as a horse jockey would examine a horse before trading for him; and the only thing that saved him from the chain gang, was the extraordinary price put upon him by he was the extraordinary price put upon him by his master. After the sonl-driver was gone, he called master. After the sonl-driver was gone, he called his master's attention to his promise, which was to sllow him the privilege of finding himself a new master. Yes, said the master, I have said you should have this privilege, and I will not be worse than my promise. So he waste the slave a pass, and started him out to find a master; but as he neglected to restrict his boundary, he strayed off into an adjoining county, where he found another slave one on the same errand, where they united in hunting masters, but they never succeeded in finding one to sait them notif the Canadian line was drawn beon the same errand, where they united in hunting musters, hat they never succeeded in finding one to suit them until the Canadian line was drawn between them and the State of Kentucky. Here they have resolved to serve but one master who is the great Author of the Universe.—Voice of the Fugitive.

I propose furnishing you with a brief account of the trial and conviction of Rev. C. Fairbank, which took place in the city of Louisville, on last Tuesday I am personally an entire stranger to Mr. F., and should not have been present at his trial, only should not have been present at his trial, only the fact that I happened to be in the city on ness, and saw a notice in the morning papers that he was to be put upon his trial that day. As you are aware, Mr. Fairbank was arrested in November last, on a charge of enticing away, and aiding in th escape of a mulatto slave girl named Tamar, who belonged to a gentleman in Louisville; and has re-mained in the city prison ever since. I went to the Court House, and found the room literally packed with an eager and curious multitude. The cause with an eager and curious multitude. The cause was progressing when I entered, and pushing my way to a favorable point of observation, I looked anxiously for the criminal amongst the genteel-looking persons within the bar. It is curious how inand persons within the bar. It is currous now have stincts will often fail us in pointing out the proper person. I had fixed my eyes on a rather sedate and middle-aged person between two other gentlemen, as the unfortunate culprit entitled to my compassion, for I was sure he was none other than the unfortunate Fairbank, and I was equally certain the gentle men on each side of him were his learned counsel One of these gentlemen was also a middle-aged per son, and the other a young man of remarkable gen-teel appearance and address; with an expression of countenance calculated at once to engage your attention. He was busily employed in taking down notes of the evidence, and I had no other thought at the time but that HE, especially, was one of the prisoner's counsel, and most probably the leading one. But judge of my surprise, when I found that my imaginary attorney was none else than the use fortunate prisoner on his trial, and that the suppose else than the un prisoner was indeed the leading counsel for defend-

'Ab uno disce omnes.'

The testimony amounted to this,—that Fairbank had attended a colored church of Baptists in Louisville, and took some part in the exercises. This was on Sabbath day. The mulatto girl Tamar was a member of the same church, and also attended meeting-went home to her master's after service-wen out again, as the family supposed, to another meeting, or to visit her friends; she was a · likely mu latto girl, about 19 years old, and could have been sold for \$1200, cash. Tamar did not return, and they have not seen her since. It was proven that Fairbank hired a horse and buggy from a man in Jeffersonville, on Monday evening following the disappearance of Tamar, and paid four doll the hire; that he gave his name as King; that between Jeffersonville and Salem, (which are thirty miles apart.) prisoner stopped about 9 o'clock at night, at a house on the road, in consequence of something having broken about his buggy. It was soon repaired, however, and the travellers proceed ed on their way; prisoner had with him when he stopped a lady dressed in dark clothes, straw bonnet, and green veil; witness did not see her face very plain, but thought that she was the gentleman's -indeed, he understood that she was, and tha the gentleman's name was King-and that they liv ed in Jeffersonville, and were going to Salem that night, in order to take the railroad; the next morning, witness found a handkerchief near by where the lady got into the buggy. Here the handkerchief was produced in court, and much interest was mani-fested in its exhibition; indeed, to poor F. it was the charmed handkerchief of Othello; and from that moment his fate was scaled. The handkerchief was a linen cambric one, and was marked with the name of 'Nancy Bullock,' a young lady of Louisville, who, it was shown, gave the same to Tamor, the mulatte slave girl. During these moments of painful inter est, I watched the countenance of prisoner; but no a muscle in his face quivered, nor did his eye in the least lose its composure; he kept on writing out the notes of the evidence with the most remarkable non-chalance.

Another witness was introduced, who swore that the same prisoner came on board the cars, at Salem *about the time testified to by the other witness:s Upon being asked what made him remember the time, he replied, that 'any body would be likely to remember the time that a white man and nigger wo-man were seen together.' At this reply, there seemman were seen together. At this reply, there seemed to be much merriment, and the witness, who, it seems, is a 13th Sec. Hoosier, evidently Loked upon himself as a great wag. This last witness also went on to state certain things about the appearance of the woman's clothes, only fit to be uttered by the lips of a confirmed blackguard, as he is, without doubt. Two letters were introduced in behalf of the State, which were written by the defendant since his confinement in jail. They, however, amounted to nothing, and when the gentleman who read them came to the close of one of the letters, as follows— "I am, as ever, yours for the slave," a perfect yell came up from the mob without the bar. The State also proved that the 'dove-colored shawl' that the travelling lady had on, was worked with silk flos, the same as the one taken away by Tamar. Here the State rested the case, and the prisoner offered no testimony. I could not see how the State could nviction; for it will be remembered that the whole matter rested on circumstantial testimony. and the State utterly failed to show that the prison e Kentuc statute, withinpale of its jurisdiction. And I assert most positively, that there is not another case in the catalogue of me where a conviction would have been upon this

crime where a conviction would have been upon this kind of testimony.

The prosecutor opened the case, reading from the statute of Kentucky defining the offence and fixing the penalty for aiding slaves to escape. The penalty is confinement in the Penitentiary from two to twenty years. He proceeded by saying that there could not be a doubt in the minds of the jury, about the guilt of the prisoner, and although he did not present the state of the prisoner. tend to say that it was directly proven by the State that the prisoner aided the slave Tamar to escape in that the prisoner aided the slave Tamar to escape in the State of Kentucky, yet they were bound to come to the conclusion that he did afford such aid, from the circumstances running through the whole case. After dwelling for a few moments upon the evidence he proceeded to say - Gentlemen of the Jury, you are called upon to punish one of the highest crimes known to the law; a crime that must be driven from the State and country, or the State will be disrupted, and society unhinged and broken up. your daty, further, to remember, gentlemen of the Jury, that the crime which the prisoner stands convioted of is one of that neculiar class, the perpetrapartion of our Union against another portion; and which the friends of order and the Union have been laboring so sedulously to arrest. Will you, a Jury of Kentucky, not aid them in a cause so sacred as the preservation of our glorious Union, and the only free government on earth? Your verdict will be your answer. And in conclusion, I need not say to you that the longest term fixed by the law is too short, when we consider the magnitude and enormity of the offence may about to meet its just reward. I any gentlemen for the defence have anything to say. I perhaps shall reply to them.'

I perhaps shall reply to them.'

The prosecutor took his seat, It was evident his words sunk deep in the minds of the jury, from that indescribable awe that creeps over you when you read the state of the prosecution of the state of the sta of some victim about to be offered up on the altar of Moloch. There was a short and hurried consultation between the prisoner and his counsel, a kind of reluctant yielding on the part of the prisoner, and seven

tant yielding on the part of the prisoner, and seven words untered by the elder counsel, 'Let the case go to the Jury,' closed this most painful scene.

The whole case occupied one sitting of the Court from I o'clock to 4 P. M.; and the jury made short work of the matter. Not more than fifteen minutes had elapsed, before the jury came in with their verdict. And what do you suppose it was? 'We, the Jury, find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment, and sentence hun to fifteen years conindictinent, and sentence him to fifteen years con-finement in the jail and Penitentiary of the Common-wealth.' That was glory enough for one day; and the mob around and in the Court house must have thought so, for there was quite a clapping of hands, and exclamations of 'good,' 'good.' I must say however, that there were some exceptions, for I heard some low murmurs that convinced me that all were not rejoiced in the verdict, but looked at it as most inhuman and unjust. When I tured my at tention to the unfortunate victim at the bar, not feature had changed, not a muscle had moved; the same light of conscious rectitude was in his eye, and some hope unknown to me must have steeled him emotions that were struggling at that moment in his bosont. FIFTEEN YEARS! he thought, that before these long, long he thought, that before these long, long years of heart-crushing sorrow shall cast their tribute of blasted manhood and quenched hopes into the lap of eternity, Freedofn's trump, will ring in his ear, and the angel's hand unloose the prison bolts.

w nld to Heaven, he did not hope against hope.—
I disappeared between two stout jailors, and the
in door of the felon's cell hid him from mortal
g ze. And is I saw him 'led away,' I could not but

· Ille crucem seelerie pretium tulit hie disdema."

And now one word in conclusion. Statements , going the rounds, taken from the Louisville pas, that Fairbank was proven on his trial to have in guilty of immoral conduct with the slave girl mar. It is but the sheerest fabrication to divert the recent action of the City Council. I mean at they act consistently; and consistency is a vel. It will be remembered that just before this MOLATION, the City Council refused to invite Kosto to visit Louisville. Now that was done openly above board, and I must say, that they have accessistent. The man is a fool who goes among slave aristocracy to find doughfaces; he can find t article nearer home. Just consider-would it have been a most beautiful spectacle, to have nave occur a most beautiful speciacie, to have nessed the great Magyar, ringing out his trum-is blasts of freedom's cloquence in the hearing of people, the court, and the jury, who had just stenced a young and noble-hearted man, without dain upon his moral character, to fifteen years imsomment, for doing, for poor Tamar, in Christian energy, what Lady L — did for Madam Koshin Austro-Hungary, or what the young and galat Mahomed Ali did for Kossuth himself, in the yteeth of the most gigantic despotsms of the th? But then, we must make some allowance. rth? But then, we must make some allows ssuth is a Protestant Christian, and the ltan had not been indoctrinated in our Christian th, and was not very much enlightened in our the His creed only consisting of these few words od is great, and Mahomed is his prophet,' while rbank and Tamar were both members of the same ristian Church, and had doubtless heard, time and ain, the story of ' Paul and Onesimus.' I am yours truly, S. S. HARDING.

From the New York Tribune.) ORACE PRESTON AND HIS ALLEGED

Letter to Wm. Reese, No. 160 Sharp St., Baltimore. Sin .- The public prints inform me that you have cently laid claim to the man Preston, and have uned possession of him as your property. Conrning your agents in this nefarious business, I ive only to say, now, that I leave them with blic, which keeps "a book of remembrance," a book of remembrance," and Il not fail, ultimately, to reward them according to

OWNER.

But I have some special reasons for addressing you hich will appear soon. You will remember that I as your guest and enjoyed your hospitality four bys and nights in succession, about four years ice, while on my way to our General Conference Pittsburgh, Penn. I have ever been grateful to hospitality extended to me; and my journ was a pleasant one. Our intercourse was iendly, and our worship together delightful. It was y privilege to preach in the Washington-street and 'esley Chapels, on the Sabbath; and you made my ay with you the more delightful, because you aprired and conversed like a kind, humane, Christian

I cannot think that I am violating any rule of projety or courtesy by making public some of your clarations-your professions and promises. These ere not "private and confidential," nor were they ade at my solicitation. They were your own, and whole and in part, voluntary. I made a few notes by the way," and therefore do not depend on emory for the facts I am about to publish.

You introduced the subject of Slavery in converition, and in the most plain and direct terms ex-ressed your disapprobation of the ichole system and but confessed yourself a legal but involntary slaveholder. You said you became a widwer, several years before, and married again, with at caring or thinking of the fact that this second ife was the daughter of a slaveholder. After me, her father died and your wife became the owner v inheritance, of several young slaves. This, you old me, was a cause of much perplexity to both you ife and yourself—that you often conversed togethe bout it, and were of one mind, not desiring to ow at kind of property, and being, on principle, oppos mind, not desiring to own d to it. You said it was perfectly understood and greed, that the slaves should all be made free as fast s they should arrive at the proper age. This second s they should arrive at the proper age. This second ife died also, leaving you to carry out her desire it his matter; and this you assured me you should do uen convictions of right.

To convince me more fully of your own opposi on to Slavery, and of your determination to do the vill of your deceased wife, you told me that two of hose slaves, the only males among them, had already one off. You said you were glad they had gone-hat you knew their whereabouts-had seen them everal times since—said they were fine fellows, doing cell, and you would never trouble them

To set your opposition to slaveholding in a still stronger light, you related an incident, which, to me,

was peculiarly interesting:
A slave-trader had purchased several slaves in you. After the sale, and before the trader was ready o leave with his gang, this man was missing-havome way become acquainted with the trans Search was made for some days, but he could not be found. In the mean time, his friend besought you to buy him, and prevent his removal to the South, and his separation from those he loved. You told them you would not be a slaveholder; and besides, you might never find him if you purchased him. They gave you assurances that he should be produced, and their entreaties so wrought upon you as to induce you to offer the trader \$200 for the man at your own risk. The bargain was closed, you took a bill of sale and returned home. Shortly the man was in your house, full of gratitude and willing to be your servant forever. You said to him, "I shall charge you \$200, and as fast as you pay me, I will u credit. When you have paid me that ount with such interest as may accrue, you shall have your free papers. Go, and do the best you can," And you assured me that the whole was paid in 18 months. The man was made free, and still resided

in Bultimore, prosperous and upright.

Now, Sir, it was on the strength of such statements out of your own mouth, voluntarily made, that I wrote you that le'ter, some months after; giving you credit for sincerity, and honoring your nobleness of soul! In that letter I volunteered a word of advice, reminding you of the uncertainty of life and your inability to foresee what might be the disposi-tion of your heirs. I entreated you to execute deeds of emulcipation for all those slaves, both at home and abroad, to take effect at such times as you judged would be to their advantage. In this way you could shield them from all evil after you should have gone to the grave with her whose will you declared the right, yourself and your wife being the judges of

oft-repeated will of your departed wife, by whom those slaves came into your possession; and had torn the man from freedom—from the bosom of his earth-

ly partner and from his child.

On the strength of your professions and promises, I have often argued with my Northern friends in behalf of a class of slaveholders who are made such by the force of circumstances. I have insisted that by the force of circumstances. I have insisted that they are good men-hating slavery, and doing all they can for the good of the bondman. But your action in the case of Preston has sealed my lips. How can I ever urge that plea again? As I have often referred to Wm. Reese, as a living witness of the humanity and moral uprightness of a class of elastholders; so Wm. Reese will hereafter be called upon the stand before the world-jury, to prove slaveholders; so WM. REEEE will hereafter be called upon the stand before the world-jury, to prove just the contrary! As you have volunteered to prove that no reliance can safely be placed upon such professions by that class, I shall do my part to make your testimony as public as possible, and hold up to the gaze of an indignant world this hamiliating truth. I turn, in utter despair, from the task of delending any class of slaveholders; and as I love truth, even though it covers some men with infamy, I have here presented WM. REESE, as he professed to be in 1848, and as he is in 1852. Let the public "look on this picture; then on that."

But. Sir, you profess to be a Christian man—a worshipper of Him "who hath made of one blood all the nations of men"—a follower of Him who condensed one-half of the Great Moral Law into this brief precept, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Moreover, you belong to the M. E. Church, and profess to be a follower of that John Wesley who

has recorded "words as hard as cannon balls" against all slaveholding, placing it "exactly on a level with man-stealing." Still more, you are, or seere, a class-leader in that church which says, "No slaveholder shall be eligible to any official station, mar. It is that the tide of public sympathy in the e States, that the slave power dreads more than thing else. But after all, there is one virtue to a minister in the same church, and possessing the found in the people of Louisville, as manifested facts recorded above, I claim the right to speak; and

should I be silent, I should deserve to have "my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth." But what will you do with that man? Will you keep him in your brick yard, where you can be a daily witness of his longing for freedom, and of his agony while separated from his wife and child? Or will you sell him to the accursed trader in humanity, and consign him to more wasting toil, and an early death in some more southern locality? Once, if your word can be taken, you humanely interposed to save a man from this latter doom. Yes, an early death in and secured his freedom on easy terms for him, hough at some risk for yours

But whatever you do with Preston, I charge you written it in my "Notes by the Way," which my children may read, and show to others hereafter!
Nay, it is written in the "book of "emembrance" before God; and you will meet it "before the great white throne," when "the dead shall be judged out of the things which are written in the books." You and I will meet them, and both here and there I am ready to testify that you denied all right to that man whom you have since so cruelly wronged. At the tribunal you will meet that deceased wife, who, according to ur own showing, died in the belief that the sl which she unwillingly brought to you would be freed by your act! There, too, will the man Preston appear, not in the relation which he now holds to you but on a level with yourself in station and right. And there will be seen the wife, widowed; and that hild, orphaned, by You! Possibly the Fugitive Slave Law will not then be in force, nor extend its power into that kingdom where the Judge of all the earth presides! That unjust and inhuman enactent may not then be advocated by Busteed, and unjustly executed by Morton. And it is quite pos sible that "holy men who gave scripture for the deed," will have learned a better morality than they taught here, which served as an opiate to conscience ike your own.

But I leave you, and all your agents, and all your sympathizers, whether North or South, to Him udgeth righteously. I write under a weight of mental anguish, which would lead me to use harshness. But I remember that "the wrath of mar worketh not the righteousness of God." even adopt the language of the Archangel, and say, the Lord have mercy on you, before the time shall come when "he shall have judgment without mercy, who hath showed no mercy."

For the substantial facts which I have stated,

refer you and the public to Rev. Elisha Adams, Pre siding Elder of Dover District, New Hampshire Conference. He was my fellow-guest at your house and though I have had no communication with him since the close of that General Conference, yet he shall be my witness.

R. M. HALL. Pastor M. E. Church, Schenectady, N. Y.

The Liberator

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, APRIL 23, 1852.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Sla-

very Society will be held in Corinthian Hall, in the city of ROCHESTER, N. Y., on TUESDAY, May 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will continue through the two following days.

Among the speakers who will attend the an niversary are Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison Samuel J. May, Parker Pillsbury, Abby K. Foster, Edmund Quincy, Samuel May, Jr., Joseph Barker, of Ohio, and Oliver Johnson and Robert Purvis, from Philadelphia.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Sec'ry.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Last year, the annual meeting of the America Anti-Slavery Society was held in Syracuse, where i met with a very generous reception, never to be for gotten. This year, it is to be held in the beautiful and thriving city of ROCHESTER, (N. Y.)-and we are gratified to learn that our friends and coadjutors, in that section, are exerting themselves to ensure for i an equally kind greeting. The only reason why has been removed from the city of New York is that no suitable building can be procured, in which to hold it. (none could be hired last year.) in consequence of the prevailing pro-slavery malignity and ruffianism-a fact to be recorded on the page of history, to the everlasting disgrace of that modern Bab lon. So far, however, as the welfare of the Parent Society and the popular agitation of the anti-slavery question are concerned, we are entirely satisfied that this brutal proscription has operated much more advantageously, than if the Society had been allowed to hold the teven tenor of its way, as hitherto in regard to its anniversary meetings; so that we fee that something has been gained, where only the mos serious detriment was hoped for on the part of our en

It cannot be denied that, on the score of conv nience to the great body of the members and friend of the Society, (as these have uniformly been in the East,) New York is a far more central position than Rochester. Be-ides, there are few in our ranks, who are individually able to bear the expense of travelling so long a distance from this section of country; and therefore, it devolves upon our friends in Central and Western New York, and Northern Ohio especially, to see that they fill as many vacancies as possible, b turning out ' with alacrity' on the occasion, and wit all the zeal and freshness of a first appearance.

We have alluded to the expense which must uni voidably be incurred by those who attend the anni old sacredly execute. That letter had versary from a remote distance. It is but a trifle not been written, nor that advice given, had I not believed in your sincerity and honest intention to do press heavily upon the individual. What, then ought to be done, to divide the burden, and ensure Judge, then, of my surprise, if you can, when I cheering delegation? Let our friends, in their severa learned that you had sent your son to New York to identify Preston as your properly—that you had forgotten all your declarations to me of your views of the necuniary expense of their journey. In the care tten all your declarations to me of your views of the pecuniary expense of their journey. In the earcarried out, greatly to the furtherance of our nob enterprise. It ought always to be adopted, and n better appropriation of money can be made. Espe cially should all auxiliary Societies be well repre sented, as a proof of their vitality and hearty co operation.

We copy the following notice of the approachin

could only make the needful change in the official notice, deserring till now a more conspicuous announcement of a fact in which so many of our readers are interested. We do not by any means regret the change, though it must necessarily subject those who attended the meeting from Pennsylvania to a longer journey and greater expense than they would otherwise incur. Rochester is one of the most important, perhaps the most important point in Western New York, and the meeting cannot tail to do much toward placing the claims of the National Society conspicuously and fairly before the intelligent and conspicuously and fairly before the intelligent and earnest-minded Abolitionists of that region. While

is is thought best not to return to New York city, it is ill be well, we think, not to make the Anniversary stature in any particular place, but to hold it from a set to year at such point as the interests of the cause it yappear to indicate or demand. We hope there ill be a large gathering at Rochester, and that our is in State will be well represented.

THE LIB TRATOR.

Also, the following notice from ' Frederick Doug s's Paper' :-

"THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY."--- Th dy will hold its anniversary in this city on the 11th, ith and 13th of May. Driven from that " Babylon" slave-holding, slave-catching and mobbing y of New York---by violence and persecution yo been compelled to seek refuge, like the early aristians, in the "sciderness." While we fully apeciate the importance of maintaining every footed for anti-slavery operations, and would be glad see the "American Anti-Slavery Society" again in place in New York city, we still think that Rochter is about as favorable a point from which to radicanti-slavery light as any which could have been leeted. We observe that large delegations to this eeting are expected from New England, Philadelia and the West,

INQUIRY AFTER A 'BACK-BONE'

It is a most unpleasant task to rebuke-especially fore the public-those who are on your list of iends, and for whom you have entertained the highit respect and the most cordial esteem ; yet, somemes, this becomes an indispensable duty, to avoid e appearance of partiality, and to be true to prin-

Now, we complain of the course pursued by our ree Soil friend, the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, since s election to the Senate of the United States. It ill be remembered that his election was deemed by e Free Soil party to be of such vast importance to he anti-slavery cause, as to justify the entire avoid- trade-and that State is the Commonwealth of Masice of every issue on the slavery question at the st session of the State Legislature, Well, he has en at Washington since the first Monday in Dember last; and, therefore, more than four months id a half have elapsed; during which time he has ade able and eloquent speeches on various topies .ut he has yet to utter his first word of disapprova slavery in general, or the Fugitive Slave Law in articular ! Almort every other Senator has found made an occasion to say something on this subject Mr. Sumner alone remains dumb. Yet if you would now how he could feel, talk, and pledge himself, fore he dreamed of a seat in the U.S. Senate, far way from Washington, here, in the city of Boston ad the following extracts from a speech delivered by im at a Free Soil Convention, October 3d, 1850 :-'As if to do a deed which should 'make heaven eep, all earth amazed, this same Congress, in dis-gard of all the cherished safeguards of Freedom, has ssed a most cruel, unchristian, devilish law to se ire the return into slavery of those fortunate bond

en who have found shelter by our firesides. n who have found shelter by our firesides. . . Un-this detestable, heaven-defying bill, not the slave v, but the colored freeman of the North may be rept into ruthless captivity; and there is no white tizen, born among us, bred in our schools, partaking our affairs, voting in our elections, whose liberty is ot assailed also. . . Thus, from beginning to end, sets at naught the best principles of the Constitu-ion, and the very laws of God! . . . The soul sickns in the contemplation of this legalized outrage,— in the dreary annals of the Past, there are many acts f shame—there are ordinances of monarchs, and ws, which have become a bye-word and a hi-sing to he nations. But, when we consider the country nd the age, I ask fearlessly, What act of shame, what nd the age, I ask fearlessly, What act of shame, what relinance of monarch, what laws can compare in trocity, with this enactment of an American Conress? . . . Into the immortal catalogue of national rimes, this has now passed, drawing with it, by an exorable necessity, its authors also, and chiefly him who, as President of the United States, set his name the Bill and breathed into it that final breath with. the Bill, and breathed into it that final breath, withut which it would have had no life. Other Presi-ents may be forgotten; but the name signed to the Jugitive Slave Bill can never be forgotten. There re depths of infamy, as there are heights of fame. I egret to say what I must; but truth compels me. letter far for him had he never been born; better ar for his memory, and for the good name of his hildren, had he never been President!

As it is our perpetual duty to oppose wrong, so must we oppose slavery; nor can we ever relax in his opposition, so long as the giant evil continues any there within the sphere of our influence. Especialmust we oppose it, whenever we are responsible for or are in any way parties to it

Looking at details :- We demand, first and foremost, the instant repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill. We demand the Abolition of Slavery in the Dis-

trict of Columbia. We demand the exercise by Congress, in all Terrirics, of its time-honored power to prohibit slavery. We demand of Congress to refuse to receive into the

Union, any new Slave State.
We demand the abolition of the domestic slave trade, so far as it can be constitutionally reached; bu particularly on the high seas under the national flag. And, generally, we demand from the Federal Gov-ernment the exercise of all its constitutional power to

relieve itself from fesponsibility for slavery.

And yet one thing further must be done; the Slave Power must be overthrown; so that the Federal Government may be put openly, activually on the side of freedom.

The attempt is made to suppress this cause, and to stifle its discussion. Vain and wretched attempt! The important subject, which, more than all other subjects, needs careful, conscientious and kind consideration in the national counsels-which will not ad mit of postponement or hesitation—which is connected with most of the great interests of the country—which controls the tariff and causes war—which concerns alike all parts of the land, the North and the South, the East and the West-which affects the good nam of the United States in the family of civilized nation -the subject of subjects-has been now at last, after many saruggles, admitted within the pale of legislative discussion. From this time forward, it will be entertained by Congress. It will be, as it were, one of the orders of the day. It cannot be passed over or forgotten. It cannot be blinked out of signt. The com-From this time forward, it will be gotten. It cannot be blinked out of signt. The combinations of party cannot remove it. The intrigues of politicians cannot jostle it aside. There it is, in its colossal proportions, in the very Halls of the Capitol, overshadowing and darkening all other subjects.—
There it will continue, till driven into oblivion by the

by experience of the timidity, the irresolution, the want of firmness in our public particularly at Washington, amidst the temptations of ambition and power, the friends of Freedom cannot lightly bestow their confidence. They can put trust in men only of tried character and inflexible will. Three things at least they must require: the first is back-bone; the second is back-bone; and the third is back-bone. My language is homely; I hardly pardon myself for using it; but it expresses an idea which I would not have forgotten. When I see a person of upright character and pure soul, yielding to a temporizing policy, I cannot but say, he wants a back-bone. When I see a person, talking loudly in private against When I see a person, talking loudly in private against the Slavery, but hesitating in unblie, and talline in the Slavery, but he sitating in public, and tailing in the time of trial, I say he wants a back-bone. When I see ame of trial, I say he wants a back-bone. When I see a person who co-operated with Ami-Slavery men, and then deserted them, I say he wants a back-bone. When I see a person, leaning implicitly upon the action of a political party, and never venturing to think for himself, I say he wants a back-bone. When I see a person, careful always to be on the side of the majority, and possibles. anjority, and unwilling to appear in a small minority, r, if need be, to stand alone, I say also, he weats a ack-bone. Wanting this, they all want that courage, constancy, firmness, which are essential to the sur port of PRINCIPLE. Let no such men be trusted."

Mr. Sumner has been nearly five months in the and not of reason, which mistakes government for Senate ; but, among the orders of the day, he has liberty and law for justice. And on the other hand not yet found any thing pertaining to American sla- let her allow that though the Abolitionists were heedvery ! He has not yet made any allusion to that deed ful of the hour, and fearless against the prelates of the which should make heaven weep, all earth amazed.' church, A most cruel, unchristian, devilish law, enacted by the body of which he is a member, yet remains to elicit his first Senatorial censure and protest. Is not this silence to be complained of? Is this to have a

In January last, a petition for the release of Drayon and Sayres from their dreadful imprisonment, in Washington, signed by nearly three hundred persons was forwarded to Mr. Sumner, to be laid before the Senate; but he has not yet thought proper to comply with the wishes of the petitioners, or to give then any reason for not doing so. We know that they feel not less aggrieved than surprised at his course.

One special reason for the presentation of the petiion at the time specified was, to meet a similar appeal for the interposition of our Government for the aberation of Smith O'Brien and his associates.

BPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ., c my tribunal, implored the interierces of the rendition contain the bare execution of the rendition of partment, to obtain the bare execution of the rendition of the rendition

MR. CHAIRMAN:

There is a resolution on your table to this effect : Resolved, Therefore, That we advise all colored persons, liable to these arrests, to leave the United States, unless they are fully resolved to take the life of any officer who shall attempt, under any pretext, to seize them; and we urge the formation in every town of Vigilance Committees, prepared to secure to every person claimed as a slave, the fullest trial possible, and to avail themselves, fearlessly, according to their best judgment, of all the means God and nature have put into their hands, to see that substantial justice be done.

To this, Mr. Garrison moves as an amendment the ollowing :-

Resolved, That if 'resistance to tyrants,' by bloods veapons, 'is obedience to God,' and if our revolutionary fathers were justified in wading through blood to reedom and independence, then every fugitive slave is justified in arming himself for protection and deence---in taking the life of every marshal, commisioner, or other person who attempts to reduce him to bondage; and the millions who are clanking their chains on our soil find ample warrant in rising en masse, and asserting their right to liberty at whatever sacrifice of the life of their oppressors.

Resolved, That the State, in which no fugitive slave can remain in safety, and from which he must flee in order to secure his liberty in another land, is to be held responsible for all the crimes and horrors which cluster about the slave system and the slave sachusetts.

I incline to the first form, rather than to that suggested by my friend, though such is my conviction of the soundness of his judgment and his rare insight into all the bearings of our cause, that I distrust my own deliberate judgment, when it leads me to a different conclusion from his.

I am, however, strongly impressed with the conviction, that the friends of the cause and the fugitives among us need some advice; and that we cannot make a better use of this occasion, than to disens what that advice shall be. Mr. Garrison's amoudment seems to me too ambiguous; it contents itself with announcing an important principle, but suggests nothing, and advises nothing.

Why, Mr. Chairman, do we assemble here on such melancholy occasion as the present? This, instead of last Thursday, should be our Fast Day, if there were any reason for us to fast at all-for on this day. twelve months ago, the abolitionists of the Commonwealth suffered a great, a melancholy defeat. On that day, unexpectedly to many, a man was carried back to slavery from the capital of the State. It was an event which surprised some of our fellow-citizens and all the rest of New England, which relied too fondly on the reputation Massachusetts had won as an anti-slavery Community. Either the flavor of our old religion, or some remnant of the spirit of 1649 and 1776, had made the city of the Puritans a house of refuge to the fugitive. They had gathered here, and in our neighborhood, by hundreds. There are traditions of attempts to seize one now and then-some times of trials in open court; and it is possible that in the general indifference, a few may have been carried back quietly by some underling official, though we have no certain knowledge of any case where the victim was not finally saved. Thomas Sims is the first man that the City of Boston ever openly bound and fettered, and sent back to bondage. I have no heart to dwell on so horrible an outrage :- that sad pro cession, in the dim morning through our streets-the poor youth-his noble effort to break his chainsmocked with one short hour of freedom, and the thrust back to the hell he had escaped, by brother men, in the prostituted names of justice and religion We sit down with the single captive, and weep with him as the iron enters into his soul-too sad to think for the moment of the disgrace of our city, or even the wickedness of its rulers. Pity swallows up indigna tion. We might be forgiven if for the moment we mistook our sadness for despair, and even fancied th event disastrous to others than the victim. But no

creeds, and that all New England would ere long gather itself to answer the last sad question of this hapless victim, as he stepped on the piratical deck of the Acorn- Is this Massachusetts Liberty? What, then, is the use of such a celebration as this It seems to me the only possible use that could, in any circumstances, be made of such an occasio would be to record our protest against the deed. with an indignant rebuke of its perpetrators, and to direct our eyes forward to see what we can now d for men in like jeopardy with Sims. Our protest and our rebuke have been already uttered. It is needles to repeat them. The individuals who so infamously misused their little brief authority have, some them, faded from the public eye; melted back into the mass of their fellow-slaves. Their names are not worth recalling, for they are not of mark enough to point a moral. Let them pass-all of them, -the

like ours, to which every attribute of the Most High

huckstering politics, and the mocking pricst, might

turn from such a scene and congratulate each other

saving, 'Our mountain stands strong'; but we knew

that emotions were stronger than statutes, more last

ing than ledgers, and not to be frozen down even by

is pledged, 'every thing helps us.' Selfish commerce

siasm about him never betrayed, during all that eventful week, into even the semblance of an honor able emotion; the Counsellor, who pledged a word till then undoubted, to that lie for which no guarante but his could have won even a momentary credence and the belief of which snapped the last tiny thread of hope which bound the hapless victim to the altar of Massachusetts criminal law. Yes, let them pass. The few whom charity may hop

sinned, unable to discern between their right har

and their left hand, and the many who did just right enough to prove they knew their duty, but wallowed in the wrong so greedily as to show how much they loved it. Let History close the record. Let her a low that 'on the side of the oppressor there was pow er'-power 'to frame mischief by a law'; that o that side were all the forms of law, and behind the forms, most of the elements of control: wealth greedy of increase, and anxious for order, at an sacrifice of principle - priests prophesying smoot things, and arrogating to themselves the name Christianity - ambition, baptizing itself statesma ship-and that unthinking patriotism, child of habi

And from our judges vindicate the laws;

while they ' did not spare the tyrant one hard word they were strictly law-abiding citizens. While Judges and Executive deserted their posts, the abolitionis violated no law. They begged for nothing but the law -they wearied themselves to obtain the simple legs rights guaranteed to them and to all by the State. The City Government, in direct defiance of the statute of 1843, aided, both directly and indirectly, in the arrest and detention of a person claimed as a slave. To effect this purpose, they violated the commonest rights of the citizens-shut them out of their own court-house-subjected them, from day to day, t eedless, illegal, and vexatious arrests. Judges wer Artful Dodgers,' and Sheriffs refused all process The Abolitionists exhausted every device, besieged VOL. XXII. NO. II

e my triounal the bare exercises of the partment, to obtain the bare exercises of the la c partment, to obtain the universal of the look of the Commonwealth. And let History as been on the Commonwealth And let History as been on the Commonwealth. t) it meantime they fearlessly dealered that me that meantime they searches, or carres that means will be better than submission; while we w uld be better man, or a Man of he inst a government in arms, they proceed a inst a government to the see the best of the see the

p rise against the law—that nothing which the of men could do for such an end was the to it they denounced the church sanctioning to be 'a synagogue of Satan,' and the law, when tutional or not, mere tyranny and victelan. cutioners werse than murderers that here e reutioners worse that and of real order, that is a I believed, that rather than one min should

I believed, that rather than one may book as it back to slavery, better, for better, have be a suid be trampled under foot, and the orders as when the Pulpit preached sire basing in , Law bound the victim, and Society and to n! this will make money we want me it n! this will asset out 'castroom' corners of the pulpit, - traitors, Onice & S. est! drop not from thy tablets one of the inable names. We claim them all, as our some as eds to the memory and gratitude of medial to leed thought Man more than Constitution; Et. nity and Justice of more worth that lar, be

the record! If Boston is proud of her per, is r rest assured we are not ashamed of our All this has been said so often, the it is used as All this new. The best use that we make the ke of this occasion, it seems to me, is to look the i ke of this occasion, and tell the fema to

som yet hangs this terrible statute, what come, is r opinion, they should pursus. And, in the first place, it is neither from ber be. And, in the the delusive idea that a fogurage on be protected in Massachusetts. I topel use t ken; I shall be gl d to be proved incount; he! d a not believe there is any such Anti-Slaver and

ent here as is able to protect a fugilire or the e Government has once laid its hand. We've ld this afternoon, from this platform, that then see te bundred and fifty men in one town, mark me with their muskets to Boston-all they we I for was an invitation. I heard, three weeks re the Sims case, that there were a hundred in own in Plymouth county, pledged to shoulde the uskets in such a cause. We saw nothing of the heard, three weeks after the Sins readities, by ere were two hundred more in the city of Wars. r ready to have come, had they been invited W. w nothing of them. On such an occasion, from the ture of the case, there cannot be much series oncert; the people must take their own care in seir own hands. Intense expestness of purpose ervading large classes, must instinctively persist ne crisis, and gather all spontaneously for the fest est which is to organize revolution. When the Coun. as in pursuit of John Hampden, we are not tell nat the two thousand men who rode up to Landan te next morning, to stand between their represent ve and a king's frown, waited for an invitation hey assembled of their own voluntary and indivial purpose, and found themselves in Lorden-Vhenever there is a like determination throughout Inssachusetts, it will need no invitation. When, 775, the British turned their eyes toward Lexinga he same invitation went out from the Vigilson Co ittee of Mechanics in Boston, as in our case of two 1851. Two lanterns on the North Church steel elegraphed the fact to the country: Revent rescott, as they rode from house to house in thepe ight of that April morning, could tell little six thers would do-they flung into each hour to tartling announcement, 'The red-coats are come nd rode on. None that day issued orden-in beyed aught but his own soul. Though Mends etts rocked from Barnstable to Berkshire, when it wires flashed over the land the announcement fix slave lay chained in the Boston Court-House, the was no answer from the anti-slavery feeling of it State. It is sad, therefore, but it seems to me le est, to say to the fugitive in Boston, or on his un that if the Government once seize him, he cannot protected here. I think we are bound is st mon kindness and honesty, to tell them there are so. Liberty knows nothing but victories. In a caus two ways that promise any refuge from the larm

of a return to bondage : one is to fir to place the

selves under the protection of that Goreman

which, with all her faults, has won the proud fister

tion that slaves cannot breathe her sir-the fate

chored isle of empire, where tyrants and shreat

alike find refuge from vengeance and opposed

AND THIS IS THE COURSE I WOULD ADVISE ETHIN

TO ADOPT. THIS, UNLESS THERE ARE, IN MEN PARTY

LAR CASE, IMPERATIVE REASONS TO THE COUNTY

the other way is to arm himself, and by

ance secure in the free States a trial for hours

trusting that no jury will be able so far to crustite

stincts of humanity as not to hold him jurisd But some one may ask, why countenance, ers

s HIS DUTY. I

mention of it, this public resistance-you, whose the enterprise repudiates force? Because this is 18 different question from that great issue, the shifts of slavery. On that point, I am willing to well can be patient, no matter how often that is dead by treacherous statesmen. The cause of there lions of slaves, the destruction of a great refer institution, must proceed slowly; and like confe er change in public sentiment, we must wait public for it, and the best policy there, is, beyond all queen the policy of submission, for that gains, is use, a public sympathy. But this is a different case. Es can ask the trembling, anxious fugities to sopsubmit patiently to the overwhelting charen a ing back, that his fate may, in some indirect many and far off hour, influence for good the certage fellow-millions ? Such virtue must be self-ma Who could stand and ask it of another Tee, In as Sims returned is a great public ereat, calculto make abolitionists; but the same sakenant, the the counters are living men. We here so not use up fugitives for the manufacture of sall-als sentiment. There are those who hang one sai benefit another, and create a wholesome and crime. I shrink from u-ing human lie as rev min rial for the production of any state of public space however valuable. I do not think we have a right use up fugitive slaves in this pitiless way, it can to extend or deepen an anti-slavery sentence least, I have no right to use them so, without h full consent. It seems to me, therefore, we are to tell those who have taken refuge under the an Massachusetts, what they must expect hear! time was when we honestly believed they make pect protection. That time, in my opinion, ha part by. I do not certainly know that there will be taken this year or next. I do not know she may choose again to take another man from host. I do not know to take another man from host But I do know, that just so soon as any other man. Walnut M. Walnut and M. Walnut M. ant Webster (hisses and cheers) shall think a significant sary to lay another fugitive slave on the annual Presidential chances, just so soon will another by ken from the streets of Boston. I note that Do not understand me, that Mr. Webster has will ever find it worth while to ask agus the of vassal service from his retainers. Oh, as, a few months, and his fate will be that of Budas

- wicked but in will, of mears brief.

He left not faction, but of that was left. ham:-But even though he die or be shelved, the retraitors will not be extinct; and it is a select dread for these two or three hundred men sale men to live with this law, worse than of Damocles, hanging over their health the abolitionists of the country one it to the ren to tell them what policy should rule their cash ster present crisis. To be sure, we may ask them I

the present when they are taken, to submit, and let

to set, and when they are taken, to submit, and let to set appeal to the sympathies of the country, the set appeal in kindling public indignation; and

and silireuit in amount of the food of anti-slavery

art God bless them for the heroic self-sacri-

sth too

shira giranes and proken-hearted fellow-creature

monentods sacrifice. I do say, in private, to

momentous satisface. A un say, in private, to

There is no safety for you here; there is no

There is no saire; The hearts of the judges are stone;

the ran here. In a means of the junges are stone barts of the people are stone. It is in vain that

speed to the abolitionists. They may be ready.

o speed to the about come. But the brace of

Mark to which our friend (Theodore Parker)

Admiss, to which if they had mistaken 1765 for

and this moralise. I for seaffold instead of the

earties of Independence and the treaty of 1783.

to not hide our time, and we must read, with

go nust mus our man, and we must read, with

sented eyes, the want to know it; know it, that we

modelit. We will ourselves trample this ac-

of Fortive Slave Law under foot. (Great cheer

We are a minority, at present; we cannot do this

as great practical effect; and we are bound to sug-

pur great practical cases, and we are bound to sug-

these union. This, in my view, should be our

d: IF . Depart, if you can -- if you have time and

as. As no one has a right to ask that you stay,

at if arrested, submit, in order that your case may

eret men to anti-slavery principles; so you have

safett, espiciously, to stay and resist, merely that

ar resistance may rouse attention, and awaken anti-

herr sympathy. It is a grave thing to break into

about some of life. The mere expectation of

ne boady nouse of the Live more expectation of god consequences will not justify you in taking a

n's life. You have a perfect right to live where

or those. No one can rightfully force you away.

bere may be important and sufficient reasons, in

there may be important and stay and vindicate your got, at all hazards. But in common cases, where no

reasons exist, it is better that you surrender

aretireme right to live where you choose, than as-

stitis blood, and thus risk injuring the movement

rich seeks to aid your fellows. Put yourselves un-

he the protection of the British flag; appeal to the

laminity of the world. Do not linger here. . Does

whend of the cause exclaim, . You take away the

expense of anti-slavery agitation. The sight of a

instarried back to bondage, is the most eloquent

med the anti-slavery cause can make to the

souther of the public.' I know it! but the gain

I too dear when it is bought by the sacrifice of

mm, thrust back to the hell of American bon-

og, Still, circumstances may prevent flight -impera

is reasons may exist why he should remain here; he

say be seized before he succeeds in escaping. I say

thim, then, There is a course left, if you have the

estrage to face it. There is one appeal left, that has

many been tried; it may avail you; I cannot insure

on eren that. It has now reached that pass when

ern the chance of a Boston gibbet may be no pro-

perion from a Georgia plantation; but if I were in

rust place, I would try! (Tremendous cheering.)

Desympathies of the people will gather round you, if put on trial for such an act. The mortal hatred

wish would set the hounds of the law, thirsty for

our blood, on keener scent, if we stood charged with

besteffences, would not reach you. I do not know

that the State Prison would be any refuge from the

hil at Sarannah or Charleston; but there may be

sensthing in an appeal to a Massachusetts jury em-

ranselled to try a man's INALIENABLE right to liberty

the pursuit of happiness, and to protect himself; and

I hope-I dare not hope much, but I do hope,-that

there is still humanity enough to bring you in ' not

rulty. There is another point. I really believe if

jury of Boston merchants should steel themselves

to a verifiet of guilty, that a Governor sitting in the

sest of Samuel Adams or Henry Vane would never

dars to sign the warrant, until he had secured a pas-

sage on board a Cunard steamer. I think, therefore,

that it is possible an appeal to the criminal jurisdic-

tion of the State might save a man. Perhaps it

might be just that final blow which would stun this

drunken nation into sobriety, and make it heed, at

Mark me! I do not advise any one to take the life

of his fellow-to brave the vengeance of the law, and

run the somewhat, after all, unequal risk of the hard

technical heart of a Massachusetts jury. Such an

act must be, after all, one's own impulse. To burst away from all civil relations, to throw oneself back on

this great frimal right of self-protection, at all haz-

ards, must be the growth of one's own thought and

purpose. I can only tell the sufferer the possibilitie

esse-tell him that what I would do myself, I would

countenance another in doing, and aid him to the ex-

The anti-slavery cause is a wonder to many. They

wonder that it does not succeed faster. We see Wil

lim Cobbett, with his Political Register, circulating

70,000 ropies per week, appeal to the working-men

to We appeal to white men, who cannot see any

present interest they have in the slave question. It

leg of disinterestedness, which the masses seldom

but, before we can create any excitement in them

m the question of slavery. I do not know when

that point will be gained. If we shall ever be able

reach, through the press, the millions of non-

sureholding white men in the Southern States, I

that we shall have a parallel then to the course of

Barish agitation; for we can then appeal to the selfish

interest of white men, able to vote, to speak and to

at on this subject. But, at present, we have to make

am interested, indignant, enthusiastic for others, not

in themselves. The slave question halts and lingers,

brenge it cannot get the selfishness of men on its

ide; and that, after all, has been the lever by which

Bers is one other motive, that is, fegr. Cobbett

and his fellows gathered the people of Great Britain,

n public meetings of 200,000 men; and though the

bit of Wellington ordered his Scotch Greys to

such mal their swords, as at Waterloo, he feared

to order them drawn in the face of 200,000 English-

Ent. That gathering was for their own rights. Cross

the channel, and you come to the Irish question.

How was that dealt with? By fear. When Ireland

est no sympathy from the English people, she so or-

detel her affairs that the dread of anarchy, anchored

to close to Liverpool and Bristol, forced the Govern-

Bent to treat the question, and they treated by sub-

Now, I read my lesson in the light of this histori-

al experience. I cannot yet move the selfishness of

the white man to help me. On this question I can-

and get it on my side. It is just possible that the fu-

füre slave, taking his desence into his own right

hand, and appealing to the first principle of natural

tan of others, as to gain the attention of all, and

hee them to grapple with this problem of Slavery

and the Pugitive Slave Bill. The time may come

Wastachusetts may not be willing to have her

can seenes of bloodshed, in order that one over-am-

blings man may gain his point, and smooth his path

to the Presidency; or that a human being should b

may so excite the sympathy of some and the

the greatest political questions have been carried.

last the claims of the slave.

test of my power.

ank nor hon fugitive slave lavery sentiat there we Il they wait andred in on shoulder the ing of them endition, that y of Warres invited. W ion, from the uch previou wn cause into

of purpos hen the Cour are not tole p to Londo ir represent and individin London on througho in. When, is case of Apri hurch stee Revere at use in the gray sch house the s are coming orders-no

och Massacht hire, when the cement that -House, there feeling of the on his way, , he cannot b und, in coma there are but n the horro to place themproud distinc ind slaves mit

to crush the in-Justified. ance, even by a ou, whose whole this is a very ie, the abeliant ing to wait. I that is defeated e of three milgreat rations t wait patiently

ckens me, when ve no right to of enti-slavery ng one man to some dread of e as raw matepublic opinion, have a right to way, in order sendment. At without their

harried into bondage, that rich men may add field to 1 11, and house to house. I have striven to present this point as slowly, a fully, as deliberately, as possible, because I know it a mimportant one. It is, in some sense, the launch-

ing of a new measure in the anti-slavery enterprise, My case stands by itself. It is for me to decide toto countenance the fugitive, who has tried in vain every avenue of escape, in standing even at last at It is no special comfort to assure me that, half a centu bay, and protecting himself. But I know of no pledge ry hence, somebody will go down to Fancuil Hall, of the anti-slavery cause against it. Our enterprise is pledged to nothing but the abolition of slavery. When we set out, we said we would do our work under the Government and under the Church. We in order to this, it is considered by some people to be tried it. We found that we could not work in either way; we found it necessary to denounce the Church | quietly back to slavery. There comes up to me a mar and withdraw from the Government. We did what we could to work through both. We saw that it rant in his pocket. Somebody has given him author was expedient to work through them both, if we could. We found it impossible; and we let experience dictate our measures. We came out. Consistency-consistency bade us come out. Consistency-we cannot always sail due east, though our des tination be Europe. It is no violation of consistency. therefore, (if that were of any consequence,) for us to adopt a measure like this, though it was not at first

I go further. I do not believe that if we should live to the longest period Providence ever allots to the life of a human being, we shall ever see the total abolition of slavery, unless it comes in some critical conjuncture of national affairs, when the slave, taking advan tage of a crisis in the fate of his masters, shall dictate his own terms. How did French slavery go down How did the French slave trade go down? When Napoleon came back from Elha, when his fate hung trembling in the balance, and he wished to gather around him the sympathies of the liberals of Europe, he no sooner set foot in the Tuileries, than he signed the edict abolishing the slave-trade, against which the abolitionists of England and France had protested for twenty years in vain. And the trade went down, because Napoleon felt that he must do some thing to gild the darkening hour of his second at tempt to clutch the sceptre of France. How did the slave system go down? When, in 1848, the Provisional Government found itself in the Hotel de Ville, obliged to do something to draw to itself the sympathy and liberal feeling of the French nation, they signed an edict-it was the first from the nascent Republic-abolishing the death penalty and slavery. The storm which rocked the vessel of State almost to foundering, snapped forever the chain of the French slave. Look, too, at the history of Mexican and South American emancipation; you will find, that it was, in every instance, I think, the

The hour will come-God hasten it !- when the American people shall so stand on the deck of their Union, 'built i' th' eclipse, and rigged with curses dark.' If I live to see that hour, I shall say to every slave,- Strike now for Freedom! (Long-continued and deafening cheers.) The balance hangs trembling ; it is uncertain which scale shall kick the beam. Strain every nerve, wrestle with every power God and nature have put into your hands, for your place among the races of this western world;" and that hour will free the slave. The Abolitionist who shall stand in such an hour as that, and keep silence, will be recreant to the cause of three million of his fellow-men now in bonds. I believe that probably is the only way in which we shall ever, any of us, see the downfal of American slavery. I do not shrink from the toast with which Dr. Johnson flavored his Oxford port, . Success to the first insurrection of the blacks in Jamaica!' I do not shrink from the sentiment of Southey, in a letter to Duppa- There are scenes of tremendous horror which I could smile at by Mercy's side. An insurrection which should make the negroes masters of the West Indies is one.' I believe both these sentiments are dictated by the highest humanity. I know what anarchy is. I know what civil war is. I can imagine the scenes of blood through which a rebellious slave population must march to their rights. They are dreadful. And yet, I do not know, that, to an enlightened mind, a scene of civil war is any more sickening than the thought of a hundred and fifty years of slavery. Take the broken hearts; the bereaved mothers; the infant, wrung from the hands of its parents; the husband and wife torn asunder; every right trodden under foot; the blighted hopes, the imbruted souls, the darkened and degraded millions-sunk below the level of intellectual life, melted in sensuality, herded with beasts-who have walked over the burning marl of Southern slavery to their graves, and where is the battle-field, however ghastly, that is not white-white as an angel's wing, compared with the blackness of that darkness which has brooded over the Carolinas for two hundred years? (Great sensation.) Do you love mercy? Weigh out the fifty thousand hearts that have beaten their last pulse amid agonies of thought and suffering fancy faints to think of; and the fifty thousand mothers, who, with sickening senses, watch for footsteps that soon find themselves left to tread the pathway of life alone-add all the horrors of cities sacked and lands laid waste-and then weigh them all against some young girl sent to the auction-block, some man like that taken from our Court House and carried back into Georgia; multiply this individual agof Great Britain, and in a few years he carries his and that into all the relations of father and child, enures over the head of Parliament. Cobden talks husband and wife; heap on all the deep moral degrathe farmers of England, in less than ten years, out dation both of the oppressor and the oppressed, and tell of a tyrauny that had endured for generations. The me if Waterloo or Thermopylæ can claim one tear, from trasen is, we have no such selfish motives to appeal the eye even of the tenderest spirit of mercy, compared with this daily system of hell amid the most civilized and Christian people on the face of the impossible to stir them. They must ascend to a

earth ! i No. I confess I am not a non-resistant. The rea son why I advise the slave to be guided by a policy of peace is because he has no chance. If he had one -if he had as good a chance as those who went up to Lexington seventy-seven years ago, I should call him the basest recreant that ever deserted wife and child, if he did not vindicate his liberty by his own right hand. (Cheers.) And I am not by any means certain that Northern men would not be startledwould not be wholesomely startled-by one or two such cases as a scoundrel Busteed shot over his perjured affidavit. If a Morton or a Curtis could be shot on the Commissioner's bench, by the hand of him Burke-I HAVE NO IDEA OF A LIBERTY UNther sought to sacrifice, I have no doubt that it CONNECTED WITH HONESTY AND JUSTICE would have a wholesome effect. (Great applause.) NOR DO I BELIEVE THAT ANY GOOD CON-Is there a man here who would either himself go to there, if he could have arms in his hands, without sending somebody before him to a lighter and cooler

place than a Georgia planfation? I am not dealing with the cause of three millions of slaves. I am not dealing with the question of a great sin and wrong existing among us. I believe I understand the philosophy of reform. I understand the policy of waiting. I know that, in reforming great national abuses, we cannot expect to be in haste; That is the language of Edmund Burke to the electhat the most efficient protection for the three million of slaves is to eradicate the prejudice of the twenty millions of whites who stand above them. I have learnt all that. But, Mr. Chairman, the question to which I speak is a very different one. It is this. . I, William Crafts, an independent, isolated, individual in myself, am no more called to secure the safety of three million of slaves than you are. I, William Crafts, have succeeded in getting to Boston. I have reached what is called free territory. It happens that there are strong and sufficient reasons why I cannot leave these shores, or cannot yer leave them. I have got possession of arms. I have inquired of the most intelligent men, and they tell me that the laws afford me no protection. I have asked of the highest authorities on government, my duty in this emergency, and they tell me, one and all, from Grotius down to Lord Brougham, that when Government ceases to protect, the citizen ceases to owe allegiance. . Very well.

night whether I will go back to Georgia to-morrow -some Robert C. Winthrop, perhaps, converted for the occasion—and pronounce an oration on the jubilee of American freedom. It is no answer to tell me, that, great thing that the fugitive should go willingly and who says he is an officer, and has a parchment war ity to seize me. I am not to be bullied by institu tions. I am not to be frightened by parchments Forms and theories are nothing to me. Majoritie are nothing. You have outlawed me from your law. You have exiled me from your protection. I am a descendant of E-au-every man's hand against me, my hand against every man. I have no time or means of escape, no de ence, except I make it. If I make it, I secure the hour of liberty and escape. I decide to make it. I shoot the miscreant, and thus gain time to pass from the spot where I was to have been arrested, to freedom under the flag of England, or on the deck of a vessel.' Let him who fully knows his own heart and strength, and feels, as he looks down into his child's cradle, that he could stand by and see that little nestling one borne away, and submit-let him cast the first stone. But all you, whose blood is wont to stir over Naseby and Bunker Hill, will hold your peace, unless you are ready to cry-Sic semper Tyrannis! So may it ever be with slavehunters ! Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the man s not conscientiously a non-resistant, is no only enti-

tled, he is bound, to use every means that he has or

can get, to resist arrest in the last resort. What is the

slave, when he is once-surrendered? He goes back to degradation worse than death. If he has children, they are to perpetuate that degradation. He has no right to sacrifice himself or them to that extent. These are considerations which it is just as well to state, and to bring before the community. I know my friend, Mr. Garrison, differs from me on this question. You will listen to him. I shall not quarrel if you agree with his judgment, and leave me alone. I am talking to-night to the men who say they were ready to take up their muskets in defence of Thomas Sims, or Shadrach, or somebody else. It is very well for fiction-for a Harriet Beecher Stowe to paint a submissive slave, and draw a picture that thrills your hearts. You are very sensitive over "Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Your nerves are very sensitive; see that your consciences are as sensitive as your nerves. If your hearts answered instead of your nerves, you would rise up every one of you abolitionists, ready to sacrifice every thing, rather than a man should go back to slavery. Let me see that effect, and then I will reckon the value of the tears that have answered to the wand of this magician; but till then, they are but the tears of a nervous reader under high excitement. Would those tears could chrystalize into sentiment, chrystalize into principleinto Christian principle, out of which the staple o anti-slavery patience and perseverance and self-sacrifice is to be wrought! Guard vourselves, friends against the delusive idea, that the tears and sad eyes you see about you are harbingers of a better hour for Massachusetts than this day twelve months saw dark en over her fame. It may be so; but there is no certainty that it will. We are to speak to practical Massachusetts. I do not shrink from going before the farmers, the mechanics, and the working-men-the thinking men of Massachusetts, and urging upon them the consideration that the State, by solemn act, has proclaimed to every one that her soil is not holy enough to protect the fugitive, and that, so far as she is coneerned, the only thing left, the only possibility, the only chance remaining for the fugitive, lies in his ow courage and good right arm. The city of John Hancork has proved that her soil is not holy enough to protect the fugitive: Fancuil Hall, where 'still the eloquent air breathes-burns' with Otis and Adams, is not holy enough to shelter the fugitive; Bun ker Hill, red with the blood of the noblest men that ever fell in the cause of civi! liberty, is not too sa ered for fettered feet; the Churches, planted, as we have been told to-day, in tears, in prayers, and in blood, have no altar horns for the fugitive; the Courts, even that which first naturalized Lord Mansfield's decision, drawing a nice distinction between slaves brought and slaves escaping-judges loving humanity so well, even in the humblest suitor, that, like their noble predecessors in the great case of DeVere, they . caught hold of a twig or a twine thread to uphold -that, too, has shut its doors on the fugitive-veagainst that very child MED, should she again be seized, in whose behalf they settled this proud rule. I would say all this to the men about me, and addare not wont to tarry long in their coming, and There is one gleam of hope. It is just possible that the floor of the State's Prison may have a magic charm in it. That may save the fugitive, if he can once entitle himself to a place there. When, then, the occasion shall demand, let us try it! (Great cheering) It is a sad thought, that the possibility of a gibbet, the chance of imprisonment for life, is ony into three millions; multiply that into centuries; the only chance that can make it safe for a fugitive to remain in Massachusetts. You will say this is bloody doctring-anarchical

doctrine; it will prejudice people against the cause. I know it will! Heaven pardon those who make it necessary! Heaven pardon the judges, the merchants, and the clergy, who make it necessary for hunted men to turn, when they are et bay, and fly at the necks of their pursuers! It is not our fault! I shrink from no question, however desperate, that has in it the kernel of the possibility of safety for a human being hunted by twenty million of slave-entchers in this Christian Republic of ours (Cheers.) I am willing to confess my faith. It is this; that the Christianity of this country is worth nothing, except it is or can be made capable of dealing with the question of slavery. I am willing to confess another article of my faith : that the Constitution and Government of this country is worth nothing, except it is or can be made capable of grappling with the great question of slavery. I agree with STITUTIONS OF GOVERNMENT OR OF FREE Georgia, or let any one, near and dear to him, go DOM CAN FIND IT NECESSARY FOR THEIR SECURITY TO DOOM ANY PART OF THE PEOPLE TO A PERMANENT SLAVERY .-SUCH A CONSTITUTION OF FREEDOM, IF SUCH CAN BE, IS, IN EFFECT, NO MORE OF THE STRONGEST FACTION; and factions in Republics have been and are full as capable as monarchs of the most cruel oppression and injustice." tors of Bristol; I agree with it! (Applause.) The greatest praise Government can win is, that its citizens know their rights, and dare to maintain them. I know no use for good laws, except to teach men to trample bad laws under their feet. On these principles, I am willing to stand before the community in which I was born and brought upwhere I expect to live and die-where, if I shall eve win any reputation, I expect to earn and to keep it. As a sane man, a Christian man, and a lover of my country, I am willing to be judged by posterity, if it shall ever remember either this meeting or the counsels which were given in its course. I am willing to stand

State. The Legislature has no right to claim obedience to its laws, the Crown has no right to demand
allegiance from its subjects, if the Legislature and
the Crown do not afford, in return for both, protection for person and property. Without protection,
the Legislature would abdicate its functions, if it demanded obedience; without protection, the Crown
would be an usurper of its right to enforce allegiance.

Lord Brougham's Debate on Irish Coercion Bill, 1813.

effort to escape, or bound here by sufficient ties, exiled carth, and walk up and down in it, offering to re-from the protection of the law, shut out from the turn his own mother into slavery for our dear Union : churches-to PROTECT HIMSELF, and make one last and was he not rewarded by our National Governappeal to the humane instincts of his fellow-men. Friends, it is time something should be said on these points. Twenty-six cases—twenty-six stave under this last statute, have taken place in the single mor more appropriately send him than to the special dozen cases there. So silently, so much a matter of course, so much without any public excitement, have those slaves been surrendered! Should the record be the genius of the place would have protected her s made up for the other States, it would probably be deserving son, and all had been well. But here in proportion. Recollect, beside, the cases of kidnap- certain 'rub-a-dub agitation' had done so much ping, not by any means unfrequent, which are s much facilitated by the existence of laws like this For slaves to stay among us and be surrendered may excite commiseration; but remember, and this is very important consideration, familiarity with such scenes begets indifference; the tone of public sentiment | be led to do what even his father deems inhuman is lowered; soon cases pass as matters of course, and the community, burnt over with previous excitement, to save a Union! Does Dr. Dewey indeed think it is doubly steeled against all active sympathy with the sufferers. What was usurpation yesterday is precedent one's mother to slavery? On what principle, then, i to-morrow. When we asked the Supreme Court of Mass, to interfere in Sims' behalf, on the ground that the law of 1850 was unconstitutional, they de- Bible read that God did not make of one blood all clined, because the law was much the same as that of 1793, and that was constitutional, because so HELD and summitted to. Surely, tyranny should have no such second acquiescence to plead. Yet that public feeling, so alert, so indignant, at the outset, already Crafts. 'Hide the outcast; bewray not him who droops and grows cold. Government stands ever a wandereth, is the simplest lesson of common huunited, powerful and organized body, always in session, its temptations creeping over the dulled senses, iles, proclaimed by statute in 1641 her welcom the wearied zeal, or the hour of want. The sympa- to any stranger who might fly to her from the tyran thics of a people for the down-trodden and the weak ny or oppression of their persecutors'—the State are scattered, evanescent, now excited, now asleep. which now seeks 'PEACE IN LIBERTY,' should not conare scattered, evanescent, now excited, now asleep. The assembly which is red-hot to-day, has vanished tent herself with this; her rebuke of the tyrant, her to-morrow. The indignation that lowers around a voice of welcome to the oppressed, should be uttered Court-House in chains is scattered in a month. The so loud as to be heard throughout the South. It guerrilla troops of reform are now here, and now should not be necessary to hide the outcast. It ought crumbled away. On the other hand, permanently, not to be counted merit now that one does not lift planted, with a boundless patronage, which sways hand against him. Oh, no! fidelity to ancient fame, every thing, stands Government, with hands ever to present honor, to duty, to God, demands that the open, and eyes that never close, biding cunningly its fugitive from the oppressions of other lands should time; always concentrated; and, of course, too often able to work its will, for a time, against any amount of popular indignation or sympathy.

Do not misunderstand me. I know the Anti-Slavery cause will triumph. The mightiest intellects,the Websters and the Calhouns of the Whig and Democratic parties,-they have no more effect upon the less lips! How sure to reach the ear of Him, who great mass of the public mind, in the long run, than the fly's weight had on the chariot wheel where he lighted. But that is a long battle. I am speaking now of death or life, to be dealt out in a moment. I am dealing with a family about to be separated, standing, as many of you have been called again and again to do, by the hearth, or at the table, where that LETTER PROM PARKER PILLSBURY TO family circle were never to assemble again; broken and scattered to the four winds; the wife in agony, her husband torn from her side, her children gathering around, vainly asking, . Where are we to go, mother?' Open those doors! How many of them might you open in these Northern States within the last two years! How many of these utterly indescribable scenes might you have witnessed within that brief period ! This law has executed itself. Twentysix have been sent back from Pennsylvania; only one from Boston; only a dozen, perhaps, from New York. Yes; but, in the mean time, the dread that they might be seized has broken up hundreds of happy families. It has been executed; and when I renember that Northern traitor who made its enact ment possible. I sometimes think that the vainest man who ever lived never dreamed, in the hour of his fondest self-conceit, that he had done the human race as much good as Daniel Webster has wrought it sorrow and despair. (Great applause.) I do not think you fully appreciate the state of dread in which the colored population have lived for months.

Mark, too, the infamous characteristics of these cases It is not their frequency, after all, that should cause the most apprehension, but the objectional incidents and very dangerous precedents they establish. It is not that the Slave Law is law. That is not half the enormity of the fact. It is, that not only is the Slave statute held to be law, but that there is really no law beside it in the free States-to execute it, all other laws are set aside and disregarded. The commonest and best settled principles have been trodden under foot. Almost all these persons have been arrested by a lic. Sims was-Long was-Preston was. In the case at Buffalo, the man was arrested by a bloodthirsty attack-knocked down in the streets. The atrocious haste-the brutal haste of Judge Kane, in the case of Hannah Kellam, language fails in describing, indignation stands dumb before the cold brutal wickedness. Many of these cases have been a perversion, not only of all justice, but of all law. Take a single and slight instance. The merci ful and safe rule has always been, that an officer, arresting any one wrongfully, shall not be permitted to avail himself of his illegal act, for the service of a true warrant while he has the man in custody. This would be not only a sanction, but an encour agement of illegal detention. But, in several of these cases, the man has been seized on some false pretence and then the authorities allowed those having him in custody to waive the prosecution of the pretended claim, and serve upon him the real warrant. The same disgraceful proceeding was allowed in the Lati- \$11 69. mer case in this city, his master arresting him as a thief, and afterwards dismissing that process, and claiming him as a slave. This dangerous precedent has been followed in many of these late cases. The spirit of the rule, and in some cases its letter, would have set the prisoner free, and held void all the pro-

Amid this entire overthrow of legal safeguardsthis utter recklessness of all the checks which the experience of ages has invented for the control of the powerful and the protection of the weak, it is idle to dream of any colored persons being safe. They stand alone, exposed to the whole pelting of this pitiless storm. I wish there existed here any feeling on this Do you point me to the past triumphs of the antislavery sentiment of Massachusetts? The list is so short we know it by heart. Yes, there has been The Fitchburg News speaks of this course of lectures, have been waiting for the promised words. There is anti-slavery sentiment enough to crowd our Legisla- ings ? ture with Free Soilers. True. Let us wait for some fruit, correspondent to their pledges, before we rejoice too loudly. Heaven grant us the sight of some The True and the False Life compared. 3. The Probefore we be forced to borrow from our fathers a name for these legislative committees of Free Soilers. In 1765, there were certain Parliamentary Commit- Palse Church compared. tees, to whom were referred the petitions of the Colonists, and many good plans of relief, and that was the last heard of either petition or plan. Our fathers the last heard of either petition or plan. Our fathers called them 'Committees of Oblivion.' I hope we ish Protestants, 2. Marquis of Rockingham and his may never need that title again; and wherever we Contemporaries. 3. Chinese Porcelain Seals in Ire-

attempt to lie himself out of a late delicate embarrassment. (Great applause.) That, to be sure, is the only way for a true-bred American to apologize! ous ahort articles. This work continues to maintain Some men blame us for the personality of our attacks—for the bad taste of actually naming a sinner on number, from a rapid glance, appear to be of much a platform as this. Never doubt its benefits interest.

ment with a Chaplaincy in the Navy-as most men thought to secure him a trip to the Mediterranean, to than this Christian imitator designed for 'a venerathe genius of the place would have protected her so mischief, that even the Unitarian denomination could not uphold its eminent leader till he had explaine that he did not mean his 'venerable relative,' he only meant his son! How clear the lesson to that son no to treat others as they treat him-since then he might namely, return his 'venerable relative' into slavery 'extravagant and ridiculous to consent' to retur has been well asked, does he demand that every colored son submit patiently to have it done? Does his nations ?

Yes, we have anti-slavery feeling and character enough to humble a Dewcy; we want more-wan enough to save a Sims-to give a safe shelter to Ellen manity. The Commonwealth, which, planted by exbe able to go up and down our highway, in peacetell his true name-meet his old oppressor face to face, and feel that a whole Commonwealth stands between him and all chance of harm.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts How coldly, often, does the old prayer fall from care heareth the sighing of the prisoner, when it shall rise, in ecstacy of gratitude, from the slave but of the Carolinas, or from the bursting heart of the fugitive, who, after deadly peril, rests at last beneath the shadow of her protection!

S. MAY, JR.

BATH, 17th April, 1852.

Did you ever see a time like this? We are whirled in a continual series of storms. And then the snow and sleet, the clay mud and dirty slosh, altogether, do make a most sorry compaign for us, you may be sure. Day after day I have wallowed and waded. until my feet have been (as a 'Long Lumpken' I went to school with used to say,) all part boiled, but it has been to little purpose.

We walked all over Freeport in a very severe storm. We had to do every thing ourselves. And when we arrived at the Hall, there was no fire to dry ne nor a stick of wood in sight. We went away to a neighboring house, bought some wood, and lugged it in our arms to the Town Hall. Nobody pitied usnobody thanked us. The man was glad to sell his wood. We paid all our own bills, and finally had (as there was no hotel) to beg a family of enemies to shelter us for the night. We got most humble accommo dations, but we were glad of any thing. The storm was truly tremendous. We paid our bill, and got off as early in the morning as possible; the family and ourselves mutually glad, no doubt, to 'postpone indefinitely' any further acquaintance.

At Brunswick and Topsham, the case was no betbetter. Nothing was done for us. There was no home but a hotel, the streets were almost impassa ble, the storm was still raging, and as to getting up a meeting, the thing was not to be thought of, and so re pushed on to Bath.

Here, we are at last welcome to the houses and nomes of friends; and our prospects are as flattering as could be expected. We shall spend the Sunday here--and then I have arranged for every evening next week, until Friday, when I shall come to Boston.

Yours, truly PARKER PILLSBURY.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of this Society was held in the pacious Town Hall at Bridgewater, on Fast Day and the evening previous, April 7 and 8, inst.

The evening session of Wednesday was addressed by Rev. Daniel Foster. His remarks were able, and well received.

On Fast Day, the chair was taken by the President of the Society, Bourne Spooner, of Plymouth. Chose Lewis Holmes and E. Sprague a Committee on Finance, who subsequently reported as collected, The meetings, afternoon and evening, were ably

and eloquently addressed by Wendell Phillips, of Boston. Meeting also addressed by Lewis Ford and Loring Moody. Notwithstanding the very bad passing, the meeting was well attended, and passed off very satisfactorily. Our thanks are due to Messrs, Holmes Tillinghast, Crocker, &c., for their very generous coperation and hospitality.

BOURNE SPOONER, President. H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

LECTURES BY DANIEL FOSTER.

DANIEL FOSTER, of Concord, Mass. an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will spend four subject adequate to the crisis. Is there such? days of next week, viz., the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of April, in Danvers, and will lecture at such place as the friends may provide on the evening of each day. enough of feeling and effort to send Charles Sumner which the editor heard delivered at the Town Hall to the Senate. Let us still believe that the event will in that place, in very commendatory terms, and adjustify us in trusting him, spite of his silence vises "all to hear Mr. Foster, wherever he may sothere for four long months, silence when so many cars journ, who have an opportunity." Mr. Foster will spend the day in soliciting subscribers for the Liberaan anti-slavery sentiment here of a certain kind, tor and funds for the cause of Freedom. Will the Test it, and let us see what it is worth. There is friends give notice, and engage a place for the meet-

Subjects of these Lectures. 1. Influence of American Slavery on the Free Labor of this country. 2 Slavery character of our National Government, and the necessity of its overthrow. 4. The True and the

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 415, is published, and find the untarnished name of Szwall, we need have land. 4 Reminiscences of a Man of the World. 5 Jung Bahadoor. 6. Preventable Death. 7. Black Yes, there is anti-slavery sentiment sufficient to put many persons on their good behavior—sufficient to bring Orville Dewey to his knees, and make him ganini. 11. Note Book of a Naturalist. 12. Literary Forgeries. 13. Switzerland Menaced. 14. Ed. ou, and its Neighborhood. With Poetry, and vari-

upon this advice to the fugitive slave-baffled in every again. Did not the Rev. Dr. 'go to and fro in the | PROGRAMME OF THE RECEPTION OF GOV. KOSSUTH.

A Sub-Committee, consisting of Mesers. Burlingame, Newell and Ward, will leave New York on Monday morning next, with Gov. Kossuth and suite. On their arrival at Springfield, Gov. Kossuth will be officially received by the Legislative Committee, and after this, he will dine at the Massasoit House. He will proceed to Worcester, by a special train, accompanied by the Committee. On the next morning, (Tuesday,) they will take a special train for Boston, m 9 o'clock. The train will reach the Mill Dam prossing at 11 A. M., where carriages will be ready to convey the Committee and their guest to Boston neck. There, Gov. Kossuth will be received by a Division of the Massachusetts Militis, detailed for the occasion and escorted through Washington, Boylston, Charles and Beacon streets to the State House, in front of which, he will be received by His Excellency, Gov. Boutwell.

He will then be escorted through Park, Tremont, Court, State, Commercial, and South Market streets, Merchants' Row, Ann, Blackstone, Hanover and Court streets, to his lodging at the Revere House.

On Tuesday afternoon, Gov. Kossuth is expected to review the military on the Common.

Per order of Legislative Committee.

HENRY WILSON, Chairman

WASHINGTON, April 16.

Washington, April 16.

Kossuth's Visit to the Tomb of Washington.—Kossuth and his lady, M. Pulsky and others of his suite, accompanied by Senator and Mrs. Seward, and a party of about 100 ladies and gentlemen, visited Mount Vernon to-day, in the steamer Collier. The party stopped at Port Washington, and inspected that beautiful fortification; they then crossed to the Virginia side, and landed near the tomb. It was visited in solemn silence, and Kossuth looked upon the resting place of the remains of the illustrious Washington with evident emotion. For some time after, he ing place of the remains of the illustrious Washing-ton with evident emotion. For some time after, he ton with evident emotion. For some time after, he retired to the adjacent woods, apparently to commune alone with his thoughts.

The party then viewed the other prominent features of this hallowed spot, and returned to the city in the

MASS ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION, IN CINCINNATI, OHIO,

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, TRURSDAY, April 27th, 28th 29th, 1852,

PRIENDS OF FREEDOM:

Do not forget our Convention. We invite all, from all parts of the United States, to come, or to send some one to represent every portion of the country. Let us have a great meeting. Surely the occasion is one of importance enough to call for some sacrifice of time and money. We press it upon you, as Christian patriots and philanthropists, to come, and let us take counsel together, in behalf of poor down-trodgen humanity. Let not the conversor reloice over take counsel together, in benail of poor down-trod-dren humanity. Let not the oppressor rejoice over the spathy of those who in former years spoke with a voice of thunder in the ears of this guilty nation. Let not the slaveholder of the South, and the slave-catcher of the North, congratulate themselves that Abolition is dying off. If we are to die off, let us die on the moral battle-field, with our armor on, and our face to the enginy. But our cause will not perish:

on the moral battle-field, with our armor on, and our face to the enemy. But our cause will not perish; we shall leave it an inheritance to our children. Let us do what we can, with trust in God, and those who come after us will finish the work.

We have engaged for the Convention the best hall in the city of Cincinnati—commodious, elegant, and well located. We have sent special invitations to all the distinguished anti-slavery speakers in the United States, and we have the promise of several able orators that they will attend, among whom are Messrs. Frederick Douglass, Samuel J. May, Charles Lenox Remond, and Hon. Geo. W. Julian; and we have partial promises from Gerritt Smith, Esq., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and a number of others.

The delegates, on arriving in the city, will please call and enroll their names at the office, 110 Sixth st. Arrangements can probably be made for the delegates to travel on the railroads leading out of the city at half fare. Every effort will be made to provide for

half fare. Every effort will be made to provide for

hall fare. Every effort will be made to provide for the hospitable entertainment of the delegates.

Again we say, come all who can, to encourage and strengthen true hearts for the good work, and to in-spire new hope for the poor slave.

Yours, for humanity,

W. H. BRISBANE,
J. JOLLIFEE,
CHRISTIAN DONALDSON,
J. H. COLEMAN,
E. HARWOOD,
LEVI COFFIN,

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 26, 1852.

ABINGTON NOTICE.

WILLIAM E. CHANNING, of Concord, will deliver hree lectures in the Tow Hall, on Sunday, May 2d. BUY-READ-CIRCULATE.

The Proceedings of the Woman's Rights Convention, a neat pamphlet of 212 pages, containing the Reports of several Committees, and the Speeches, as Phonographically reported, is for sale at the Anti-Slavery office, 21 Cornhill.

LUCY STONE. WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Proceedings of the A. S. Convention assembled in Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 5, 6, 1833—which resulted in the formation of the A. A. S. Society;
First, second, third Annual Reports of the American A. S. Society;
Garrison's Thoughts on Colonization.
Any one who has either of the above for sale, will

confer a favor on me by informing me of the fact, by a letter addressed to me in Boston. WM. I. BOWDITCH.

Two young colored men want situations. One of them is a blacksmith, but is ready to engage in other labor, if necessary. The other is desirous of a steady place in the country. Apply to Samuel May, Jr., 21

GREAT CURE!

GREAT CURE;

OF MAHALA ROBBINS' SCROFULOUS HUMOR OF THE EYES AND HEAD, BY DR. PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA:

Dr. Porter, — Dear Sir:—I feel in duty bound to tender you my grateful acknowledgements for the benefit I have received from the use of your Panacea. I have been afflicted for sixteen years with a scrofulous humor, principally affecting my eyes and head. My eyes were much inflamed and very painful; I thought sometimes I should lose my sight. The humor affected my head so much that my hair came nearly off. All who saw me knew that my condition was a bad one. I despaired of ever getting better. I tried all kinds of medicine, had the advice of the best physicians, but all without any relief. My own phytried all kinds of medicine, had the advice of the best physicians, but all without any relief. My own physician finally advised me to try your Panacea. He gave me a bottle; I grew better, to my astonishment; I tried another bottle, and found great help. My hair began to grow, and is now fully restored. I have taken twelve bottles, and am entirely cured of my humor. I can recommend it to the public as a valuable medicine. I believe your Panacea far surpasses cory other Panacea. MAHALA ROBBINS.

Brewster, Mass., April 2, 1862.

Manufactured at 169 Hanover street, Boston. Sold by CARTER, COLCORD & PRESTON, Hanover street; REDDING & CO., BREWSTERS, STEV-ENS & CUSHING, and by Agents through the country. April 23.

CHILDREN:

THEIR HYDROPATHIC MANAGEMENT IN

HEALTH AND DISEASE. A DESCRIPTIVE and proctical work, designed as a guide for families and physicians. Illustrated with numerous cases. By Joel Shew, M. D.; 12mo, 432 pages. Price \$1. Just published, by

POWLERS & WELLS

131 Nassau st., New York, and 142 Washington st Boston.

Of all the popular works by the author of this volume, we do not hesitate to say that the present is adapted to be of the widest usefainess, as it treats with so much sound judgment and skill a subject of vital consequence to the health of the community. — N. T. Tribine.

April 9 DR. PORTER'S MEDICAL OPPICE,

No. 169 HANOVER STREET.

Protection, your Lordships are aware, affording security of person and property, is the first law of th.

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For the Liberator. THE SLAVE'S ASPIRATION FOR PREE-DOM.

"I dream of all things free"; From mountain, plain and sea, A voice is ever whispering to my ear Of a bright, far off land, Where, could I reach the strand, I never more should bow in servile fear. The winds have words for me;

The dashing, billowy sea Sends up an impulse on each wave's white crest;-They urge me hence away, To where a brighter day Gleams, even here, on my intense unrest.

The stars invite me there: With aspect bright and fair They smile upon me in the Northern sky; And one so sweetly mild,

I've marked it when a child,

Unmoved, while others fill their circles high.

That star shall be my guide, Upon the lone hill-side, While on the earth the silent dews are weeping; I'll seck its heavenly beams,

And where it brightly gleams Will follow, while earth's happier sons are sleeping The weary waste of life, The fruitless, endless strife

Of mankind, bowed to work another's will; Crushing the impulse strong That, to the soul, ere long, Had given new powers life's purpose to fulfil,-Hath been my lot too long; Henceforth let me be strong; And to the winds and waters I reply, I will, I will be free, To other climes will fire,

Or, failing in th' attempt, will dare to die. While clouds in air may sail, While storms may swell the gale, And Freedom's smile illumines Nature's face. Mon, with a mind and heart, And soul-inspiring art,

Owes not his freedom to another's grace. Only to God, who gave Life, and alone can save, Man owes allegiance, or should give the meed Of his superior powers.

Dear freedom then is ours. And from my God I hold the title-deed.

But my companions dear, With whom, for many a year, I've labored to increase another's store, Whom I have loved full well, How can I say farewell To them, and never hear their voices more? I would that they might go With me, where brightly flow

The waters of the cataract's foaming tide; Or in some mountain cave, O'er which wild forests wave, Find a free home where we might safely bide.

But, no, it may not be; Alone, alone I fice, With but the stars and God to guide my course; My life, my freedom, all

At stake, might well appal The strongest heart, and lead it to the Source Of strength, of life, of light, From whence this inward might, This tending upwards of the god-like soul; This burning sense of wrong, With which my soul is strong To do and dare, defying man's control.

Oh God, unseen but felt.

Who from my heart can melt The fears that with my childhood's growth have grown Grant me thy cheering ray, To guide me on the way Which I must pass, unaided and alone.

Save from thy presence given, Father, which art in heaven, Illumine with thy light my darkened mind; No carthly father's care

No mother guided it with love refined. On Thee alone I call,

Parent and Friend of all, For Thou alone canst aid me to attain The goal of my desires, To which my heart aspires, Hopeful and trusting :- be it not in vain. My God, in Thee I trust,

For Thou art good and just, That yet to freedom all th' oppress'd shall rise: Shall burst the chains that bind. In thraldom, limbs and mind; When anthons loud and clear shall pierce the skie

'How long, oh Lord, how long,' Ere we shall hear the song Of the redcemed from Slavery's hateful chain? When, echoing loud and clear,

It bursts upon the car, My prayers and struggles cease, for peace shall reign

> For the Liberator THE MINIATURE OFFERING. It was a dark and dismal day, When master came the child to take, And said that he, a debt to pay, A tender of the boy must make.

Oh! how that arrow pierced my heart! And ever since my heart bests cold-Alas! I was compelled to part With that sweet boy, but three years old!

Oh! God of justice, God of love! Now let the burning truth be told :-That little prattler-turtle-dove-'Twas his own son, my master sold! H. N. S

For the Liberator. MARVEL NOT. When legislators fashion law Into a greedy bloodhound's paw, And bid all . friends of law and order. Throughout our 'free and happy' border, To bow before the canine idol. And own it paramount beside all ; When Justice, kidnapped, sits in chains And Judges, bribed with Slavery's gains, Shake hands with bowie-knife and rifle Determined Freedom's breath to stifle-What wonder if good men, unflinching, Should curse the law, and go for lynching BARD OF CASTLE HILL

LIVE IT DOWN. Should envious tongues some malice frame, To soil and tarnish your good name, Grow not disheartened : 'tis the lot Of all men, whether good or not: Live it down!

LETTER TO RICHARD D. WEBB. MILLWOOD, Knox Co., O., April 8th, 1852.

My DEAR FRIEND: I am astonished when I look at the date of your letter, and find that it is now nearly seven long months since I received it. I was not aware till this moment that I had delayed my answer so long. I have been thinking of answering all the time; but press of business, and a wish to write you a letter of some length, have prevented me from doing so. I stitution, as generally interpreted,—the Constitution. am resolved, however, to delay no longer. You

shall have an answer, whether it be long or short. And first, let me thank you for your kindness both in sending me so long and interesting a letter, and for forwarding me so frequently the Manpleased I was to read of your doings in London during the great exhibition, and especially your endeavors, in connection with George Thompson and gard the Bible as the word of God, or as a book of others, to make an impression against the horrible and infamous system of American slavery. I feel more interested in the question of American slavery than ever. I, of course, feel more pleasure in the labors of my friends for the abolition of slavery. Slavery is not only a great affliction to the slave and a terrible curse to the slaveholder, but a difficulty and peril of tremendous magnitude to the country generally. It not only disgraces the country in the eyes of Europe, and even endangers its peaceful relations with some of them, but threatens the States themselves with the two-fold unutterable horrors of a civil and a servile war. It does, besides, throw difficulties in the way of European freedom. It gives occasion to the adversaries of freedom to of freedom to be blasphemed. It weakens and distoo much of it.

This month I expect to begin my anti-slavery la tures. I have labored, in some way, in favor of abo- subject to existing governments, and to obey their litionism, all the time I have been in the country. I have never missed an opportunity of saving a word for the slave in conversation. I have never the writings of Paul and Peter. hesitated to declare my opinion of the evil and injustice of slavery in the presence of any one. Nor have I ever neglected to express my grief at the preindice which is so prevalent against people of color. Nor have I ever delivered a lecture on any subject, since I came to America, in which I have not brought slavery into question, and expressed my opinion of its injustice and impolicy. Whether lecturing on Education, Temperance, Religion or Politics, I have always found an opportunity of saying a word for the slave; and I have always felt it my duty to improve the opportunity. I have never, either in pub- tered a word against holding men as slaves, while lic or private, shrunk from the free declaration of my Paul and Peter expressly enjoin on men obedience opinion that slavery is a calamity, a curse and a to man-stealing, kidnapping and slaveholding govcrime. I have never felt as if I ought to be either ashamed or afraid to avow my thoughts and feelings devout and uninquiring believer in the divine and on the subject. I have never felt as if I ought to thority of the Bible must frequently regard the outask any one's permission to speak on the subject, or spoken, thorough-going abolitionists. And you may as if it were my duty to deprecate the wrath of the judge what difficulties the prevailing opinions re advocates of slavery. I have always felt, that the parties who ought to be ashamed or afraid to declare their views, the parties who needed the exercise of unusual forbearance in their hearers, were the parties in favor of slavery, or opposed to its speedy abolition; and I have not yet met with a man who feet character of the Jewish and Christian scriptures seemed to have courage or impudence enough to censure or denounce me for my advocacy of free- bigotry, hypocrisy and persecution, but oppression dom. In addition to speaking on the subject of slavery, I have given a few of my thoughts on the subject to the editors of some of the anti-slavery, papers; but I have never delivered a lecture or made

or so. I am to lecture on slavery in Medina county, Ohio, about eighty miles from this. In May, I intend to be present at the annual meeting of the ester in the State of New York, If I can, I will go to the Anti-Slavery Convention in Boston, which peace and harmony of the world. is expected to take place soon after the Annual Meeting in Rochester. When I once begin my anti-slavery labors, I shall probably continue them as long as my health will allow. But I shall not de- it is somewhat different; in substance, it is the vote myself to anti-slavery labors exclusively. I shall lecture on the Bible question also. The Biimportant question of all. The prevailing notions in existence. The correction of men's views respecting the Bible seems to me to be essential to the social, the religious and the political salvation of the Bible are to be reckoned among the strongest supports of sectorianism and bigotry, hypocrisy and intolerance, oppression and slavery. It seems impossible to cure men of sectarianism and bigotry, of hypocrisy and intolerance, without changing their views respecting the Bible. And it seems exceedingly difficult to annihilate European tyranny or American slaveholding, without changing men's views on this subject. In fact, the prevailing notions respecting the divine authority of the Bible help to prop up evil of almost every kind, and to block up the way of reformers of almost every description Prevailing notions respecting the divine authority of the Bible help to prop up American slavery. intend, therefore, to expose the unsoundness, the falsehood of those views. I intend to show what the Bible is. I wish to prove to them, that the only Bibles known among the people at large are but im perfect human translations of imperfect human transscripts of long lost books; and that those long lost books, of "hich our popular Bibles are but imperfect translations of imperfect and discordant transscripts, were themselves, most probably, but imperthat it is truth, and that the fact that a doctrine is wish to show them that the fact, that practices and labor and even hope for ever-increasing light is no proof that they are good, and that the fact that certain portions of the Bible, is no proof that they of doctrines, customs, and institutions, not according outward authority, but according to the dictates of own affections, instincts and consciences. This I

The Liberator. institution; but the correction of men's views with destiny of man, and in the tendency of all things to aken, my principal work,

I shall not neglect any opportunity of laboring for the abolition of slavery. The truth is, I shall be laboring for the abolition of slavery, in endeavoring to correct men's views of the Bible. In showing that the Bible is not of divine authority, I shall be weakening or destroying some of the strongest arguments employed in its defence, or some of the most powerful objections urged against the abolitionists. The law of the land is in favor of slavery. The Government is in favor of slavery. The Conas interpreted by the Government, and as understood by the most zealous abolitionists, is in favor of slavery. But the Bible requires us to obey the Government. It commands us to obey every ordinance of man. It threatens us with damnation if we discchester Examiner and Times. Let me next say how bay. Many of the abolitionists contend that if the laws of men are contrary to the laws of God, we are to disobey them. But, mark ; the people who redivine authority, contend that the law of God which we are called to obey is the Bible,-that the Bible is the rule of conduct given us by God himself. But the Bible enjoins us to obey the law of the land; the commands of the Government under which we live. To obey the commands of God, therefore, we must obey the law of the land. The man who transgresses the law of the land, does, according to the Bible, transgress the law of God

When the Fugitive Slave Law or the provisions o the Constitution are under discussion, it is common for the abolitionists to talk of a higher law. The higher law and the lower law are in almost every one's mouth; and the abolitionists are, in general, agreed, that when the two laws clash, the lower law speak reproachfully of it. It causes the very name must be set at nought. But here is the difficulty among a people who believe the Bible to be the word heartens the friends of European freedom. The of God. The Bible, by commanding men to be question of American slavery is, in my view, one of subject to the ruling powers, to obey every ordithe most important, if not the most important of all nance of man, &c., has made the laws of men the political questions at present engaging the attention laws of God. It has joined the higher and the lowof mankind. Till it is settled by the abolition of er law together. It has made the lower law into the slavery, America can neither do justice to herself higher law. The abolitionists, therefore, who denor to the nations of Europe, Africa, or Asia. I do spise the law of the land when in favor of slavery, not at all blame the American abolitionists for mak- are charged with impiety, with infidelity; and if the ing so much of the matter. They can hardly make Bible were indeed what the people generally believe it is, the charge would be just.

And it must be borne in mind, that it is the Chrisbors in this country-I mean, my anti-slavery lec- tian portion of the Bible that requires men to be laws. It is not the Jewish Scriptures, merely, but the writings of the chief of the apostles of Jesus-

Take these things in connection with the fact, that portions of the Bible represent slavery as sanc tioned, if not even instituted by God,-that the Bible represents men who were slaveholders, kidnappers, man-stealers, traders in the bodies and souls of men, as servants of God, as favories of Heaven, as examples of faith and rightcourness, without uttering a word in reproof or condemnation of their slaveholding, kidnapping, man-stealing and humanity-mongering practices. And add to this, that neither Jesus nor Paul, neither Peter nor John, ever ut ernments, and you may judge with what horror the specting the divine authority of the Bible must throw in the way of the uncompromising advocates of free

I say, then, that in stating and propagating my views as to the human origin and mixed and imper I shall not only be condemning sectarianism and and slavery. My lectures on the Bible will be lec tures against slavery.

In conclusion: Wrong views of the Bible give strength to error and evil of almost every descripa public speech expressly on the subject of slavery, tion; while right views of the Bible, without destroy I am to do so, however, by and by. In a fortnight ing the influence of the better portions of the Bible for good, destroy altogether its power for evil. Deliverance from blind subjection to the Bible is calculated to free the world from every form of evil. In American Anti-Slavery Society, to be held in Roch- freeing the minds of individuals, it prepares the way

You inquire, in your letter, respecting my inne life in this far-off land. I answer, my inner life here differs little from my inner life in England. In form same. The life of the soul is, in general, one This is especially so with respect to your friend ble question is, in my view, the greatest, the most I am astonished, when I look on the past, and con template the changes I have experienced with respec respecting the Bible are one of the greatest evils to opinions, forms, situations, religions, social and political connections, how little I have changed i the great essentials of my character, in the habits and constitution of my soul. The man who reads mankind. The notions generally held respecting my earlier writings, and studies the history of my inner life as therein given, has a picture of my mind and spirit now. From the first, I have struggled for freedom and sought for truth; and from the first, I have wished to serve mankind. I struggle for freedom, I seek for truth, and I wish to serve my brethren still With respect to my personal free dom, I have, to a great extent, attained my wish. . have freed myself, to a great extent, from the prejudices of my childhood. I have freed myself from subjection to churches and priesthoods. I have freed myself from subjection to books. I have freed my self from subjection to party. I have freed mysel from subjection to my friends. I have freed myself. to a great extent, from subjection to the fear of pul lie censure and reprobation. The amount of free dom I at present enjoy is almost unbounded, comparison with the wretched portion I enjoyed in early life. I still have to labor for general freedom for the freedom of secturians, priesthoods, parties races and nations. My search for truth has not beer wholly unsuccessful. I have seen through many delusions. I have learned a number of important les sons. But, alas! the little that I know is as nothing fect and discordant compilations of merely human to that which I do not know. I cannot describe compositions. I wish to show people, that the fact what I feel when I think of the worlds of truth yet that a doctrine is taught in the Bible is no proof bid from me. But all is not hid in darkness. Then are realms of light, as well as worlds of darkness constrary to the Bible is no proof that it is false. I I rejoice in the light in which I live, and long and institutions are inculcated or tolerated by the Bible, times to come. I never felt more desirous of light I never rejoiced more in new discoveries of truth certain practices and institutions are contrary to And my wish to serve mankind is, not, that I am aware, abated. I have many different opinions a are bad. In short, I wish to bring people to judge to the means by which I may hope to serve them most effectually, from what I once had; but my wish to the teachings of the Bible or the teachings of any to serve them is the same, so far as I know. And I have still the same religious emotions that I use their own understandings, the suggestions of their to have. I have little or nothing of my old blind confidence in reference to certain religious doctrine regard as the principal work to which I am called. but I believe in God,—a great, a fatherly God; and To this work I purpose to give myself, chiefly, as I have faith in His government and laws. I love long as I live. I shall lecture on slavery; I shall the world, and I love its glorious Author. My write on slavery. I shall neglect no opportunity of working, either alone or in company with others, for its great and glorious Author, is but small; but the speedy abolition of this ungodly and inhuman knowledge I have gives me infinite confidence in the

feelings more minutely; I should hardly feel justified in doing so.

I have spent much time in reading, of late, and I think I have profited considerably by what I have read. In addition to my reading on Biblical questions, I have been reading the voluminous history of Alison -his history of Europe during the French Revolution. Though I have been grievously disgusted with the bigoted torvism and eternal special pleading of the author, I have read the work to my profit. He would be a strange creature that could read the history of the French Revolution, by any writer of tolerable ability and candor, without feeling himself a soberer and better man. I cannot describe to you the horror I feel now at violent and bloody revolutions, and the anxiety I feel that all the friends of reform should unite to abate and abolish, in a peaceful way, all social and political evils, and to adapt political and social institutions to the nature of man and the laws of the universe. Though still a republican, an ultra republican, there is no political party on which I look with greater dissatisfaction, than those of the democrats of Great Britain, who refuse to co-operate with less ultra reformers than themselves, and who show a disposition rather to obstruct the progress of reform than to permit it to advance at a pace somewhat slower than they have determined is desirable. I hate the tories and conservatives badly enough, but I deplore the conduct of the destructive, unsocial and exclusive democrats still more. The tories and conservative Whigs could not do much harm, if the destructive democrats did not aid them.

I am sorry for Kossuth. I fear he will meet with grievous disappointment here. But the worst of all s, that he has deserved disappointment, by his unqualified praise of the country and its institutions He must know that much of what he has said is false, and that the falsehoods he has uttered are likely to do considerable mischief. All his false hoods are in favor of slavery. But I must draw to a close. I may write to you again, by and by. My wife and family join me in love to you, your

wife and your brother. Give my love to Maria. Yours, very respectfully and affectionately, JOSEPH BARKER.

RICHARD D. WEBB, Dublin, Ireland.

A NOBLE WOMAN.

Mrs. H. M. Trney, now in London, in one of her etters to the Pittsburgh Saturday Visiter, thus notices the labors of an estimable and indefatigable English female philanthropist and reformer :-

In the midst of all this stir about men's rights our indefativable friend, Anne Knight, is pursuing her course with the patience of a martyr. She writes letters to Cobden, to Lord John Russell, to Walns. ley, and a host more, and publishes them by hun-dreds. She is admitted to all classes of society, and wnetner you find her at the soirces of the nobility, or among the humble builders on the great 'walls of time, there you hear her untiring plea for the equal political rights of women.

A few eyenings since, I saw her in close tete-a-tete

A few evenings rince, I saw her in close recently testimonials of remembrance and esteem with which with a brilliant wit and beauty connected with the court circle. Anne had on her Quaker cap with a black net over it, a black satin dress with a large black shawl thrown over her shoulders to conceal a large satchel that she always carries about her fill—

'Under this cypress,
Smashed by a high press ed with papers. The other wore a white dress, with a scarlet opera cloak, trimmed with ermine. 'Night and day personified, quoth the gentleman at my left hand. I could not but smile at the appropriateness; but, after all, her meek face had in it much of the serenity of midsummer moonlight, and I could not but admire its earnestness and purity.

Of course, she is laughed at, and laughed about

Her own friends feel most deeply mortified to see her walking so far aside from the beaten track, and most earnestly desire that she will turn her attention to some more popular subject. Her country home is a very paradise of fresh air, sweet scented flowers, and bright sunshine, but she is not for a moment to be charmed aside. She comes to London, and takes lodgings, enduring all the inconvenience and privation that belal a lone woman, and that for the sake of the good cause that she so earnestly advocates. She never lets an opportunity slip for impressing her sentiments on others. As an examp of her earnestness, instance an occasion where small party of ladies and gentlemen from various countries are assembled. She is introduced to an American gentleman engaged in high commercial business. She at once introduces the subject, and presents her arguments in a manner so direct and palpable, that he cannot evade the admission that the has taken strong ground. When he seems a little weary, and turns to other topics with some near neighbor, she listens for a time quite patiently, but at last calls upon her friend not to let the gentleman go, till he has fully committed himself to the good

cause.

A few days since, she obtained an audience with a Rear Admiral, who is a Member of Parliament, and laid before him the claim of all tax-payers to the suffrage. He received her kindly, and spoke most respectfully of her talents. Thus she toils on, day after day, without any hope of reward, but that of seeing her sex acknowledged as equal in point of rights with their brethren. Whether she will live to see any fruit of her labors, it is hard to conjecture. The great obstacle lies with the women them-selves. They are too far neglectful of any but present gratification to hope for earnest co-operation till they are roused to more thorough self-culture.

PEN AND INK SKETCHES OF RUM ADVO-CATES IN THE HOUSE.

The editor of the Lowell American notices sever al of the Rum advocates in the House, in the follow

Mr. Wiggin, of Boston, made the opening sp (on the Liquor Bill.) as he does most of the opening (and closing) speeches on every subject. For a man who talks so incessantly, Mr. Wiggin is very well liked, for he is a clever and pleasant man. He ad-vocates the use of rum upon general principles. He declared that the rumsellers would defend their property by force, if necessary, against the law. Perhaps they will, but as Mr. Wiggin is a firm friend of law and order,' we may rely upon him as one of the special constables who under the law will volnteer to become 'brandy-smashers.'
Mr. Pulnam, of Rozbury, was formerly, (when a

Mr. Pulnam, of Roxbury, was formerly, (when a Unitarian minister in Danvers,) a very strong advocate of Temperance—a legal susaionist. He is now a lumber-dealer, (his speech is decidedly wooden,) and his premises are bounded on one side by a liquor dealer, and on the other by a camphene manufacturer, whose interests he feels bound to look after. It is as much as two sober men can do to hold unanticeless and it.

the Bill under the pretence of opposing the reference to the people. He was very severe upon all skulkers of responsibility, and proposes, himself, to skulk the responsibility of acting directly on the Bill, by oppo-sing it because it has the Senate rider. The Colonel 'wanted to see more of the martyr-spirit exhibited on this great moral question.' There is an opportunity for him to show some of it. If he will ou by repeat some of the Temperance speeches he used to make in the Middlesex County Temperance Society, his Boston constituency will marky him—and

the people as being unconstitutional, and he did not the people as being unconstitutional, and he did not like to have the vote taken by secret ballot. There were various other flaws in the bill. His speech was ingenious, but false and uncandid. There is not a man in the House who convers such an im-

not a man in the House who conveys such an impression of slipperiness and insincerity. He is undoubtedly an enemy of the Bill.

Mr. Stevenson of Boston, is considered a forcible speaker, his fault being that he is equally eloquent upon all subjects. He will swing his arms about, quite as vehemently when exposing a typographical error, as when arguing a great moral ar political question. They are all alike to him—alike subjects of loud talk, hand-slapping, and Choate-like-finger-quivering, which is rather more ludicrous than effective.

THE RAILROAD AND STRAMBOAT STYLE.

The New York Sunday Times suggests that it would be a good idea to place a cross, bearing an appropriate epitaph, at the locality of each railroad accident, as a gentle intimation to passengers of the peril of their situation, and a continual memento of the perior tier situation, and a continual memerit of the uncertainty of life on railroads. It is true, that the multiplicity of cruciform indicators might, in the course of time, be attended with some inconvenience, but the advantage would be gained of pointing out to the traveller the road where he would meet with to the traveller the road where he would meet with the traveller choses. fewest crosses, and consequently stand the best chance of security. The Times offers a few sam-ples of the style of epitaph which should be selected, as follows:

From a misplaced switch, Laid me dead in this dite.

· Off the track the engine rushed-

'Here repose two victims, stak-ed,
At one blow, by the same snakehead.' · What is life ? 'Tis but a vision ; Here I died by a collision. Twenty more died by the same: Verdiet-" Nobody to blame."

Sister, mother, aunt and me Were run over : -- here we he. We should have had time to mizzle, Had they blown the engine's whistle.'

* Sweeping round a curve, Whose outer flexture bordered an abyss, The cars were canted down the precipice, And seven of us killed. But what of that? Twas the curve did it. And the engineer, Being upon a bender, was excused.

Train-borne traveller, rushing by, As thou passest, pipe thine eye. Here a car, well filled with freight, For a moment, friends, be weepers, As you pass the railro d sleepers. You may share our fate—why not? Ere you reach the next depot.

· Here are deposited the bones. Of an unknown man; Who, being deaf, blind and lame, Neglected to obey the customary signals, And was run over as a punishment For his contumacy.

The orgineer promptly stopped the engine
After it had cut the body in two,
And, with most exemplary humanity, Conveyed the remains to an adjacent wood-shed.

Where all means of resuscitation were tried.

But, alas!
The vital spark had fled!
For the humanity they displayed, The engineer and signal men Were presented, by the company,
With a service of plate.
Go thou, and do likewise.'

The Times thinks that this epitaph system might be applied with advantage to the banks of the Mis-sissippi. The monotony of a voyage up stream would be agreeably relieved by a perusal of the affecting testimonials of remembrance and esteem with which

Smashed by a high press Of steam, I lie. Too fondly I trusted, To a boat what busted And blew me sky high.

A racing captain might have an epitaph, thus-Pray, traveller, pity me, poor victim, Who lost his life and lost the race; For certainly we should have licked 'em, Had 'nt the explosion taken place.'

Then others of this kind might salute the eye, at oderate intervals-

> · Hie jacet Samuel Smith, who died From injuries received At the explosion on the other side. They thought he would get well, As he had but a slight contusion But then he had a spell Of sickness and confusion Of mind, caused by inhaling The steam;
> And, after slowly failing,
> He kicked the beam. Requiescat in pace.

Another might record an accident in this way: Sacred to the sad mishaps Of ten who died by a collapse."

Of lowly habits I have been, And going up has proved my death;
For when I rese, I got so high,
At once it took away my breath.

The Most Splendid Clipper Ship Yet .- Mr. Donald The Most Splendid Clipper Ship Yet.—Mr. Donaid McKay is now building, at East Boston, what will be, when it is completed, the largest, and, it is believed, the fastest clipper ship afloat. This magnificent specimen of marine architecture is 250 feet in length, 45 beam, 23 in depth, and will register 2200 tons. She will be launched in April, fully rigged, an I called the ENOCH TRAIN, in compliment to the gentleman through whose enterprise the present line of packets sailing between Boston and Liverpool was established.

sating between Boston and Liverpool was established, and whose career as a Boston merchant has reflected honor on the city. The ships built for Col. Train by Mr. McKay comprise as fine a merchant fleet as ever carried canvass, viz.: the 'Joshua Bates.' 600 tons: 'Washington Irving,' 800 tons: 'Anglo Saxon,' 800: Parliament, 1080 : Daniel Webster, 1100 : Flying Cloud, 1700; Stafford-hire, 1800. These vessels, comprising nearly ten thousand tons, are all model ships, and have produced almost an entire revolution in ship-building. The novelty of their models, the beauty of their construction, and their unequalled swiltness, have excited the admiration of the comparation would be a comparation of the comparation percial world; and to no one is the public so much will render a righly merited compliment, and one which the whole community will be pleased to recog-nise as just, in naming his last and best ship after the sagacious merchant whose encouragement has enabled him to accomplish so much to advance the

A Female Ship Captain.—Amongst the first lately wind-bound in Lamla b, not the least, but perhaps the greatest wonder, was the good old brig Cleotus, of Saltenate, which for more than twenty years has been remarked to the control of the control o iquor dealer, and on the other by a camphene man facturer, whose interests he feels bound to look after. It is as much as two sober men can do to hold up one tippler, and it is no wonder that one sober man should stagger a bit, walking between two such influences.

Col. Schouler, of Boston, masked his opposition to the Bill under the pretence of opposing the reference to the people. He was very severe upon all skulkers of responsibility, and proposes, himself, to skulk the responsibility of acting directly on the Bill, by opposing it because it has the Schate rider. The Colombia and conting of the command of the Cleotus, which she holds to the present day, and she has manders of the other sex bayes here deep when many commander of the other sex bayes here deep when many commander of the other sex bayes here dieper to pieces. weathered the storms of the deep when many com-manders of the other sex have ben driven to pieces on the rocks. The Cleotus is well known in the ports of Belfast, Dublin, Cork, &c.—Glasgow Post.

Death from Tooth Pulling .- A lady in Winchester Mrs. Locke, had a tooth extracted a fortnight ago, and the wound continued to bleed till Tuesday, when she expired from exhaustion. Several physicians, including Dr. Bigelow, tried in vain to stop the bleeding. Such cases have occurred before, but are by no means common. It is said that the june of nettles will stop bleeding from the nose, when all other remedies have failed.—Boston Post.

Death of Bishop Hedding....Rev. Elijah Hedding. senier Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, expired at twenty-five minutes past noon on the 9th instant, at Poughkeepsie, in, we believe, the 72d year of his age.

Bishop Waugh has been appointed his successor.

from a newspaper publishing a life and portrait of Mahomet. The whole Mussulman population of 145,000 considered their faith insulted and outraged by the publication, holding it sacrilege and idolatry to imagine or print any likeness of their prophet.



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Dissolution of Partnership. NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnershild tofore existing, under the firm of Smith Un Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual coastal, senior, partner, Thomas Smith, having rated is

senior partnet. Thomas Smith, having reast the firm, and sold all his interest to his to ju who will settle all demands. DAVID R. MOREL, REUHEN H. ORD The business of the old firm will be end The business of the old firm will be the old stand, No. 2 and 3 Haverbill street, by ke Ober, where will be found a large assertment tania Ware and Glass Ware, and the color the old firm and others are invited to call as in

ine before buying elsewhere. Boston, January 1st, 1852.

BOOKS.

BELA MARSII. No. 25 Cornbill, has for makes following valuable books, viz: The Slave, or Memoirs of Archy Moore, Picture of Slavery for young jersons, by da, History of the Mexican Wat, (including face for the People, ') by L. Moody. Narrative of Henry Walson, a Fugitire Sixt.

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the Acts of Congress of Pebrazy 14, 1734,
and September 18, 1859,
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mon by Theodore Parker.
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