ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT

Trans-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, Fire copies will be sent to one address for TEN witers, if payment be made in advance.

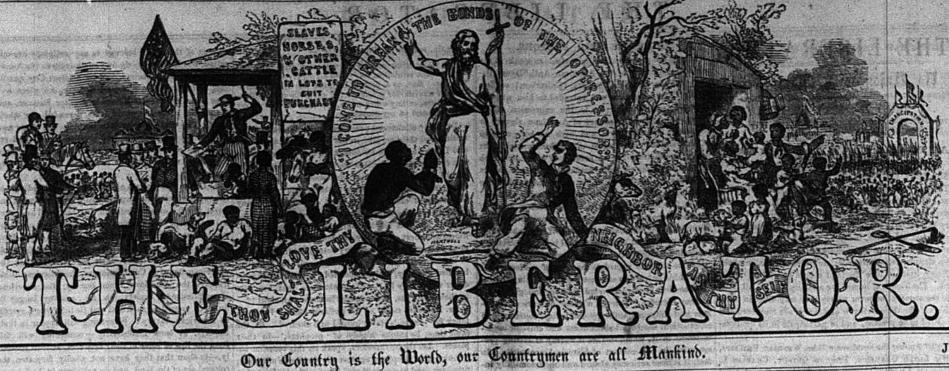
All remittances are to be made, and all letters mains to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to directed, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square ina rel three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-Pennsylvania the receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDNUND QUINCY, SANUEL PHILBRICK, and WESTELL PHILLIPS.

Fig. 1 is the columns of The Liberaton, both sides of the fig. 1 is the columns of the Liberaton, both sides of the fig. 1 is the columns of the Liberaton, both sides of the fig. 1 is the columns of the Liberaton, both sides of the fig. 1 is the columns of the Liberaton, both sides of the fig. 1 is the columns of the liberaton, both sides of the fig. 1 is the columns of the liberaton, both sides of the fig. 1 is the columns of the liberaton, both sides of the liberaton, both sides of the liberaton of the libera

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. VOL. XXV. NO. 21.



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

No Union with Slaveholderal

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding rds of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions To SCURE 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—OR engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandise, under the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NUMBER 1090.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1855.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Detroit Free Press, of May 5th. AN ANTI-SLAVERY DEMONSTRATION. The Cincinnati Gazette, itself inclined to Free Solisin, notices as follows an anti-slavery conven-tion which was in session in that city during three

days of last week ; days of last week;

The great lights of the party, such as Garrison, wealed Phillips, Fred. Douglass, Lucy Stone, Mr. and Mr. Fester, were not in attendance. The chief persons of merit who took part were Mr. Julien, of Indiana, Mr. Brows, (colored,) and the Rev. Miss Antoinette L. Brows. We doubt exceedingly whether the anti-slave-ry cause has been aided by what has been done or said, ry cause has been aided by what has been done or said. The continued attacks of infidel speakers upon the sathesticity of the Sariptures and the divinity of Christ, the specificity they have for running into extremes, and

authenticity of the Scriptures and the divinity of Christ, authenticity they have for running into extremes, and the proclivity they have for running into extremes, and advancing absurd and impracticable measures for attaining great ends, shock not only the Christian sentituding from the people, but render ludierous the whole after the character of a convention of malignant philistropists, rather than one composed of Christian neu and women, assembled for the purpose of doing neu and women, assembled for the purpose of doing god to their fellow-mortals. During the three days, the meetings have been very poorly attended during the day. The evening sessions have had a much larger attendance.

Garrison, Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, and other notorious male and female infidel abolitionias, were not present at this Cincinnati gathering, for the reason that their western subalterns, white and black, of both sexes, have become sufficiently familiar with the anti-Bible doctrines of the sect to expound them to the motley herd whose prurient ustes and loose morals prompt them to seek the strage excitement which these meetings afford. Infielity is so wide-spread—abolitionism has so habelity is so wide-spread—abolitionism has so many recruits under the latter-day plan of Christian churches being transformed into political meeting-houses, and Christian preaching given our for partisan harangue—that Garrison and the other old stagers of infidelity can afford to rest for this labora and large prescription. from their labors, and leave proselyting to younger hands and newer converts.

We have often asserted the tendency of abolitionism to infidelity. Every day furnishes new proof From the Gazette's account, the most of the time of this Cincinnati gathering must have been ecupied in discussing the authenticity of the Scriptures and the divinity of Christ! We are not rued what conclusion was arrived at, doubtless a resolve was passed declaring the Bible. fabulous, and Christ to have been a common man, er, at most, an ordinary spirit rapper !

The abolition party of the country, —of which the Republican party of Michigan is part and parcel,—cannot divest itself of the responsibility of these furnisations. of these Garrisonian meetings. They are a portion of the machinery of the grand organization—some of the means employed to accomplish the results aped for. Mr. and Mrs. Foster traversed this State last year, and their lectures, together with these of a Reverend Mr. St. Clair, are claimed to have aided greatly in producing the political reselt of November: and perhaps this claim is well-founded. Mr. and Mrs. Foster preach infidelity of the most malignant kind, and their abolitionism is unabiliterated fanaticism. In some of the towns of the interior, churches were opened for their use There is one hope good men and genuine philantappists may indulge. Reaction is sure to follow such riot-running as we have lately beheld. Already the great Democratic party is once more asserting its supremacy.

From the New York Herald, of May 11th. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

This terrific pioneer of the anti-slavery movenents of the North, this Mahomet, this Peter the Bernat, this Martin Lother, this Jo Smith of modem abolitionism, made his periodical appearance in this city, (as will have been seen from our re-port of yesterday.) at the anniversary of the Amera Anti-Slavery Society the other evening, and delivered himself of one of his customary harangues. His speech, in this instance, was directed to the discussion of a string of resolutions, de-

1: That of all existing despotisms, American slavery is the most merciless, the most impious, the most murderous, the most demoralizing, the most bideous, and the most calamitous.

2. That this horrid despotism should be instantly and unconditionally abolished.

That the Christian church is responsible for

ily

5.

erial sut and ent ess un-tho

or-

I a read or ,

in m. W-

4. That such a church is 'a eage of unclean hirds and the synagogue of Satan,' and that its teachers are 'wolves in sheep's clothing,' and ravthous spoilsmen. In the elaboration of this terrible text, the fero-

tions old fanatic very naturally re-declared himself, for the hundredth time, an outlaw, against the Union, the Constitution, the Bible, Christianity, and the churches, and in favor of nothing but ity, and the churches, and in favor of nothing but aggres. In this, Garrison goes something further than Wilson or Sumner; but their doctrines, and the still more stealthy and insidious approaches of Seward and his trained gang of organs and satellites, big and ' little villains,' all tend in the same direction—to the overthrow of the Union, the Constitution, religion and society, and the substitution of universal niggerdom, amalgamation, anarchy, for and slaughter. The only difference between farms and his followers is, that he continues far the advance, and frankly confesses his ultimate designs, while the more cautions and cunning abilitionists and Free Soilers in his wake mask and disguise their designs under the false pretences of a lore for the Constitution, the Union, religion and sciety. Such is the difference upon the between Garrison, the frank and open outhed fanatic, and Seward, the seditious and slippery demagogue; and that's all.

From the New York Daily News.

DARKNESS MADE VISIBLE. The Old School, Garrison section, of the falsely styled Anti-Slavery Society-for we will not desccrate the word American by annexing it to such a hils-beld its anniversary meeting yesterday in the Free Will Baptist Church on Sullivan street. We are entirely in favor of free discussion, and ascribe to the 'free will ' of the Baptist denominaon the use to which their house of worship was applied upon this occasion. It gave us the bane

Society were in the broadest terms announced to be the disruption of the American Union by all means and at all hazards, as a method by which to procure the liberation and happiness of the Southern negro slave.

As discussion was declared open to all, with certain little mental reservations, as the sequel will show, a Mr. Snodgrass, no relative to the illustrious triangular sort of glances he cast over his abated spectacles were irresistible. A hair brush and a basin of water might, through his instrumentality, have produced a revolution. But, then, he may be long in the land. have produced a revolution. But, then, he may At all events, we pitied him for the interruptions he had to encounter on all sides. An aged mastiff tion.

Their sentence was for open war: could not have suffered, snapped, grinned and gasp-

ed, with grizzly jaws, at a more distressing rate.

His first tormentor was the fearful Phillips, who declared that if the Bible were found to be against the Anti-Slavery cause, the Bible should be forthwith trampled under foot.

Goodell spiked Phillips, and rendered him use-A colored gentleman, with pyramidal hair and

teeth like the jaws of destruction, next loomed up darkly on the horizon. Goodell flattened his apex, and he staid flattened. Quiet enthusiasm in a corner murmured, . Set

wn,' as though the speaker were a hen, but the Chairman arising, with his hands in his pockets, lecided that mild request to be out of order.

A Mr. Wright then made a demonstration,

whereupon there sprang up a guttural hullabaloo by the whole company. Goodell still winkingly triumphant, continuing to 'allewd' to Southern 'jowisprewdence,' and to 'sew' for freedom under the Yewnion, female strong-mindedness was brought to bear. An indistinct lady, buried somewhere under the pressure of circumstances, said something about 'thlave holderth,' but was instantaneously demolished by Goodell, who, with an angelic yawn and a beaming countenance, told her that 'trewth must rewl.' Greatly delighted, he went on for an hour or so longer, 'assewming' ten thousand monotonous things, whose component parts seemed to us jaw-breakers and conglomerated the Belials of the conclave. There were old men

the sainted Barleigh emerged from under his head of hair, which had been bobbing mysteriously around the platform for the space of thirty minutes, and made a talking model of himself, we began to dream of Rip Van Winkle and Belzoni's mummies. A just Providence only can say choked off by a despairing female, who burst forth

in a financial remonstrance.

By this time, a young colored lady had nearly brushed the little nap that was left, off our tries and faithful Shanghai overall, and we thought it

prudent to withdraw.

The same chosen band assembled in the same place at 7 P. M., when a grand and terrific set-to came off between Abby Kelley Foster, Garrison, the Head of Hair and Frederick Douglass, who defended the Union while claiming rights for his peo le. He was insulted, interrupted and denounced y the Garrisonian Cabinet, but stood amid them and overtopped them all, like a giant among pigmies. Burleigh was indignant, automatical and pugilistic, opening his mouth till it looked like a moss-hung Mammoth Cave, and shaking his 'ambrosial curls' like a Cristadored Gorgon Everybody, ourselves included, was terrified, but none were burt; and had it not been for the hightreble with the whittle nose, who squealed a ter-minating solo, and the Man of Genius in the corner who scratched his head with a pen-knife, and the Wandering Farmer with the clay-colored breeks, who poked around the house and around the

this nightmare Pandemonium.

Thus endeth the first lesson. Private business will be transacted this morning, and we shall have something to say seriously respecting the vilest jumble of conspiracy, treason and madness that Gotham has yet known in all her Bedlams.

THE ANNIVERSARIES. - Yesterday's Anniversary doings were of varied interest. At the Free Will Baptist Church, Sullivan street, the Garrisonian section of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held, and most extravagant and fanatical speeches were made by a motley set of speakers-male and female, black and white. Garrison, Abby Kelley Foster, C. C. Burleigh, &c., were the ranters par excellence. Senators Sumner and Wilson, and Gerrit Smith, were denounced as half-way Anti-Slavery men. Fred. Douglass spoke, but made rather a Union speech.—New York Even. Mirror.

From the N. Y. Daily News.

THE ABOLITIONIST PANDEMONIUM. No more dismal spectacle could have been ex-hibited than the Abolitionists in council during this week. Their deliberations displayed all the malignity with none of the baneful splendors of Satan surrounded by his parliament of fiends.—
Those who went to these conventicles to laugh at the parti-colored collection of cream-faced, skimmilk-faced, snuff-faced and ebony-faced specimens of humanity that in the cockney, Yankee and nig-ger dialects fumed away their zeal, were generally disappointed. It was not precisely a krall of howl-"hen we arrived at the edifice about fifteen minutes past 10 o'clock. A. M., we found it about half
lied with a motley assemblage of white, mulatto
and darker colored persons, the two latter divisions
of the audience behaving with modesty and propristy, the more prominent members of the former
daing the utmost they could to repel the sympathies of every sober-minded and rightly thinking
man, no matter of what race, creed or complexion.

disappointed. It was not precisely a krall of howing maniacs. Though there was much of mental
ing maniacs. It was not precisely a krall of howing maniacs. Though there was much of mental
ing maniacs. Though there was much of mental
ing maniacs. It was not precisely a krall of howing maniacs.

We have never seen the article in the Evangelist
were directed with too much method and sharpenwere directed with too much unstablety to allow the assembly to
ed with too much subtlety to allow the assembly to
ed with too much subtlety to allow the assembly to
ed with too much subtlety to allow the assembly to
ed with too much subtlety to allow the assembly to
ed with too much subtlety to allow the assembly to
ed with too much subtlety to allow the assembly to
ed with too much subtlety to allow the assembly to
ed with too much subtlety to allow the assembly to
ed with too much subtlety to allow the assembly to
ed with too much subtlety to allow the assembly to
indicate the following the f

age, he would have been surprised, shocked and indignant. Astonished at the madness of such a proposal, he would naturally suppose it was mere-ly a horrible jest; a chop-logic club had taken this dismal subject for practice in the art of debate. But if he listened further, and ascertained that the real question was not as to the virtue of parricide, or the necessity and expediency of such revolting murder, but that this was admitted, and the only show, a Mr. Snodgrass, no relative to the illustrious Pickwickian, we believe, and Mr. Goodell, of New York, were rather inclined to oppose the immediate destraction of the Union, and thought that a little destraction of the Union, and thought that a little longer respite should be allotted to us poor outsiders, whose fate hangs trembling in the balance of these high behests. The latter gentleman, Mr. Goodell, was very shrewd and very sharp—he looked excruciatingly significant from head to foot—his collar had a knowing curl—his coat, like his countenance, was full of cunning wrinkles, and the tenance, was full of cunning wrinkles, and the same that the remember when we listen to that tenance, was full of cunning wrinkles, and the same that the remember when we listen to that spanned by the bow of promise, as with a circlet of

One side of this circle of fiends were like Moloch

Of wiles, more unexpert, they recked not. !

The Constitution was to be trodden under foot as a polluted thing, and the Union assailed by their Tartarean fire and violence. Garrison was the leader in this savage, violent mode of parricide— Garrison, the English emissary, who has never been naturalized, and who came hither with Thompson to play a more mischievous part than Arbuthnot and Ambrister, the English spies that Jackson hung in Florida. For twenty years he has performed the role allotted to him and in his steady determination to dissolve the American Union, we see the work not of a zealot, but of a paid foreign emissary, who is doing the work of his masters, the English aristography who have resolved there for English aristocracy, who have resolved 'per fas aut nefas' to ruin America. To sow sectionalism, excite prejudice, awake intemperate zeal, have been the labors of Garrison, his motive hatred, and his ends disunion, and the destruction of republicansm on the western continent.

It might be the last remains of a patriotic instinct, it might be a refinement in fiendishness, it might be more honesty in their zeal, that led others to maintain the doctrine of poison. Preserve the Union and use it as an instrument of Abolitionism, take the Constitution and turn its provisions into the engines of renewed agitation. Let the South be harassed by sedition, by agitation, and Congress headaches.

At length 'conclewding,' when about one half of his audience had crawled exhausted to the door, the sainted Burleigh emerged from the door, the door, the sainted Burleigh emerged from the door, the door, the sainted Burleigh emerged from the door, the door t at this horrid assembly. Be it their punishment to see the Union flourish while they live, the slave protected by good and humane masters, instead of relaxing into the idleness and barbarism of his natural instincts, and Africa civilized by the aid of slave colonists sent thither as the missionaries of arts and religion. We pity and despise them; the fiends that follow Garrison will not destroy the Paradise of this Union, not even if they call in the aid of Louis Napoleon, Lord Palmerston, and Field Marshal Raglan. They dash themselves in vain, foaming and boiling in their impotent rage, against the breakwater of the Constitution.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

At the meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, held last week in this city, the following resolution was reported by Mr. Garrison from the business committee, and discussed, and we presume was unanimously adopted. If there is anything else in heaven above, or earth beneath, which these fanatics are disposed to denounce, it would be gratifying to know what and where it is.

Resolved, That the following religious organizations Resolved, That the following religious organizations, viz., the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the American Home Mission Society, the American Bible Society, the American Bible Union, the American Tract Society, the American Sunday School Union, the American and Foreign Christian Union, the American and Foreign Bible Society, the American Baptist Publication Society, the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the American Baptist Home Mission Society. who 'poked around the house and around the house,' and couldn't tell where he wanted to go, the last scene would have been solemnly sleepy.

But the gentleman who stamped and cheered when the speaker suggested the idea of whitewashing his boots to save blacking, woke up the faithful few remaining, and with the sweet accents of the vertical female secretary ringing in our cars, we groped to the door and escaped from this nightmare Pandemonium.

American and Foreign Bible Society, the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the American and Foreign Bible Society, the Pandemonium sainary Union, the American Baptist Home Aliseion Society, the American and Foreign Bible Society, the Pandemonian Baptist Home Aliseion Society, the American and Foreign Bible Society, the Pandemonian Baptist Home Aliseion Society, the American and Foreign Bible Society, the Pandemonian Baptist Home Aliseion Society, the American and Foreign Bible Society, the Pandemonian Baptist Home Aliseion Society, the American and Foreign Bible Society, the Pandemonian Baptist Home Aliseion Society, the Pandemonian Baptist Home Aliseion Society, the American and Foreign Bible Society, the Pandemonian Baptist Home Aliseion Society, the American and Foreign Bible Society, the Pandemonian Baptist Mission Society, the American and Foreign Baptist Mission Society, the American and Foreign Baptist Mission Society, the American Baptist Mission Society, the Amer ing of any pecuniary aid or public countenance at the North, but cannot be supported without conniving at all the wrongs and outrages by which chattel slavery is characterized; and, therefore, ought to be instantly abandoned by every one claiming to be the friend of liberty, and a disciple of Christ the Redeemer.

This resolution is submitted and supported by man publishing a newspaper in which be allows such blasphemy to be published from week to week, us makes the blood run cold to read. In a recent number, one of his correspondents says, 'If God has the power to abolish slavery, and does not, he is a very great scounder.' From this he infers that there is no God at all.

We suppose that among all the supporters of the resolution we have copied above, there are but very few who believe in the existence of the God of very few who believe in the existence of the God of the Bible. The Society which they represent is now the only American Anti-Slavery Society hav-ing any vitality whatever. In thus planting itself in defiant opposition to the entire body of Christian philanthropists in the United States, and boldly proclaiming its hostility to the church, and to all the institutions of Christian benevolence, it dis-closes its true character, and reveals the natural results of unregulated and unscriptural measures of reform. At a late meeting in New England f reform. At a late meeting in New England-

Mr. Garrison read an article from the New York Erangelist, showing and bewaiting the fact, that the infidels of this day were carrying forward, with zeal and energy, the regeneration and redemption of the world from slavery, war, drunkenness and licentiousness—while the church and elergy looked on those evils with silence, indifference or approbation.

The notorious William Lloyd Garrison filled the chair, which, however, he subsequently left to the occupancy of a worthy compeer, Quincy of Massachusetts.

It is as unnecessary for us to detail the proceedings of this mad fraternity as it would be to make a circumstantial report of the declarations of a Lunatic Asylum.

Suffice it to say, that the spirit and object of the Society were in the broadest terms appeared to

[New York Correspondence of the Boston Herald.] SECTIONALISM OUR RUIN.

New York, May 16, 1855.

Mr. Editor:—The anniversaries this year have ad a much larger dash of politics than usual. Standing on the platform with Garrison and the listinguished of his tribe, we have seen both of the Senators from Massachusetts hiring themselves out to the Garrisonians at one shilling admittance, heraided as a part of their new performances, and in fact, occupying the same general platform of trea-son and disunion with these celebrated agitators. when the notice of the engagement of Wilson and Sumner was made public, for, like the Hutchin-sons, they were on exhibition at so much a head, a small card was issued and put in the seats at the labernacle at all the religious meetings, not only announcing that the Massachusetts Senators would peak before the Garrisonian meeting, and under peak before the Garrisonian its patronage, but also that the said Garrisonian party had published and placed on sale certain valuable books which the 'Tract,' Missionary.' and ' Bible Societies' were solicited by this card to buy and circulate—among which were named several on the necessity of dissolving the Union, and one by a Reverend dergyman making such a dissolution a 'necessity and a Christian duty '-and both Mr. Sumner and Mr. Wilson knew well the

baracter of the body before whom they spoke. They gave evidence of this by repeated reference o Garrison, and what he had done and suffered in schalf of the cause—the same cause they expected would triumph in this land. We have now this singular aspect of things: Here is a society avow-edly a disunion society; it has no fellowship with the Church; its arguments are aimed at the social compact as it now exists; its triumph would discompact as it now exists; its triumph would dissolve the Union, destroy the charms of domestic
life, introduce a social state worse than Mormonism, annihilate the Church, silence the ministry,
close the Bible, and introduce a millenium that
would send down joy to Pandemonium. No disguise is made by these parties on any one of these
points; they avow them—they glory in thom.—
They call the Constitution of the United States
a 'covenant with death and hell.' The ministry
they call a 'brotherhood of thieves.'
Until within a very short time, their gatherings
have been regarded as the meeting of a band of
musical though harmless fanatics, whose doings
amuse the world. But the present year in New

amuse the world. But the present year in New York they wear another aspect. We find the Sen-ators of Massachusetts openly siding with and aiding them in their course-men sworn to uphold the United States Constitution, but openly struck hands United States Constitution, but openly struck hands with those who have sworn not to cease their agitation till that glorious instrument shall be trampled in the mire, and the brotherhood of States sundered, and disunion and anarchy take the place of mine, properity and glory.

of union, prosperity and glory.

We see these same Senators in their positions by We see these same Senators that the world pronounce a series of political acts that the world pronounce knavish. We see them with the wages of the government in their pockets—while they lift their hands and voices with men who are arrayed that the series adjung the series of the se against their country. And by their side, aiding them in their work, was one clergyman of New York, who thus swallows the insult, that his pro-

fession is a brotherhood of thieves, and adopts it.

Now unto what is this to pass? That Sumner has any real loge for freedom, no man that knows him believes. If so, instead of remaining in New York with his white kid gloves on, promenading

by, in the Convention, and Gen. Taylor was nomand the great question now is, how is it to end ! the people of the United States sustain such sec-tional issues! Can such efforts be permanently successful? Are the substantial, intelligent, and patriotic people of the Union tired of the Union. and ready to open their arms to men who make sectional questions their political capital ! or will they arise in their might, when the proper time comes—hurl these demagogues to the earth, and grind them to powder, and contend for the Union, the Constitution and the flag of our country, as our forefathers left them to us? A few facts will an-

swer these questions.

Massachusetts has the honor or the shame of eing the leading State in the Union in the sectional movement which marks this day. Both of her United States Senators stand on the disunion platform—all her members of the House are of the same stamp. But never since she was a State has she stood so low in the opinion of the country. She will cast all the votes that she is entitled to in ongress, but she will not carry one fraction of in-

Nothing will be done or left undone, because it will please or displease her. Her great men, and she has many, have no influence in the nation; no man that wants any national importance will reside within her borders—and even in a Whig National Convention, when Massachusetts was Whig, men were heard to say when she favored some point—'Oh, d—n Massachusetts, what is she!' The position she has well carned by her

Men who sustained the Hartford Convention were mostly Massachusetts men, and the whole line of her march, from the time of Jefferson, has been on the same side. Webster, by the might and power of his gigantic strength, took her on his shoulders and bore her along for a time. But he was too good for her—and when he refused to join her in ber madness, she sought to ruin the man who had made her all she is.

As an adopted son, Mr. Webster devoted himself to the claims and interests of this State. Had he

to the claims and interests of this State. Had he lived elsewhere, he would have taken broader and more national ground; and better would it have been for his country, and better for himself. The same truths are taught by the aspects of other sections of our land, and by the career of other men. But that will be the subject of another letter.

BLACKSTONE.

From the New York Journal of Commerce. SENATOR SUMNER'S A. S. ADDRESS.

After the delivery of this address before the Anti-Slavery Society, Mr. Wendell Phillips of Boston, who had on the evening before scouted all such weak proceedings as the abolishment of Slavery within the District of Columbia, and openly advocated the dissolution of the Union as the true means of destroice. of destroying slavery on a grand scale,—spoke in high tones of approval of what Mr. Sumner had uttered, and declared that no Massachusetts man could say else than Amen to its doctrines. Senator Wilson's speech, which contained the saving clause, that he did not intend to touch slavery in the States in which it existed was distasteful to Mr. Phillips, who expressed his disappointment with as much plainness, as courtesy between orators who address the same audience, allowed. The honied commendation of speech' bestowed by Mr. Phillips upon the address of his friend Mr. Sumner, which contained no saving clause, is perhaps the best proof of its sweeping and dangerous character. No man of sense can fail to see that it ac-complishes by indirection, but hastily and surely if carried out, the object which Mr. Phillips with more open but misdirected honesty proposes, viz., THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION,—an event which cannot happen without the most extensive damage to every man, woman and child within the limits of the United States; black and white, bond and free. And yot this is the true issue which the Sumners, the Phillipses, the Garrisons and Parkers, present, with a clearness that admits of no doubt, and upon which the North will be summoned to vote by the light and superficial men who usurp the place of framers of the public polity. This wholesale movement against the existence of slavery proceeds from strangers to the institution, and seeks to change in the most thorough manner the domestic habits of our Southern brethren, with which they are satisfied; to revolutionize their whole plan of industry, built up by years of experience ; and to establish in the place of quiet, order, diligence, and profita-ble labor, the example of Jamaican folly, with its train of untold disasters to the whole white population, who were suddenly removed from opulto poverty by the action of law, without any ad-rantage to the blacks. The denunciations aimed by Mr. Sumner at what be terms the 'slave oligarchy, show his indifference to their interests and their fate. Who are the slave oligarchy! They constitute the population who govern fifteen States of this Union with admirable skill, and without a single example of agrarianism, or of damage to the independence of the judiciary: or of hasty, improvident, and experimental legislation, such as marks the constant experience of the North. Mr. marks the constant experience of the North. Mr. Sunner, a young legislator, acting in daily concert with transcendentalism and modern philanthropy, and failing to perceive the solid and useful influence which the daily example of the South impresses upon the legislation of the country in staying the march of anarchy, would suddenly revolutionize the United States, now advancing to a high tionize the United States, now advancing to a high position; wholly undo the work of Washington,

to memory, is unsurpassed.

The people of the United States when they are told by one of the leading orators of a powerful class, that the ship of State ought to be allowed to go to the Devil,—such was the language of Wendell Phillips, and doubtless the wish of his friend Senator Sumner,—ought to ponder over the Fare well Address of the great Washington.

The N. Y. Daily News says of Mr. Sumner :-'He performed his part with a dramatic effect, too, fully equalling the pre-eminence of his person; the very monotony of his accent seemed to Broadway in the day time, and lecturing to genteel ladies at Niblo's at night, why don't be go to Kansas, and strike a blow for freedom there? If what he says about Kansas is true, if the struggle is raging, if the crisis is at hand, if men and money are needed, why not start and do the real work?

And as for Mr. Wilson, he agrees as much for the And as for Mr. Wilson, he cares as much for the and gallery united in the ovation, and we too lave as Judas did for the poor, when he wanted could have joined it, had Mr. Sumner worn the slave as Judas did for the poor, when he wanted could have joined it, had Mr. Sumner worn the the ointment sold, and the money put into his bag. He has a trade and a profession; it is agitation; it has brought him some gain thus far; he can do nothing without it; it is his present support and his future hope. When Mr. Webster was passed by, in the Convention, and Gen. Taylor was nominated, Mr. Wilson cried about it—and he was as response within our hearts but indignation and inated, Mr. Wilson cried about it—and he was as sincere then as he is now! And the manner in which these men have struck hands and joined interest shows that it is only for a political purpose, and shame that an American and the great question now is, how is it to end? Will addience, however unreflecting, could be found not only to sit by patiently, but to appland, while our self-destruction, as a free people, attended by the most flagrant violation of every solemn compact, of every sentiment of justice, and every prin of reason, was thus recommended as a civilized ex-pedient, and enjoined as a popular duty.'

SELECTIONS.

From the New York Christian Inquirer. ANNIVERSARY WEEK

The most noteworthy event of the week has been the extraordinary success of the Anti-Slavery meetings. The attention which they have excited and our small interest in the doings of the other exclusively sectarian organizations which have had their annual sessions, lead us to dwell for a few moments on this very significant fact. The great speech of the week, it seems to be admitted on all hands, was that of Hon. Charles Sumner. It was heard by an immense audience, which filled to its utmost capacity the Metropolitan Theatre. It was received with such enthusiasm that the Senator from Massachusetts was requested to repeat it at

Niblo's and also at Brooklyn.

The meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, on Wednesday, addressed by Messrs. Phillips and Parker with their usual cloquence, was also attended by an audience much larger than any asembled on any other occasion than on that just eferred to. It was the most stormy day of the week, and it was supposed by even the most en-thusiastic brethren that there would be, at most, some two or three hundred persons present. In m ead of this number, there were between two and three thousand of perfectly quiet, orderly persons.
Those only who know what the previous history of
the meetings in New York of this Society has been, can appreciate the significance of these facts. Only five years since, the notorious Rynders, at the head of a mob, drove the Anti-Slavery speakers from the platform; and, with but few exceptions, the act was defended by the New York press. It is only within three years that a hall could be procured anywhere in the city for the meeting of the Section within three years that a hall could be procured anywhere in the city for the meeting of the Society. Now, the only difficulty is to find one large enough to hold the crowds who flock to hear the most ntra of the ultra utterances of Anti-Slavery.

It does not follow from these facts that the city of New York has all of a sudden become Anti-Slavery. Far from it. Were there to be next month very. Far from it. Were there to be next month a great Pro-Slavery convention at St. Louis, of delegates from all the shave States, and a resolution passed that the South will dissolve the Union if the Missourians are not allowed to govern Kansas as they please, even if it be by lynching Gov. Reeder, and driving out at the point of the bayonet all Northerners, we are not sure but that there would be great meetings in this city of a somewhat dif-Northerners, we are not sure but that there would be great meetings in this city, of a somewhat different character from those recently held in the Metropolitan Theatre, heralded by patriotic appeals in most of the daily newspapers to those 'who recognize neither North nor South,' and by published lists of 'men of property and standing,' who are determined to frown down all fanaticism, all mischievous agitation. We are not by any means sure that large assemblies of 'our most respectable mischievous agration. sure that large assemblies of our most respectable citizens' would not anew resolve to save the Union, y granting to the Slave Power all its demands.

Still, for all this, the contrast between Anti-Slavery meetings in 1855, and 1849 is striking.— The fulfillment of the prophecy that abolitionism s dying out or will soon die out, seems farther off than ever. Nowhere was that prophecy oftener repeated than in New York; and certainly there have been periods when, so far as this city was concerned, it has seemed as if it were to be fulfilled.

'It is only a squabble among the monks; the best way is to take no notice of it. It is a dranken German; when he is sober, he will talk differ-ently, said Leo X. when the tidings reached him of Luther's heresy. The contemptuous indifference of the Pope at Rome in those days towards the great movement of the sixteenth century has had its parallel in that which the great body of our city population have all along exhibited towards the great movement of the nineteenth century. They have not approved of the doings of Captain Rynders and his crew; they have treated the whole matter rather with contempt. Anti-Slavery cloquence has seemed like the ravings of drunken or crazy men, which they did not care to hear, though the 'squabbles' among the abolitionists have been rather amusing than otherwise when reported in the Herald. The great trouble that the abolitionists have had, has been the difficulty of getting any notice taken of them. They cannot complain of this now. They are not more sober than they were ten years ago; still, not only do crowds go to hear them, but crowds also respond with enthusiasm to what ten years ago most thought the widest ex-treme of fanaticism.

It is a great triumph for the American Anti-Slavery party thus to have vindicated its right to be heard in the city of New York—one upon which every lover of freedom must feel like congratulating them. But it has a wider significance still. It is one of many other proofs that a great moral move-ment, based on great moral principles, like those ment, based on great moral principles, like that of the Anti-Slavery cause, never goes backward. New York is not Charleston; still it has mighty influences, vast interests almost as much opposed to the principles of Anti-Slavery as are those of any Southern city. Anti-Slavery must have be-come quite popular elsewhere, before it begins to be in the city of New York. The tree must be already a large one, and have struck its roots over a wide extent of ground, before a slip can be taken from it to be planted successfully in our good city When Anti-Slavery is proclaimed to large audiences in New York, it is a sign that many other places are ready for the good seed, even if they have not yet received it. When the city of New York is ready to hear, there is ground for hope that the whole North is ready to speak, perhaps to act.

CHARLES SUMNER,

A New York correspondent of the Norristown, (Pa.) Olice Branch, in giving an account of Anniversary Week, refers to Mr. Sumner's speech as follows :-

Charles Sumner! How could I do justice to the man, and to the impression which his masterly effort left upon me! At once logical and impassioned, argumentative and imaginative, simple sioned, argumentative and imaginative, simple in its clearness, and grand in its profoundness, this oration could well-nigh satisfy the loftiest ideal of excellence. In a train of lucid argument, he es-tablished the necessity, practicability and dignitablished the necessity, practicability and digni-ty of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, and refuted every objection deserving his notice. For two hours and twenty minutes, he held an audience of more than four thousand listeners, as such an audience has seldom been held before. And when at last he had finished, hundreds still lingered, and when warned by the departing lights went slowly homeward to lay to heart the great truths which they had heard, and to analyze the power that could thus charm them.

The distinguished Senator's reception was en-

thusiastic in the extreme. From beginning to end, the audience, attracted from far and wide, both by the audience, attracted from far and wide, both by sympathy with his cause, and admiration of his genius, were with him as one man. Nor were they inspired alone by his noble sentiments and glowing style, chaste as a Grecian temple, and glorious as an autumnal sunset. There was the noble bearing of the man, the beau ideal of what a Senator should be, the living impress of the logic spirit that dist be, the living impress of the lofty spirit that dictated these words, addressed to those who wished to send him to the Senate:—'Gentlemen, I do not covet this office. At your hands I shall be proud to receive it, but I do not seek it.'

Tall and gainly, graceful in cover attitude and

to receive it, but I do not seek it.'

Tall and gainly, graceful in every attitude, and attired as a Senator should be, Charles Sumner impresses you as one of nature's noblemen. While aking, he has a youthful bearing, but a closer riew shows the close and somewhat labor-worn student. I have forborne to give even a single quotation from Mr. Sumner's address, hoping that many of your readers will seek opportunities to

'That a lecture should be repeated in New York is a rare occurrence. That a lecture on Anti-Slavery should be repeated in New York even before a few despised 'fanatics,' is an unparalleled occur-ence. But that an Anti-Slavery lecture should be repeated night after night to successive multitudes, each more enthusiastic than the last, marks the

each more enthusiastic than the last, marks the epoch of a revolution in popular feeling; it is an era in the history of Liberty.

Niblo's Theatre was crowded, last evening, long before the heur of commencement. Hundreds stood through the three hours' lecture. The equality of the races was practically asserted by the presence of both in pit and boxes. Gray-headed men were there, young men—all with earnest look. Fans were waving. Epaulettes were not wartier. were waving. Epaulettes were not wanting. We give a full report of the words of the lecture, but

nly the words.
The magnificent presence of the orator, physicalas well as mentally a giant, and symmetrical as is own orations, the grand organ-music of his oice, bearing to the heart the intense conviction hat it comes deep out of the heart; the calm trength of his delivery, breathing the conscious assurance of eventual victory; the thunder-bursts of eloquence—all these we cannot give. We give the words only.'—N. Y. Tribune.

Sou pell por Sou I sire that the at the the

Cowh wr C.

CHIEF JUSTICE JAY'S VIEWS OF SLA-VERV.

No Mains and Other

LETTER FROM HON. WILLIAM JAY. To the Editor of the Ecening Post :

Six-My attention has been called to an article in your paper headed 'CHIEF JUSTICE JAY.' In this it is announced that a series of bloomer'. this it is announced that a series of biographies of the Chief Justices of the United States, by Henry the Chief Justices of the United States, by Henry Flanders, Esq., will soon be published, and that you have had a glance at the advanced sheets. From these sheets you give an extract, containing, as you remark, 'statements in reference to Chief Justice Jay's views of slavery.' In the introduction to these statements, the author declares that Mr. Jay 'would have liberty as broad and general as the air, but he would not follow the counsels of folly and fanaticism.' In support of this estimate of the Chief Justice's character, he informs his readers. 'We shall violate the order of time and readers- We shall violate the order of time and readers—' We shall violate the order of time and arrangement, and bring together in this place the general opinions and practice of Mr. Jay with regard to it,' (Slavery.) All the opinions thus brought together, are quotations from 'The Life and Writings of John Jay.'

We shall see with how much candor and impartially the secretary has been selected to wear

tiality these quotations have been selected, to prove that he did not follow the counsels of folly and fanaticism. The vindication rests almost entirely fanaticism. The vindication rests almost entirely on the fact that he recommended gradual emancipation, and on his practice of buying slaves, and manumitting them when their services had afforded him a reasonable remuneration for their cost.

'Such,' says the author, 'being his practice, he would hard measurable different states. Such, says the author, being his practice, he would hardly prescribe a different rule for others. He would hardly say that while he might reimburse himself for the purchase of those people, others were under an obligation to manumit them without any regard to their own interest whatever.

out any regard to their cwn interest whatever.

It is not my purpose to examine Mr Flanders logic, but to supply some passages strangely omitted by that gentleman, when 'bringing together' Mr. Jay's general opinions with regard to slavery.

Mr. Jay's general opinions with regard to slavery.

He quotes a letter strongly recommending a law
for the gradust abolition of slavery in New York;
but the preamble of a deed of manumission, given
on the same page with the letter quoted, seems to
have escaped his notice, although containing very
decided opinions on slavery. The deed was given
to a man in Mr. Jay's service, to take effect at a
certain data, and the services of the dead is certain date; and the consideration of the deed is thus stated; Whereas the children of men are by nature equally free, and cannot without injustice be either reduced to or held in slavery; and whereas it is right that after the said Benoit shall have served me until the value of his services amount to a moderate compensation for the money expended for him, he should be manumitted,' &c. On the very next page to the letter quoted, is the com-mencement of a petition to the New York legislature, praying for a law prohibiting the exportation

This petition, written and signed by Mr. Jay expresses a very emphatic opinion, and one which in the judgment of many divines and public mer of the present day, subjects him to the charge of following the counsels of folly and fanaticism, yet the preamble of this petition, it would appear, did not catch the eye of Mr. Flanders, while bringmy father's opinions on slavery The petition thus commenced: 'Your memorialists being deeply affected by the situation of those who, PREE BY THE LAWS OF GOD, are held in slavery by the laws of this State, view with pain and regret the additional miseries which those unhappy peo-ple experience from the practice of exporting them, like cattle and other articles of commerce, to the West Indies and the Southern States. Mr. Flanders quotes the letter in favor of gradual emancipation, but passes, without notice, another letter containing the following passage: I wish to see all unjust and unnecessary discriminations everywhere abolished, and that the time may soon come when all our inhabitants of every color and denom-ination shall be free and equal partakers of our political liberty.'
It is singular that a biographer of the first Chief

Justice, professing to gather up his opinions on slavery both before and after his elevation to the bench, should pass in silence his opinion on the great national questions of admitting new slave States into the Union, and supplying the American slave-trade. While the admission of Missouri into the Union as a slave State was under discussion, he wrote: 'I concur in the opinion that it (slavery) ought not to be introduced, nor permitted, in any new State. And again: 'To me the constitu-tional authority of Congress to prohibit the migra-tion and importation of slaves into any of the States

does not appear questionable.'

However desirous Mr. Flanders may be to vindicate the subject of his biography from the suspicion of anti-slavery folly and fanaticism, it is very certain that were he now in active life, holding and expressing precisely the same opinions he did hold and express in regard to slavery - presiding over an anti-slavery society, actively distributing puband insurrectionary — writing letters to English and French abolitionists, offering and inviting co-operation in abolishing slavery in this and other operation in accounting slavery in this and other countries—petitioning the legislature of a slave State in behalf of slaves, because they were free by the laws of God, and advocating the admission of negroes to equal political privileges with the whites—he would have borne his full share of the odium now heaped on the advocates of human At the South, should he there direct his steps, he would be lynched; at the North, 'gentlemen of property and standing' would deem him shun him; Union-saving committees would labor to prevent his political advancement the clergy would lament that so pious a man should lessen his influence by his fanaticism; and the present Senate would indignantly spurn his nomination to the most trivial office in the gift of

the federal government.

It has been shown that Mr. Jay held that slaves were free by the laws of God, and could not be kept as slaves without injustice. Did he then ind openly outrage his own convictions, his own public declarations, by purchasing his fellow-mer as slaves? Did he by his own example and in fluence strengthen an institution he was professed ly laboring to destroy! It is true he purchased slaves, but it is not true he purchased, regarded or held them as chattels. On paying a tax levied on some whom he had bought, he was careful to accompany the money, with a written declaration to collector, that he manumitted the slaves he the money he had paid for them. When unable otherwise to procure servants, he redeemed slaves from bondage, virtually entering with them into a contract, to which of course they were most willing parties, that they should repay, in service the sum expended for their redemption. That sum was a debt equitably due by them, and he give them credit for the wages they would have earned as freemen, and when the account was thus bal-anced, they were either discharged or remained in on wages. Never did he sell a fellow

It is very true, Mr. Jay advocated gradual eman cipation. At that day none other was deemed practicable, because the policy of immediate emancipation had not then been discussed, nor had experience then, as it has since, demonstrated its perfect safety. He and others then supposed that slavery would be short-lived and that emancipation would be speedy, although not immediate. No even did the wildest imagination then conceiv that slavery, if not immediately arrested, would grow in strength and malignity, and that in the next century it would spread its curse over illimitable regions; that its patrifying breath would in-fest both church and state with a loathsome gan-grene; that the republicans of America would beome the zealous supporters of the vilest and mos horrible of all despotisms, and that the moral sense of the nation would be so debased that, by a form al act of Congress, the office of a human blood hound would be identified with that of a 'good citizen.' WILLIAM JAY. NEW YORK, May 15, 1855.

Junes Jay resident of the American Peace Society. The Hon William Jay, President of the American Peace Society is announced to deliver the address at its anniversary in Park Street Church, next Monday evening.

PERSONAL James Russell Lowell will sail from Ne York on the 1st of June. The Post says he will remain abroad a year, to fit himself more perfectly for the duties of his professorship. He will proceed through France to Germany, and for a time will reside in Dresden, where his sister, Mrs. Putnam, the writer on Hungley gary, is now living.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to as sassinate Louis Napoleon. He had a narrow escape. -The assessin was arrested.

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Staveholders .. BOSTON, MAY 25, 1855.

NEW ENGLAND

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. The Annual Meeting of the NEW ENGLAND ANTI- that Society has ever been actuated, to secure such SLAVERY CONVENTION will be held in Boston, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 29th, 30th, and 31st, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. It usually surpasses, in interest and spirit, every other anti-slavery gathering in the country, and is characterised by the strongest atterance, the freest discussion, and the most stirring elequence. The cause of the enslaved calls for better in his composition than that worldly 'prudence an attendance, at this crisis, unprecedented in numbers. which he seems to regard as the some of wi
Every State in New England should be well representRead his letter, (on our last page,) declir ed. The friends of immediate emancipation, in all parts of the country, however widely they may differ in their reasons therefor. There is a queer mixture of frank methods for the overthrow of slavery, are most cordially

Among the speakers will be WENDELL PHILLIPS. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDMUND QUINCY, CHARLES L. fact, it is most seriously absurd and most comically REMOND, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, STEPHEN S. and ABBY structive, If we had seen it without a signature,

In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massachu

setts Anti-Slavery Society, FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Rec. Sec.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

In regard to copies of our last paper, we are in a to believe, therefore, that had the Society extending it very disagreeable 'fix.' By a blunder, nearly one been popular, instead of odious, in the city of New hundred of our subscribers at a distance received du-plicate copies of it !--leaving us deficient to that ery where honored, instead of vilified, in the land-no amount, so that we have none for our files, or to send such letter would have been written. In that case, Dr to subscribers across the Atlantic. Those, therefore, BELLOWS would no sooper have thought of writing who have received these duplicates, will greatly oblige dissertation upon the different functions of prophets us by returning them by mail immediately, directed and pastors, than he would upon the different qualities on the wrapper, 'Liberator, Boston, Mass.' Others of carrots and cabbages. He is, and wishes it to be who do not keep a file of the paper, and can spare the understood that he means to be, a very 'prudent' genlast number, are requested to forward it in the same pleman. He was never made to be a prophet, nor the

ANOTHER VETO.

As we predicted he would do, in our last number, Gov. GARDNER sent to the Legislature, on Monday, his is a very Fallstaff for discretion, in the work of-sav-Veto to the Personal Liberty Bill, on the ground of its unconstitutionality, and of an unwillingness 'to lead fied in roaring like a lion against an all-prevailing sin; Massachusetts into a position hostile to the harmony (!) but as he is simply a pastor, it is not for him to roar of the confederacy '! What beautiful 'harmony has always existed between Massachusetts and Carolina, between New York and Virginia, between the free doubtless he would be tempted to 'cry aloud, and been made to resist the insolent aggressions of the Slave Power, or to protect the liberties of the people of the North! Governor Gardner takes shelter behind the opinion of the hunker Whig Attorney Clifford, though he had not the decency to confer with his Council in regard to the removal of Judge Loring, because he knew they would in all probability sustain the action of the Legislature. To the undying renown of the whelming majority in both branches, (almost unanithe Veto! Whereupon, such servile and tory-spirited papers as the Post, Journal, Courier, Advertiser and Traveller, and the various dirty penny sheets, while complimenting this two-faced Governor for his treachery to the cause of freedom, are howling in full chorus, 'Treason! treason!' and spitting any quantity of venom upon the only legislative body which has for very, at the anniversary meeting of the American many years represented THE PEOPLE of Massachu- Anti-Slavery Society. He was left entirely free to se setts on the great question of personal liberty. Gov. lect his own theme, and to praise or condemn as he Gardner is welcome to such allies. The concentrated might think proper. The platform of that Society has secondrelism of the North, and all that is infernal in ever been without a trammel; and whoever cannot spirit at the South, will hold a jubilee over his pro-slavery vetoes ; while all that is pure, just, free and manly will estimate him at his true value. No intelligent From the tone of his letter, a stranger to the nature of man misapprehends what the issue really is.

duction by Horace Greeley. Boston : Published by John P. Jewett & Co. 1855. pp. 428.

markable volume attractive to the eye, by its typo- toral position, or at war with reason or good sense graphical distinctness and excellent finish. The essay nothing but what a Christian minister, 'remembering fore been published, occupies rather more than one third Joice to perform. Would he have written such a letter of it. This attracted a good deal of attention at the if he had been invited to speak at a meeting of the time of its appearance, and has lost nothing of its in- American Peace Society, or the American Temperance terest or value; being marked by great purity of mind, Society? These are highly 'respectable' associations rigor of reasoning, good sense, copious historical illus- Circumstances alter cases.' The American Anti-Slaand having reference to a subject of world-wide impor- though Dr. B. was not asked to endorse its principles ance, involving the public and private interests of the or its measures, it certainly required a little moral human race, and destined in its elucidation to change courage to speak at all at its meeting; and this he did the entire aspect of society universally. Margaret Ful- not possess. So, to cover up his 'pusillanimity,' (since ler was no enthusiast, but wrote with calm sobriety and he will remind us of it,) he gives us a homily upon intense seriousness, as well as great strength of under- prophets and pastors ! standing. With brevity and force she says, in reference to the equality of Woman with Man :-

· We would have every arbitrary barrier thrown down. We would have every path laid open to Woman as freely as to Man. Were this done, and a slight temporary fermentation allowed to subside, we should see crystallizations more pure and of various beauty. We believe the divine energy would pervade nature to a degree unknown in the history of former ages, and that no discordant collision, but a ravishing harmony of the spheres, would ensue.

* As the friend of the spheres, would ensue. As the friend of the negro assumes that one man cannot by right hold another in bondage, so should the friend of Woman assume that Man cannot by right lay even well-meant restrictions on Woman. If the negro be a soul, if the woman be a soul, apparalled in flesh, to one Master only are they accountable. There is but one law for souls; and, if there is to be an interpreter of it, he must come not as a man, or son of man, but as son of God.'

How much is embodied and expressed in this short

The second portion of this work is occupied with miscellaneous essays on the Wrongs and Duties of American Women, George Sand, Consuelo, Jenny Lind, Evergrowing Lives, Household Nobleness, Woman's Influence over the Insane, Reviews of Mrs. Jameson's Essays and Browning's Poems, and other topics. The third part contains Extracts from her Journals and Letters. The book is deserving of a place in every library.

DICKENS' NEW STORIES-containing The Seven Poor the Journal of Commerce, the New York Observer, an -Hard Times-Lizzie Leigh-The Miner's Daughsteel. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson, 102 Chesnut St. cates, -Dr. Bellows says: 'I rejoice that PROPRET All these Stories are embodied in one large volume, have been raised up to testify against the SIN OF SLA (paper cover,) which is sold at the low price of 50 cents. YERY, who have forgotten every thing but their clear Peterson's is the only complete and uniform edition of office to blow the trumpet against the walls of that Dickens' works published in America. The cheap edi-tion is complete in twelve volumes; either or all of which can be had separately, at 50 cents each, and will opinions' advanced, or what lying and unprinciple be sent, free of postage, to any part of the United States, on the price being remitted to the publisher. 'The millions' can thus supply themselves with an immense amount of the most entertaining reading, by the finest genius of the age, at a very low rate. 'Boz'

That is a very remarkable discovery of the New-York Daily News, that though I had my birth in New- ery other clergyman in the land; and so he would buryport, Essex County, (Mass.) on the 10th of Deember, 1805, I am nevertheless an Englishman, and have never been naturalised, and made my first apland, in 1885, as a British emissary, intent on destroy-ing this 'glorious' republic!!! winter? ing this 'glorious' republic!!!

PROPHETS AND PASTORS

Among the persons officially invited to speak at the recent anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society was the Rev. Dr. Bellows, (Unitarian,) of New ork. This invitation was extended to him with no limitation or direction as to the expression of his views, respecting the nature of American slavery c of securing his endorsement of the Society itself; but solely to illustrate the catholicity of spirit by which testimony against the crowning sin of our land as on might feel impelled to give, and also as a mark of personal respect for Dr. Bellows—a respect which must henceforth be materially lessened, if not wholly destroyed, until that gentleman shall indicate somethin

Read his letter, (on our last page,) declining the ir ness and folly, philanthropy and policy, courtesy and invited to be present, and to participate in its delibera-tions.

| crimination, excerdatal shrewdness and childish ingen | uousness in it, which makes it worthy of lasting pre servation in the cabinet of historical curiosities. In K. FOSTER, ANDREW T. FOSS, WM. WELLS BROWN, T. should have taken it for a 'clever' satire upon the W. Higginson, and Samuel J. May of Syracuse.

Clerical profession, written by a radical reformer, exhibit in the strongest light the time-serving character. clerical profession, written by a radical reformer, to of the clergy generally.

This letter, we have said, has an air of frankne and a savor of sincerity about it; but, on the slightes reflection, in view of all the circumstances of the case it will be seen to be a very unnatural production There was nothing whatever in the invitation extend ed to Dr. Bellows to call it forth. We are constrained eon of a prophet; but only a shepherd, to look after the sheep-and the fleece. It is not for him to shock or to anger any of his parish, nor to bring before them 'any subject wholly beyond their sympathies'! He ing souls! If he were a prophet, he might feel justiat all-or, at the loudest, only as 'a mouse in the wall.' If he were a prophet, possessed by 'a divine madness, States and the slave States, whenever an attempt has spare not'; but as he is only a pastor, it is for him to ' follow the rule of common sense (!) and sober discretion' (!)-and so be dumb in the presence of four millions of chattel slaves, subjected to every deprivation of mind and body, soul and estate, that avarice or cruelty can effect. How very nice is such a distinction! How very Christ-like is such a spirit! Of course, 'nothing can persuade' Dr. B. 'that it is pusillanimity, time-serving, the love of money or place, Senate and House, they promptly voted, by an overcation of the truth, in cases where he apprehends i mously in the Senate,) to pass the Bill, notwithstanding would give great offence; but, having suggested such culpable motives on an occasion not calling for any thing of that nature, it will not require much more additional evidence to 'persuade' those who read his letter that he is a very 'prudent' trimmer. Dr. Bellows was simply asked to speak his our

mind, on his own responsibility, on the subject of sla stand upon it, when the largest liberty is conceded to the invitation given to him might suppose that, as a preliminary to his appearance at the meeting referred WOMAN IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, and Kindred to, Dr. Bellows was requested to give up his 'pasto Papers relating to the Sphere, Condition and Duties ral office, abandon his parish, cease to be the head of of Woman. By MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI. Edited by her brother, ARTHUR B. FULLER. With an Intro'a divine madness,' and abandon 'the rule of common der a strange hallucination. He was asked to do noth-The publishers have done their part to make this re- ing of the kind-nothing incompatible with his pas . Woman in the Nineteenth Century, which has be- them that are in bonds as bound with them, should re ration, scholarly culture, and the highest self-respect ; very Society, alas! is still lacking in honor ; and

But, stop !-let us not be uncharitable. Let us no forget that Dr. B. has a very exalted opinion of the prophets'-(wonder who they are !) -and 'rejoices imply that anti-slavery 'fanatics' are prophets! Of whom, then, is he speaking?

The following sentence in Dr. B's letter renders quite superfluous all that precedes, and all that follows it :-

likely to be spoken. This tells the whole story : all the talk about having to do in ten or twenty years, [who gave the Dr. such a lease of life?] a certain work in my parish,' and about the 'love of souls,' and about 'milk to babes and meat to strong men,' &c. &c., is only 'leather and prunella.' This excuse shows, in the first place, Dr. B's 'prudence'; in the second place, it judges sentences and condemns words as yet unspoken; and in the third place, it to some extent countenances the infamous slang of the infamous traducers of the outspoken advocates of the slave, -in which such execrable papers as Bennett's Herald, the New York Express Travellers--Nine New Stories by the Christmas Fire the entire Southern press, so freely indulge. Yet, in the same breath, -and, if his language mean any thing, ters-With a Portrait of the Author, engraved on with express reference to those same aspersed adve man-stealers and their abettors stigmatize as . blasphe mous and treasonable sentiments' ! Verily, 'Consi ency is a jewel,' but Dr. B. has yet to possesse it.

Be it observed, that the reasons offered by Dr. why he cannot speak at a public meeting of the Amer ican A. S. Society, -to wit, that he is not a prophet bu a pastor, and that he might hear opinions advanced distasteful to him, are equally valid in the case of exhave no public countenance given to the anti-slaver movement by any of the clergy, especially such as ar at ease in Zion'-like himself. How, then, did he s ca with George Thomrson, of Eng- far forget what was due to his position as to give one

As a Christian minister, I will work with any and all Christian ministers, and count all difference of creeds nothing. But, as a pastor, I cannot put all considerations of ministerial prudence (!) aside for the anti-slavery cause, or any other cause, for that is first in my affections and on my conscience.

Dr. B's 'ministerial prudence' and devotion to calling find their parallel in the conduct of the Priest and Levite, who were too intents in carrying out what was first in their affections to allow the turned saide by the cries of him whom they saw in hi blood, the victim of merciless robbers. He 'counts all differences of creed nothing,' and can 'work with any and all Christian ministers'-to do what, we are not informed. But as for the anti-slavery cause, the sul limest and most comprehensive movement of the age, or any other grand reformatory enterprise, that is another matter entirely, to be mentioned only incidentally, handled gingerly, and commended 'just as fast as prudence will justify it'!—' Woe unto them that are wise in their own eyes, and prudent in their own sight !

Dr. B. makes much of the pastoral office. He has a fancy for 'flocks,'-to be guided and sheared. At the same time, he thinks highly of 'prophets,'-in their places. Let'them, therefore, speak on this occasion .-Son of man, prophesy against the shepherds of Israel; prophesy, and say unto them, Thus saith the Lord God unto the shepherds, Woe be to the shepherds of Israel that do feed themselves ! should not the shepherds feed the flocks? Ye eat the fat, and ye clothe you with the wool; ye kill them that are fed; but ye feed not the flock. The diseased have ye not strengthened, neither have ye healed that which was broken, neither have ye brought again that which was driven away, neither have ye sought that which was lost."

'Thus saith the Lord my God, Feed the flock of the slaughter, whose possessors slay them, and hold them-selves not guilty; and they that sell them say, Blessed be the Lord, for I am rich; and their own shepherds pity them not.'

'His watchmen are blind ; they are shepherds which cannot understand; they all look to their own way, every one for his gain from his quarter."

'Ephraim feedeth on wind.' [The name of Dr. B. is significant in this connection.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK IN NEW YORK. We cannot allow the late anniversary week in New

York to pass without at least a brief notice. Of the three great anti-slavery meetings held in th Metropolitan Theatre-the first, addressed by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts-the second, the anniversary jects-where such men as Henry Ward Beecher, and of the American Anti-Slavery Society-the third, gath- Richard Storrs, Jr., and Leonard Bacon, were conspicered in overwhelming numbers to hear Senator Sumner. who subsequently repeated his admirable lecture in Niblo's Garden-and a fourth, at the Broadway Taber- Dr. Palmer, and Rev. Dr. Bethune, (alias Buffoon,) no nacle-our readers have already been apprised. They constituted the prominent features of that memorable weck, threw into the shade all the meetings of the great national religious organizations in point of numbers and interest, and excited more discussion throughout the city than all other topics combined. The spirit evinced by those in attendance was uniformly friendly, with no disturbing element, and at times in the highest all! At a time, too, when the attitude of the Slave degree enthusiastic. In addition to these meetings, Power was never so defiant, its language never so three others were held by the American Anti-Slavery threatening or blasphemous, its utter lawlessness never Society, in the Free-Will Baptist Church in Sullivan Street, -making seven in all, -thus giving a promi- of the North never so daring -as seen in the prostration nence to the cause of the slave somewhat commensurate with its importance, and never before paralleled on any of blood-thirsty ruffians from Missouri, armed to the similar occasion. Never were utterances more bold ; never was the axe laid at the root of the upas tree with

All this was cheering beyond expression, provided the vision did not extend beyond the walls of the theatre, and the sympathetic audiences congregated therein. But 'one swallow does not make a summer,' and 'all is not gold that glitters.' Undeniably, the interest manifested in those anti-slavery gatherings indicated a marked change in the public feeling; and as undeniably, other facts as plainly demonstrated that a mighty revolution yet remained to be achieved at the North, before the Slave Power could have any thing to fear on the score of general hostility to its despotic sway over

Let us notice a few significant facts. 1. So far as the leading political and religious journals in the city were concerned,-representing its respectability, wealth and piety,-there was no more friendliness shown to the anti-slavery cause than there he has any superfluity of naughtiness.' (Great laughwas twenty years ago. The Herald, the Express, the ter.) To illustrate Mr. Storrs' growth (not in grace) urnal of Commerce, the Times. the Observer, &c. &c. were as bitter, defamatory and . Tell me if his tailor has not had to alter his waist! hostile as ever. They dealt in caricature and blackguardism of the anti-slavery proceedings as freely as of old, so that none of their readers could form any just fat Dutchmen.' (Laughter and cheers.) And so the opinion of what was said or done on the occasion. Read the ribaldrous articles grouped together on our first page, in that receptacle for every thing vile and satanic, the 'REFUGE OF OPPRESSION,' and compare them with the malignant ebullitions of the New York press at an early period in the anti-slavery struggle; and see whether any change is perceptible in that direction. Mark the slang about the 'notorious male and female infidel abolitionists,' 'Garrison and the other old stagers of infidelity,' 'unadulterated fanaticism,' 'the overthrow of the Union, the Constitution, religion and society, and the substitution of universal niggerdom, amalgamation, anarchy, fire and slaughter,' ' Garrison, the frank and open-mouthed fanatic, and Seward, the seditious and slippery demagogue,' 'a motley assemblage of white, mulatto and darker colored persons, 'a mad fraternity fit for a lunatic asylum,' 'the vilest jumble of conspiracy, treason and madness that Gotham has yet known in all her Bedlams,' 'a parti-colored collection of creamfaced, skim-milk-faced, snuff-faced and ebony-faced specimens of humanity that in the cockney, Yankee and nigger dialects fumed away their zeal,' 'a krall of howling maniacs,' 'an abolition conclave of fiends,' animated by 'cool, calculating, diabolical malignity,' 'agitators who have worked themselves by degrees down to the level of fiends, and are bent on a scheme of gigan- dependent, Anti-Slavery Standard, Ohio Anti-Slavery tic mischief and wickedness,' ' Garrison, the English emissary, who has never been naturalized, ' (!!!) 'the this city, in pamphlet form, by Ticknor & Co., and at sly and hypocritical tactics of the Belials of the con- other bookstores. Late as it is, we should be glad to clave,' 'old men with hoary heads besmirching their lay it before our readers, if the press of matter would brows with treason, and women unsexing themselves to allow us to do so; but it is impossible to publish a chatter parricide,' 'the fiends that follow Garrison,' who would 'introduce a millenium that would send joy down to Pandemonium,' &c., &c., &c. All this outpouring of vituperation, falsebood, scorn and hellish notice in another column, that this gifted woman and malevolence, because the right to make merchandize of our fellow-creatures has been denied, and the cause of day afternoon and evening next, at the usual hours impartial liberty uncompromisingly advocated, and a meeting, on topics of high interest and importance covenant with death sternly denounced, and the religion She is a Polish lady by birth, but universal in her spir of Jesus Christ vindicated against the charge of sanctioning the vilest oppression beneath the sun, and the hope that she will have large audiences. No one wi Declaration of Independence appealed to in proof of the regret listening to her. She was unanimously chosen inalienable right of every human being to life, liberty, to act as President of the Woman's Rights Convention and the pursuit of happiness !! Fail not to observe, in Philadelphia, and acquitted herself admirably. that these foul-mouthed libellers of men and women whom they dare not confront face to face on a free platform, are deeply concerned for the safety of the Union and for the welfare of the Church, and for the honor of religion, and profess a patriotic abhorrence of ' treason, and a holy horror of 'infidelity' !! - thus demonstrat- ter of Rev. Dr. Bullows, upon which we have so freely ing how utterly corrupt are the religious and political commented. institutions of the day. 2. The journals in which such wicked assaults are so

systematically made, on such a scale of transcendent New York so quickened on the subject of slavery, yet examine, and buy at a bargain.

no part of the credit belongs to any religious organiration, but it is due solely and exclusively to the American Anti-Slavery Society, and its efficient City auxili ary, without whose zeal and activity, no place had been found for Senator Wilson or Senator Sumner, and the silence of death would have pervaded the who city! Yet that Society gets nothing but jeers and curses from the religious and secular press; and receives not a word of sympathy or approbation even from many who claim to be friendly to the anti-slavery

4. Let us now take a glance at the proceedings the various religious anniversaries, and see what in terest was felt or manifested in the temporal and eternal welfare of the millions who are enslaved and hea thenized at the South. Surely, at this late day, -- having been so strongly importuned and so faithfully admonished on the subject,—it is not possible that the American Board of Commissioners, the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, the American Home Missionary Society, &c. &c., can any longer be dumb in regard to so brutal and God-defying a system as American slavery! Something will appear in their Reports, at least incidentally - something will fall from the lips of some of their speakers, at least casually,-to show that they have not wholly forgotten the colossal sin of the land, and do not mean to be for ever at peace with it! But, no !- the slave was utterly thrust out of sight-his cause denied a hearing-his cries for relief totally disregarded ! Is not this a 'sign of the times,' equally mournful and alarming? And yet, though convicted of the most arrant cowardice, of the most criminal complicity, of adamantine obduracy of heart and satanic pride of spirit, these religious bodies are not to be exposed or rebuked—for none but an 'infidel' would think of calling their piety in question! Now, before God we declare, that there is no language in which to describe their hypocrisy and rottenness :-- they who manage them are the most criminal of trimmers, wholly undeserving of respect or confidence, whose piety is cant, whose profession is a lie, whose long-facedness is an abomination, whose concern for the souls of the perishing heathen abroad is a sham whose pretended reverence for the Bible is arrant du plicity, whose prayers are worse than the profanity of the openly wicked, and whose treatment of down-trodden and fettered humanity at their own doors is un worthy of savages. Now let the serpents hiss! 5. Even at the Festival of the Congregations

Union,' held at Brooklyn, at which all sorts of expressions were indulged in, and extraordinary ' freedom o speech ' was exercised, for clergymen, on various subuous actors, along with Rev. Dr. Humphrey, Rev. Dr. Adams, of Brunswick, Me., Rev. Dr. Sturtevant, Rev. reference appears to have been made to 'the sum of all villanies,' excepting by Rev. Dr. Chickering, of Portland, who declared, most untruthfully, 'Our hearts a the North beat high for liberty,' and who could boldly venture to say, 'We can at least agree that, whether the South becomes free or not, the North shall never become the dwelling-place of slaves'! And that was so shamelessly exhibited, its aggresions upon the rights of all personal and civil liberty in Kansas, by a swarm teeth, who alone really constitute the government of that territory.

Well, 'Nero fiddled while Rome was burning'; and

why should not the reverend clergy of the 'Congregational Union ' indulge in feasting, in jesting, in complimenting each other, in puffing 'Congregationalism,' in mingling an ollapodrida of low wit, professional selflaudation, and pious cant, as an example of Christian watchfulness and self-sacrifice? Dr. Sturtevant could facetiously say, ' My gift to perform the more material duties of the supper-table was never particularly questioned.' (Loud applause.) Mr. Storrs could say of Dr. Bethune, 'I will say that the backwoodsmen upon Long Lake know him, and they do say that the trout have a traditionary horror of his flies.' (Cheers.) Dr. Bethune, not to be outdone in regard to the belly, could jocosely retort, 'My good friend from the West has proclaimed his aptness at the platter and trencher; but I don't see [looking at his own portly corporeity] that since he came to Brooklyn, the waggish Doctor said He was 'convinced of the fact, by actual observation that one lean Yankee will eat twice as much as three Doctor continued at considerable length, in one breath eracking a joke to 'set the table in a roar,' and in the next, with startling incongruity, professing his delight 'to greet in the Spirit, in the strongest Christian fellowship, these dear brethren in Christ '-now telling a funny story of Scottish Sawney, and following it up by talking about a ' world lying in wickedness, and the voice of God calling upon us to exert ourselves for the honor of his name' !!

In all the speeches made on the occasion, we canno find a single valuable thought, or manly expression, or useful suggestion. Nevertheless, the speakers had jolly time of it. Should not that suffice?

And such was anniversary week, religiously, in New York and vicinity. Has not the Slave Power cause to

MR. SUMNER'S LECTURE. In addition to the multiudes who had the rare privilege of listening to th Anti-Slavery Lecture delivered by Hon. CHARLES SUM with at the Metropolitan Theatre and at Niblo's Garden New York, and also at Ward Beecher's church Brooklyn, and in many other places, a sfill greate number have had the opportunity of reading it entire as published without abridgment in the Tribune, In-Bugle, Boston Telegraph, &c. It is now for sale in tithe of what we aim to insert in our columns.

MRS. ERNESTINE L. Rose. It will be seen, by eloquent speaker will lecture at the Music Hall on Sun

An interesting, straight-forward letter from Je SEPH BARKER, of Ohio, which was read at the annua meeting at New York, may be found on our last page Also, another from HENRY C. WRIGHT. Also, the let-

At REDDING & Co's TEA and Corree Stone, 19 Washington street, (opposite the Marlboro' Hotel,) may villany, are sustained by the most liberal patronage, be found fine old Mocha and Java Coffee, fresh roaste possess a wide circulation, and represent the general and ground, and perfectly free from adulteration, a iment of the great community in which they are the lowest prices. Also, Rio and Cuba Coffee. In ad published. What, then, is the difference between New dition, a large assortment of Green and Black Teas York and New Orleans? Encouraged, nay, stimulated of all qualities and prices. To accommodate familie such vigorous cooperation, why should not the at a distance, they offer five pounds of good Ninyon South laugh to scorn the efforts of the Abelitionists, for \$1 50; do. do. good Oolong for \$1 75; do. d and the ruffians of Missouri invade and subjugate fair Southong for \$1 50; do. do. good Southong for Kansas, and the Slave Power resolve upon lengthening \$1 75; do. do. extra Souchong for \$2 00. Their its cords and strengthening its stakes, ad infinitum? branch store is at the corner of Union and Hanove 3. Though never before was anniversary week in streets, where the same choice articles are sold. Call,

SPEECH OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON. At the Annual Meeting of the American Anti-State

Society, in New York, May 9, 1855

I am almost totally at variance with the slavehold. portion of this great nation; but in one thing, I m at agreement with them. I agree entirely with the declaration of the Richmond Examiner, to this g

There is no intelligent man, of any party or seems of the United States, who does not know and fer has the question of Slavery is the vital question of the Republic—more important in its bearings upon the tiny of the American people than all other questions moral, political, and religious, combined. Political may cry peace, but there is no peace for the slaveled er.

I endorse this statement as true in every particular There is but one great issue before this nation; then There is but one g. eat that pertains to the triumph either is of Liberty or Slavery-either to the salvation or to the overthrow of our republic. It is also true that the is no peace for the slaveholder '; and while there line on the American soil one human being in whose being there is a spark of liberty left alive, there shall is no peace to the slaveholder until he repeats (is

In the year 1829, I went from the old Bay State is the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of editing a anti-elavery journal, with the design expressly asi n. elusively to seek the liberation of two millions of sing at that period held in bondage, whose completion & fered from my own. Little did I dream, at that her, that it was not simply the cause of the black man the I went there to plead, but the cause of every man is. ing in this country; that it was a question wide usite whole world, in the settlement of which there is a nation or people not directly interested. Little dat think that I went there to seek the liberty of which men. What had I to desire at that time! I was American citizen, recognized as such; the star-spagled banner waved over my head triumphantly; I ha my constitutional rights guaranteed to me; the while land was my country ; wherever I might choose to p. I could travel safely ; wherever I wished to speak ! could give free utterance to my thoughts. So it send to me then ; so I then verily supposed ; hence, I n. garded it as a work of disinterested philanthrep is seek the deliverance of those who had no flag raing over their heads to protect them, no constitutional y tection for their rights, no country which they cold call their own. But in all this, I found, at last, that was entirely mistaken. I only, at that time, my 'm as trees walking '-only saw the black man; bot my I see the white man-I see all men in this country, mi, so far as this country has any influence upon the beinies of the world, I see all mankind embraced in the great question, directly or indirectly.

In regard to constitutional rights, I stand here as having forfeited my right to go where I please in the United States ; I have a right to speak where I please. and as I please ; but you all know that, for me, then is no country that I can call my own-that, in to thirds of the territory of this nation, I may not verture, except at the peril of my life. My crime is, that I believe in the Declaration of American Independence. and in its being carried out impartially towards all human beings existing on the American soil. No man complains of me that I have injured him personally. I have sought no man's detriment, and I have enders ored to do humbly what I might to aid and to bless the land of my birth. But I am an outlaw to-day. Then is no constitution for me ; there is no Union for me; there is no law to protect me as an American citin: and so the struggle has become a struggle for all pa who desire to possess liberty in their own person, at to see liberty prevail throughout the earth. Mycan's singular only because other men have not lorse his testimony against this sum of all villanies. Se us ter who the man may be who shall dare to arraigs is very as a sin against God, and an outrage space common humanity; no matter where the mit my stand, or what may be his present popularity, or ris may be the number of his friends; the moment he sal dare to call in question the divinity of slavery, sais right to exist on our soil,—the moment he shall so that it ought to be abolished sometime or other, a lake while, at least, before the day of judgment-if he un no more than that, he shall find that he can no logs travel safely in the Southern States, and that he's a

outlaw in that portion of the country. I wish to give a little documentary evidence manment of the friends of freedom at the South. Let me give you what a reverend gentlem the Rev. Mr. Brownlow-says ought to be the traiment of all those found at the South, who have in their hearts any opposition to the horrible system of slavey. In his paper, he says:

'The true-hearted citizens of East Tennessee, mi property holders, ought to enter into leagues, as whip, black, and ride on a rail, irrespective of age. calling, or family associations, every preacher, citats or traveller, who dares to utter one word in opposite to slavery, or who is found in possession of an Alah tion document. These are our centiments, and we are willing and ready to help others to carry them out

This is a specimen of Southern piety! It is a merend gentleman who says this-that every presche who dares to utter a single word against slavery eight to be tarred and feathered, and ridden on a mil, is cause of his opposition to that system; and be says he's quite ready, for one, to help put on the tar and to hill

the rail ! Not long since, a man had to fice from Missouri: what account? He had said nothing there against is very ; the accusation is not that he undertook to me dle with the slave question on the soil of Missen What did he do, that made it necessary for him find to flee for his life ? He wrote a letter to a friend 3 New Hampshire, the State from which he came. In letter, accidentally or by design, got opened at the party office, and he was detected in having written to it friend in New Hampshire these treasonable sei-

ments :-* For Southern men, born and nurtured in the miss 'For Southern men, born and nurtured in the mist of slavery, and even taught to believe it is right at just to uphold it, I have the deepest sympathy and respect; but for that Northern man, whose educable, conscience and experience all teach him better, and it who comes here and becomes the apologist for all uses his influence in favor of slavery. I have the mit unmitigated contempt. It is the basest sacrifer it principle to selfish ends, and proving recreat to that which every Northern freeman especially must feel at know is the vitality of our Republic, the safegard it society, the element of national prosperity in every insociety, the element of national prosperity in every is stitution that tends to elevate and dignify man.

That was all that he did. He had respect and 175 pathy for Southern slaveholders, born and nurtured by the midst of slavery, and surrounded by its corrapted influences; but, for Northern men who went See and became slaveholders, sy, the fiercest defender i the system, he had nothing but contempt. He po these sentiments on paper, in a letter intended to b seen by no other person than the one to whom it ri addressed in the State of New Hampshire; and 16,2 soon as it was known what he had written, he had fice for his life. I will give you what the editor of the

Mississippian says on the subject :-'Thus did the base wretch play the assassin on the "Thus did the base wretch play the assassin on the who supported him—cherishing and propagating settiments at war with their rights—fanning the fant if fanaticism while living in the South, and enjoying her means and hospitality. Of course, Jackson was a little means and hospitality. Of course, Jackson was a little too hot a place for him, and he at once absented him too hot a place for him, and he at once absented him self. We hope our brethren of the press will pass him self. We hope our brethren of the press will pass him around. He is described as a man about twenty are around. He is described as a man about twenty are years of age, tall, with fair complexion and black shirters."

And so he is to be identified somewhere, if possible in the South; and if found, he is to be ly What becomes of your star-spangled banner? Wist the value of the American Constitution? Where, ask, in the name of God, is the American Union, at what is it? To this complexion it has come at last that a man may not put on paper a single word of rerobation of the conduct of Northern men going to be

such. I said I began this enterprise with the design exclugrely of emancipating black people, not dreaming sirily of consumptions and proper, not dreaming that white people were held in bondage, or that any o white proper were and the made slaves of; and yet then would be there is a case on trial in New Orsi this very in which a white female is claimed as a slave. he sait is yet pending. The New Orleans Delta of

the 12th inst. says:

A suit was yesterday filed in the Sixth District
Court, on behalf of Josephine Smith, alias Barrett, in
Court, on behalf of Josephine Smith, alias Barrett, in
which the allegations are as follows: That she is
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and wronfully claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and wronfully claimed a

What does she say for nerself?

She alleges that when she lived in the house of said shereft, she lived there as a free white member of his family, and that said Barrett then, and at all other times, treated her and presented her to the world as his test daughter, and as being both free and white. Persent forther alleges that she has always according our daughter, and as being both free and white. Fe-timore further alleges that she has always associated with white persons, and has been considered a free white person; that she was educated as a free white person person, that she was educated as a free white person person at both English and French schools, where mone but at both English and French schools, where mone but at both English and French schools, where mone but at the said Barrett recognised her in various ways, and at all said Barrett recognised her in various ways, and at all said Barrett recognised her in various ways, and at all said Barrett recognised her in various ways, and at all said Barrett recognised her in the charge the public theatres, and white, and used to take her to the public theatres, and white with himself in the dress circle, where none but white persons were knowingly admitted.

This is the person claimed to-day as a slave in the State of Louisiana! I need not say to any of you in this audience, who are familiar with the complexion o the slave system, through the bleaching process, tha the day has gone by for any distinction on the groups of color, and that persons of as fair complexion as can te found in the world are now groaning in the prisonaccount of their white complexion, if they are females because they can then be sold for the vilest purposes You see, therefore, that we are all interested in this matter; that no person can say, 'I am safe, my wife is safe, my mother or my child is safe ; none but black people can be enslaved.' Slavery cares not for any ody's complexion; no person is safe.

Little did I think, when I went to Baltimore, tha went there to rescue Christianity from the foulest stigme ever cast upon it; for at that time it was not the fashion to run to the Bible to vindicate slavery as Divine institution. Now, all over the South, and inleed all over the country, with honorable exceptions, they who claim to be the authorized expounders of the Word of God undertake to prove that slavery is in accorlance with the Old and New Testaments, is consistest with natural and revealed religion, and, consequently, as a logical deduction, that the Anti-Slavery ment is an infidel movement, conflicting with the will and word of God. We 'infidels' have to vindicate the Christianity of Jesus Christ. We declare, for ourseives, that there is no stain of blood upon it; that there is no oppression whatever which it sanctions, that it recognizes the brotherhood of the human race; that ever human being is a dear child of God, and that all are alike precious in his estimation; and we affirm that shorter says Jesus Christ winked at slavery, connirel at it, or sanctioned it, is one who casts the fulest imputation upon his character; and if he says that Christianity, as revealed, exemplified and vindicated in the person of Jesus Christ, sustains and sanctions that system, ' he is a liar, and the truth is not in

not .
the are, here two venthat more, a all man r. I leavs the

me; izen; men, and ase in their mat-a sla-

n cur

what shall ad its H say

e says

ls an

nan-treat-their

Avery.

e, and t, and of age, citized osition Aboli-we are at.

a rer-reacher ought

ys he is to hold

nst sla-te med-iesouri-inally iend in e. His the post to his

senti-

ne midst
ght and
and reacation.
and yet
for, and
for, and
for, and
freel and
reflee of
i to that
feel and
revery inured in
rrupting
t South,
nders of
He put
ed to be
m it was
d yet, as
had to
or of the

on those ting sen-fiame of ying her as a little ted him-pass him enty-five ack whis-

possible, lynched! What is Where, I nion, and at last, rd of rep-ing to the

I did not suppose that Slavery would at last find so much support, on the part of the nation, as to dare to threw off the mask, and avow its purpose of eternizing itself on the American soil. But the hour has come for it to reveal its hideous features. It has done so; it is against all mitigation of the system. In the language of the Richmond Examiner, it says :

'it is all an hallucination to suppose that we are ever soing to get rid of slavery, or that it will ever be desira-ble to do so. It is a thing that we cannot do without— that is rightrous, profitable and permanent, and that belongs to Southern society as inherently, intrinsically and durably as the white race itself. South-em men should act as if the canopy of heaven were in-scribel with a covenant, in letters of fire, that the negro is here, and here forever—is our property, and ours forever—is never to be emancipated—is to be kept hard at work, and in rigid subjection all his days."

This is now the attitude of the whole body of slaveholders in our country—that slavery is a part of our national existence; that they nomore dream of getting rid of it than they do of committing suicide; that it is in dispensable to the safety and the prosperity of the re-

public. They are hostile to every form of mitigation. There are those who say they cannot go with the Ab elitionists in denouncing slavery as intrinsically evil. It is a system, they tell us, which has many abuses, and they are in favor of having the abuses all removed. What are the abuses of the slave system? I never knew any such person to define those abuses, or attempt to remove them, even if he himself could understand what they are. It seems to me, that we, as human beings, as fathers and mothers, as brothers and sisters, as husbands and wives, might easily come to the conclu tion, that the putting of a father, a mother, a husband a wife, a child on the auction-block, to be sold t the highest bidder, was an abuse, an outrageous thuse of slavery, if you please, that ought to b paraway forever. Well, a few months since, the Governor of Alabama seemed to think so too, and so, in his message to the Legislature of that State, he submitted commendation, that a law should be passed, by which children under five years of age should not be allevel to be taken from their parents, and sold away. The Richmond Enquirer, an ornele on this subject came down upon the Governor of Alabama, and with much indignation said :

'This recommendation strikes us as being most unwise and impolitic. If slaves are property, then should then be at the absolute disposal of the master, or be subject only to such legal provisions as are designed for the protection of life and limb. If the relation of maste the protection of life and limb. If the relation of master and slave be infringed for one purpose, it would be difficult to fix any limit to the encroachment. If the slave-bolder yield one point to the demands of abolition fanaticism, he will but embolden the spirit which he aims to conciliate, and will be driven to some more substantial conceasion.

The recommendation of the Governor fell to the ground, and nobody gave any heed to it; and the whole oth to-day stands in the attitude of a determination to make slavery eternal-never to mitigate any of its features, but to keep it always just what it is !

I did not expect to live to see such a development as the; but it shows what the crisis is in which we find turnelves. I did not suppose, when I began, that we should be called upon to advocate the dissolution of the union existing religiously between the North and South; but the hour has come when we must separate, or else or scals must be stained with the blood of the slave. Her any man who can put two ideas together, who can calculate that two and two make four, can suppose, for a mement, that there can exist, by any possibility, a taien between slavery and anti-slavery, between free men and slaveholders, is to me inexplicable. The very terms indicate everlasting antagonism and undying hos-ting. The one party in favor of justice, humanity and don; the other in favor of oppression, cruelty and blood bow can they walk together? I fully agree with the Mobile Tribune on this subject when it says:

No man with any knowledge, in the South, or for a moment believe that there is or can be any har-many between the Christian organizations of the Free and the Stave States. Why, then, patch up and en-deavor to check the disruption which will presently be invitable between them?

Yes, I ask the clergy who are now assembled from al parts of the North in the city of New York, why this attempt to patch up a false Union between yourbelives and the slaveholders of the South? Their condition of religious union is, that you shall acknowledge tarery as divinely instituted, as sustained by the Old ted New Testaments ; and that you shall declare antistartery to be infidelity. Unless you do this, they will ded, or corrupt, in this crisis!

cut the bonds of your religious union, and separate from you. Certainly, the language of the slavehold-ing South to the Abolitionists is, 'No Union, religiously, with Abolitionists!' They are consistent men; they cannot, as slaveholders, say otherwise. On our part, as Abolitionists, we meet them as frankly and directly,

name. We ought to be one people, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Our institutions ought to be homogene ous ; our industry ought everywhere to be inspired by the same motives, and freedom ought everywhere to reign. But, if we have an oligarchy in our country, who have obtained the mastery over four millions o people, to make them their chattel slaves; if they declare to us that they consider it a crime not to be forgiven, on the part of any man, to refuse to bow down to their power, and to sanction their cruelty; if they are resolved to make every friend of freedom an outlaw, who shall never be permitted to tread on their soil ; then, I say, they have dissolved the Union already, and we have got to do one of two things : either to be vassals ourselves, or to declare that we wash our hands of blood-guiltiness in this matter, and leave them to take the dreadful responsibility on their own heads. asylum in his dominions. The prayer was granted on

I bring these remarks to a close, (not wishing to trespass on your time at greater length, as others are old Louisiana territory, which, up to a recent date, had to follow, whom you would like to hear,) by giving always been under Catholic sovereigns, and much of you the views of Dr. Wayland, of Brown University, on this question of the dissolution of the Union; a gentleman of great caution and the utmost circumspec tion-one who has never given any countenance to the American Anti-Slavery Society, or to any of its operations, and, therefore, one whose words will weigh heavily on the mind of every one who knows who and what Dr. Wayland is. At a great anti-Nebraske meeting, held in the city of Providence, Rhode-Island, while the Nebraska bill was before Congress, in the course of to a strict conformity; on the contrary, the Spanish o a very able and powerful speech made by Dr. Way- Mexican government had a perfect right to punish or land, he said :

· I value the Union as much as any man. I wo cheerfully sacrifice to it everything but Justice, and Truth, and Liberty. When I must surrender these as the price of the Union, the Union becomes at once a thing which I abhor. To form a Union for the sake of perpetuating oppression is to make myself an op-pressor. This I cannot be, for I love liberty as much for my neighbor as myself. To sacrifice my liberty for the sake of the Union is impossible. God made me free, and I cannot be in bondage to any man.

'Taking Christ for my example, and striving to im bibe his spirit, can I do otherwise than take to my bo-som every oppressed and down-trodden child of human-ity? Jesus Christ, my master, is not ashamed to call them brethren, and can I have any partnership in an attempt to trample them under foot? The Union itself becomes to me an accursed thing, if I must first steep

er we have ever had any other Union than the themselves. The editor, after amusing me several one which he has here described; whether the tears days, (every hour being important,) by pretending to not always stained that Union ; and whether, to pur- to publish it. I then put it into the hands of a zealou forever ! (Loud applause.)

SLAVE-GENERATORS AND HUMAN FLESH- the United States, and he has been dipped, and endors-JOBBERS, AND TO PERPETUATE THEIR POW- ed as a second Washington, by the Governor of Mas-ER OVER US ALL.-No. III.

There is a historical parallel which will forewarn us, if we are not duller than the fat weed that rots itself in ease on Lethe's wharf.'

In the year 1836, when all hopes of taking Texas by Congress, in which he professed to repudiate and de- declared to him, [Burton,] at the White House, that nounce the idea of recognizing Texan independence, he [Jackson] was certain of getting Texas, and protill one of several conditions should be fulfilled: 1st, posed to appoint him first Governor of the new Territo that it had been acknowledged by Mexico; or, second-ry. The occasion of imparting this secret to his so ly, by one or more of the leading powers of Europe; was, that Burton had purchased 40,000 acres of Texas because, he said, the revolt and revolution were alleged land, on the strength of Jackson's promise, and pro to have been effected by the agency of American citi- posed to his son to present him with 1000 acres and zens, and our motives would be very naturally brought gang of twelve slaves, if he would emigrate with him to into suspicion if we moved first; or, thirdly, until it that country. The young man had the good sense and was demonstrated, beyond a reasonable doubt, that honesty to reject the offer. He was a mulatto, highly Texas was capable of maintaining independence, and respected in the city, and vouched for in the highes performing the duties and sustaining the relations of a terms by the Hon. John Sargeant. Besides this, I have separate sovereignty. Simultaneously, the Governor of met in the same year, in the Navy Department at South Carolina, perhaps the greatest slave-propagan- Washington, a Mr. Horton from Texas, who had a con dist, next to Calboun, in the country or the world, tract to supply live oak for our navy. He took me so gave a fierce anti-annexation blast in his annual message. These specious appearances completely disarmed the North. Even Abolitionists, who had not slept for ited. It was only necessary to go before a Notary, or years except on their arms, were cheated by the pro- Justice of the Peace, and have them bound as apprer the slightest change in the situation or relations of the decree of 1829, abolishing slavery throughout Mex-Texas, a motion for the recognition was sprung upon ico was issued, the Texans prepared immediately to rethe Senate, with the avowal of the mover that it was sist it; that thereupon he had come to Washington to according to the wishes of the President. He at the obtain arms and ammunition, and that there would same time sent a message recommending war with have been a fight, if the Mexicans had not backed out Mexico, and, as a preliminary, 'a demand to be made and let them alone with their slaves. I was also put in from the deck of a man-of-war, of immediate settlement and satisfaction of 'a list of outrages ' as long as that which Pierce hangs out against Spain-just about long enough to reach round Cuba and Porto Rico.

Jackson also recommended that \$3,000,000 should be placed at his disposal, for the purpose of 'making re-ident a U. S. ship of war as a convoy for it. prisals,' should Mexico refuse or delay to comply with all our demands. The best of the farce was, that in the budget of those demands, there were claims to the and the complicity of our Executive and his subordi amount of millions, which the Mexican government had nates therein, induced me to prepare a full exposition of never seen or heard of, and which our own Commission- the plot in all its branches and bearings, so far as it had ers, when sitting afterwards, under the treaty of Guada- become known to me. It was in the form of numbers for loupe, utterly rejected. Congress declined to trustJackson newspaper, and four or five of the first were sent to the with the funds and the war power, as they again declined New York American. They were favorably received to trust Van Buren. Polk, judging from this expe and the publication promised. Subsequently, the edirience that it was of no use to ask Congress to author- tor wrote to me, apologizing for some delay, and staize him to make war, concluded to begin a war with- ting that the first number was in type, and would apout any authority at all, and then see whether North- pear the following day. It did not appear, and after ern men would have the courage and integrity to op- three or four weeks, my manuscript was returned, on pose and denounce it. Their superior baseness and demand, without any explanation. Mr. Charles King, poltroonery more than answered his highest expecta- who was the editor of the American, has lately com tions. Pierce has asked twice for money and the war plained of a popular magazine for refusing to put power, and been repulsed. He is now precisely at the lish some correspondence of his father, a very noble point where Polk was when he issued the order, which man, illustrative of the history of the ordinance of 1787. he knew would bring on immediate war, and which he intended for another purpose. Thus were we humbuggreat subject and me will not be inopportune. ged and dragooned into a war for the extension and perpetuation of slavery, and its despotic and corrupt lished in several other political papers. In the course power in the government, and over the industry and of the spring of 1836, after Houston's army of brigands esources of this whole country.

operation is to be repeated; the same great question is the decisive battle, the publication was made in an anti-again before us. Congress is dispersed, and if it should be called together, it will not be the Congress in which the North has any confidence, but one devoted to the in- an abolition paper of that day was to abandon the hope the North has any connuence, but one detailed of slaveholders; of influencing any party in the country, any politician one hated and branded for the violation of a solemn in power, or deserving to be so. The title of the articompact on one part, and the betrayal of a great trust cle was, 'War in Embryo.' on the other. We must be saved, if saved at all, through the presses of the free States, because they are gencer, at the request of a member of Congress, a very the only free presses; and we to them, and we to their full examination of the causes, real and pretended, and

I have lived long enough to form from experience some idea of the dangers and duties of the press on this

In the autumn of 1835, the Texas conspiracy, hatch ed in the White House, and then in the fifth year its existence, broke out in overt acts in Texas, and it and say, 'No Union with Slaveholders, religiously!'—
and so the hour has come that we separate. All this
is logical; all this is a moral and a religious necessity.

the selections all-important for the conspirators,—filibusters without a sleambout,—to increase and husband the delusion in respect to the justice of their cause, which they had long been industriously employed in exciting I did not suppose, twenty-five years ago, that the and cherishing throughout the United States. Severa time would ever come when it would be a duty to ad- months before any combat took place, and when emisvocate a dissolution of the American Union; and yet saries were on their way to the Northern cities to obthe hour has come. And now, it is for us to determine tain money and recruits, a letter appeared in a New whether we shall have any portion of our country left to the cause of freedom and of Ged, or whether, bowing ing to be written in the Texan camp, on the head of a down and doing the behest of the Slave Power, the drum, and under the dictation of the Texan command whole land shall be hurried to destruction. God knows er-in-chief. It uttered a general cry of alarm and that I desire no dissolution of any Union worthy of the distress; but the special burden was the horrid outrages against religious liberty, and the cruel violence committed by Mexican inquisitors and tyrants upon pious Texan souls, by denying them the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of their con-sciences. They had shrewdly calculated that no chord in that part of the country where money was, would vibrate to their touch in tones so deep and rich, as that of religious liberty. Knowing with perfect certainty that this complaint was groundless, I immediately wrote a reply, in substance as follows :-

Moses Austin, the first American grantee of Texas

and, and of the privilege of introducing settlers, ob-

tained the boon upon a petition to the Spanish govern-ment, setting forth that Roman Catholics were subject

ed to persecution in the United States, and praying that His Catholic Majesty would vouchsafe to them an

hese, among other conditions-That the immigrants should be of the Roman Catholic faith, and from the the time under the king of Spain himself. They were also required to take an oath to observe the Catholic religion and the Spanish Constitution, which tolerated no other. That all the settlers had furnished satisfactors evidence of their Catholicism, and taken and subscribed these oaths, is proved by the fact that they could no obtain title to a foot of land without fulfilling these conditions precedent. They could, therefore, have have no just ground of complaint, if they had been forced expel them for fraud and perjury, if, not being Catholies, they had taken these oaths, and obtained lands and citizenship. Practically, however, their religious faith or forms were never interfered with. There never was any persecution, intolerance or restraint whatever. The Mexican Republican government, succeeding the Spanish monarchy, avowed, through its organs in Texas, that it favored entire religious freedom, though its Constitution, in theory, and as an unavoidable concession to a powerful priesthood, established the Roman Catholic system, and prohibited all others. Finally the Legislature of the State of Coahuila and Texas, o which Texas was numerically scarcely one quarter, very liberally, and with the perfect acquiescence of the gen eral government, and, so far as we know, of the whole country, passed an act establishing complete religiou liberty. I adduced proofs of every point from authen-I ask Dr. Wayland, and every other man, wheth- tic publications, and from private letters of Texan and blood of the oppressed millions of our land have have the communication under consideration, refused chase the Union at the outset, these oppressed people friend of the anti-slavery cause, who was connecte ever since been given over to remediless ruin? I, too, his utmost endeavors to procure its insertion in som will sacrifice, with Dr. Wayland, or with any other political press of New York, returned it to me in de

were not put upon the altar of destruction, and have with the Journal of Commerce; and he, after using man, everything for the Union of this country, except spair, and it never was published. And to this day, Truth, Justice, and Liberty; but, when I am called to Sam Houston, the father of all the filibusters in the sacrifice these, I say, no; I will be true to God, to my land, goes about peddling this and a few more bold and own soul, and to Liberty, and let such a Union perish big lies, his entire stock in trade, calculating to be paid in votes of Christian men to elevate him to the seat of Washington! He has looked into religious sta-ANOTHER WAR TO INCREASE THE PROFITS OF tistics, and found which is the most numerous sect in

about for endorsers of himself. At the time to which I was referring, a frien in Philadelphia, a son of Hutchins G. Burton, Ex-Governor of North Carolina, informed me that his acy, and by corrupting Mexican functionaries, father had told him on the very day that he communi-

sachusetts, who would be better employed in looking

much into his confidence as to tell me how I could hold slaves in Texas, though slavery was nominally prohibfound dissimulation. Six weeks afterwards, without tices for ninety-nine years! He stated also, that when possession of a fact overheard in a conversation between Samuel Swartwout and James Watson Webb, viz. that said Swartwout, being then Collector of New York had loaded a vessel with men, munitions and arm for the Texas filibusters, and had obtained of the Pres

> These and other facts tending to prove a vast and ac tive conspiracy for dismembering and robbing Mexico

I endeavored, without success, to have my article pul had been recruited and supplied, and at the very time After the brief interval of less than ten years, the that they were fighting, with the desperation of pirates,

In the year 1842, I wrote for the National Intellicause and their country, if they are negligent, or delurevolution, and of the intrigues of Tyler, Fillmore, Up-

shur, Wise, Cass, Cushing and company, to consummate the plot of annexation. The editors declined with the utmost courtesy, objecting to the publication, that the subject had passed into history '! and that they Governor, returning to the Senate the hill to protect the saw some danger in reviving the discussion.' Each of rights and liberties of the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Message is as follows: ger, the subject had not passed into history; and if it

which they might reach the country, such facts as those about Burton, Swartwout, &c., Burton died, and among his papers was found a letter containing Jackson's promise to make him first Governor of Texas; and ten years after that press had suppressed all mention of the war in embryo, it came to its birth, 'unconstitutionally,' said Mr. Charles King, Messrs. Gales & Seaton, and the whole Whig party in Congress. It was, undoubtedly, and the impartial and intrepid historian (God be praised that we have one) will pronounce it one of the most extraordinary instances of daring and successful deception and gigantic fraud that the world has ever seen. Mr. Clay, as is well known, stigmatised the present Mr. Clay, as is well known, stigmatised the present alleged for commencing the war as a falsehood, and denounced his party in Congress for endorsing it, declaring that sooner than have lent his sanction to a line, the would have died in his seat.' The London denounced his party in Congress for endorsing it, declaring that sooner than have lent his sanction to a lie, 'he would have died in his seat.' The London Times characterized Polk's message, in which he attempted to justify the war, as 'a complete battle array of lies so enormous in magnitude, and so inexhaustible in numbers, as to defy analysis.' This was endorsed by the National Intelligencer and by the Whig presses generally; and it was unquestionably true and just. Indeed, it was very faintly, if at all, controverted by the administration Democratic presses. In the awful crimes of Texas annexation and the Mexican war originated the Fugitire Slave Bill, the Nobraska Bill, the piratical attempts and designs against Cuba and Central America, and (what the Hunker Whigs of Boston feel a great deal more than the robbery of Mexico and the slaughter of ten thousand of her children,) the loss of the tariff of 1842! By Texas votes it was wrested from their grasp. When that quintescence of moral and political squalidity, Robert J. Walker, was singing his Syren song in their ears, magnifying the customers and the restricted-trade auxiliaries they would get from Texas, they were warned of the creature's selfish motives, of his dishonesty, and the utter hollowness of his proffers and professions. The Hunker Whigs, and particularly of Boston, have much to reflect upon, and much to answer for. Honesty is the best policy, though policy swer for. Honesty is the best policy, though policy without honesty never finds it out until it is too late.

LETTER PROM DELAWARE. Minstreley for Liberty-Theodore Parker's first An ti-Slavery Address in a Slave State-His Dedicatory Sermon in the Progressive Friends' Meeting-

DAVID LEE CHILD.

House, at Kennett, Pa. WILMINGTON, (Delaware,) May 20, 1855.

FRIEND GARRISON: Located as I now am upon the borders of Slavedom the visits and public labors of Northern reformers are rare and most welcome events. Perhaps a brief mention of the Hutchinson Brothers' concert, and the antislavery lecture of Theodore Parker, both of which transpired in this city during the past week, may interest the readers of THE LIBERATOR.

The concert was announced in all the newspapers, and by handbills, and drew together as large an audience-about 500-as could be contained in the Odd Fellows' Hall, the only eligible place for public meetings in the city. Those minstrels of humanity sung in their best style, and their pieces in behalf of liberty ('The Nebraskality,' 'Jordan,' etc.) were roundly applauded, with even less intermingling discord of hisses than those pungent strains excite in some hunker-ridden, priest-deluded communities of New England. The fact is, that general and severe condemnations of slavery fact is, that general and severe condemnations of stavery are in almost every man's mouth, and the gross inconsistency of hating the abolitionists, who would put an send to this acknowledged monstrous wrong, is becoming so plainly visible that the community are ashamed of it. I have discussed the slavery question with scores of persons since residing here, and the only one who defended it on principle was a native of Massachusetts! Theodore Parker's lecture was delivered on Friday night, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, to a full audience. He was introduced by the venerable and heroic Thomas Garrett—the Isaac T. Hopper of Delaware. Mr. Parker spoke for upwards of an hour and a half, on the 'Relation of Slavery to Democratic Institutions in America.' His manner was very calm and earnest, and his supreme law of the land. are in almost every man's mouth, and the gross incon-

ica.' His manner was very calm and earnest, and his address bristled with striking facts and iron-linked reasoning, relieved by passages of deep pathos and strokes of fine humor. He compared, with some minuteness, the results of freedom in the States of New York, Ohio, and Rhode Island, with those of slavery in the States of Virginia, Kentucky, and Delaware, showing by census returns of population, wealth and education, what a miserable tool to work with bond labor is beside free labor. He was listened to with close attention and perof the meeting, with only one dissenting voice. No at-

fect decorum, and upon concluding received the thanks tempt was made, inside or out, to disturb the lecture ; though threats of 'tar and feathers' had been uttered by a few rowdies at the top and bottom of society. Free and full discussion in regard to the master evil of America is now certain to go on here, and by Mr. Parker's first public address on slave soil, the wedge is fairly en-tered which shall rend this beautiful State from the in my judgment the bill is in violation of the Constitu

grasp of the 'Black Power.' rasp of the 'Black Power.'

I was so fortunate yesterday as to be able to attend the dedicatory exercises of the Progressive Friends' meeting-house, near Kennett Square, Pa. The day was extremely unpropitious, a soaking rain having fallen continually from before daylight till 5 P. M.; but this was matter of rejoicing rather than regret to most of the people assembled, as it freshened the vegetation, withering from drought. A prettier, neater, yet more of those amendments as unconstitutional. simple and Quaker-like house of worship, I never saw than the one just dedicated. It will contain at least 500 persons, and is provided with comfortably cushion-

moisten as he spoke of the great want of our times-a church that shall search after and welcome new truth, and battle fearlessly with giant sins. I shall attempt no synopsis of his discourse; but believe the seed of good principles he that day scattered fell into the very rich-The Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive

Friends commences to-day in the above-mentioned house. A very interesting season of 'grace' is expected; and

ANOTHER VETO OF GOV. GARDNER. In the Massachusetts Senate, on Monday last-

A message was received from His Excellency th

COUNCIL CHAMBER, BOSTON, 21st May, 1855.

had passed into history, there was no danger.

Two years after my application to the New York

American to be permitted to state through a press, by
which they might reach the country, such facts as those
which they might reach the country, such facts as those
which they might reach the country, such facts as those
which they might reach the country, such facts as those
which they might reach the country, such facts as those
which they might reach the country, such facts as those
which they might reach the country, such facts as those
which they might reach the country, such facts as those
which they might reach the country, such facts as those
which they might reach the country, such facts as those
which they might reach the country, such facts as those
which they might reach the country, such facts as those
which they might reach the country, such facts as those
which they might reach the country, such facts as those
which they might reach the country, such facts as those
which they might reach the country, such facts as those
which they might reach the country, such facts as those
which they might reach the country, such facts as those
which they might reach the country, such facts as those
which they might reach the country the country that the country the country that the

lier period in the session, it would have been subjected to more careful scrutiny and examination, and its objectionable provisions obviated. There is much of good in it, but that cannot atone for its evil. There is much that, in accordance with the true doctrine of man's rights and of State rights, Massachusetts might wel place upon her statute book, but that cannot authorize

It rust and believe the Legislature will not act in this case without deliberate reflection. Let it not hastily place itself where, perhaps, it may wish to recede, but without the power. An omission may hereafter be supplied, but the stigma of an unconstitutional enactment can never be entirely effaced. The rights, the honor, and the integrity of Massachusetts are confided to us. Having sworn to obey her Constitution and that of our common parent, the United States, let us act under the solemnity of those oaths, and in obedience to their recoursements.

nirements.

Notwithstanding my earnest approval of many of the provisions of this bill for the reasons given, I am con-strained to withhold my sanction.

HENRY J. GARDNER.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW BEDFORD, May 19, 1855.

To His Excellency Henry J. Gardner: Sin:—In consequence of my absence from home, in attendance upon the Supreme Court, your Excellency's note of the 16th inst., accompanying a copy of a bill pending before the Legislature, entitled 'An Act to protect the Rights and Liberties of the people of this Com-

nonwealth,' has only just reached me.

In reply to the request contained in it, that I will advise you officially if any of the provisions of this bill are, in my judgment, unconstitutional, I can only give the general result of my examination of it, as an extended statement of the grounds of my canning the general result of my examination of it, as an extended statement of the grounds of my canning the grounds of the grounds

supreme law of the land.

In my judgment the bill is also exceptionable in som

In my judgment the bill is also exceptionable in some of its provisions, as being beyond the constitutional competency of the Legislature, under the provisions of the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

It attempts to construe and declare the true intent and meaning of the provision of the Constitution, which subjects judicial officers to removal by the Executive, upon address of both branches of the Legislature, and to declare the meaning of the Revised Statutes relating to the writ of habeas corpus.

In these respects it seems to me to be a palpable violation of that provision of the Constitution of Massachusetts, that 'The Legislative Department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them,' the interpretation of the Constitution and laws being clearly a judicial and not a legislative power.

The general views of this proposed enactment, which I regret I have not time to develope, as they are susceptible of being developed, into an argument upon the ible of being developed, into an argument upon the specific provisions of the bill, are sufficient to constrain

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, JOHN H. CLIFFORD,

Note.—On the 16th of May, I transmitted to the Hon Attorney General the printed bill as originally report ed, and on the 18th I sent the amendment adopted

HENRY J. GARDNER.

Mr. White, of Norfolk, moved that the bill pass, the dovernor's veto to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Albee, of Middlesex, said that the veto did not specify what points of the bill were unconstitutional. The morning exercises commenced by the reading of Scripture by Joseph A. Dugdale; a sublime prayer was uttered by Theodore Parker; remarks were made by Oliver Johnson, and Prof. Harvey, of Philadelphia; previously, however, a presiding officer and secretaries were chosen.

Soon after 1 o'olock, the afternoon exercises commenced, and for nearly two and a half hours, Mr. Parker held as if it was spell-bound the densely packed assemblage. I saw many a lip quiver and many an eye moisten as he spoke of the great want of our times—a Mr. White, of Norfolk, moved that the bill pass, th

though he endorsed many features of the bill. He was not in favor of slavery but liberty, but believed this

was not in favor of slavery but liberty, but believed this bill unconstitutional.

In reply to a question of Mr. Maine of Suffolk, Mr. Albee of Middlesex, said that the sections stricken from the bill had been stricken out after the opinion of the Supreme Court was obtained.

Mr. Wright of Suffolk had been aching in every fibre of his body and soul for twenty years to see Massachusetts stand as firm on the platform of her rights as the Constitution would let her; but she had always been seared by the cry of 'unconstitutionality.' He would pass the bill.

A very interesting season of 'grace' is expected; and if able to be present and profit thereby, you shall hear from me again.

W. S. G.

CORRECTION. The amount expended by the American Anti-Slavery Society, and its auxiliary Societies, during the past year, was incorrectly stated in last week's paper. The correct amount is \$29,678 60; leaving a balance of \$5,793 09.

It is to be understood that this balance includes the balances in the treasuries of the auxiliary Societies. The actual balance in the treasury of the American Anti-Slavery Society is \$3,982; of which \$1800 were given for the special purpose of tracts and publications, and still another portion to be expended in Rhode Island and New Hampshire; leaving less than \$2000 applicable for the ordinary purposes of the Society during the coming summer and autumn.

The vote, on passing the bill, over the Governor's

YEAS-Albee, Andrews, Baker, Batchelder, Bli Buttrick, Carpenter, Cook, DeWitt, Evans, Fisher, Fletcher, Hall, Hawkes, Hildreth, Hitchcook, Huse, Libby, Lucas, Maine, Pierce, Pillsbury, Raymond, Richmond, Robinson, Sellew, Vincent, Ward, Warren, White, Wright, Benchley, (President,)—32.

NATS—Stedman, Barker, Tinney—3.

ABSENT—Baxter, Dawley, Denny, Palmer—4.

In the House of Representatives-

In the House of Representatives—
At a few minutes past twelve o'clock, a message of His Excellency Gov. Gardner, came from the Senate, accompanying his veto of the Personal Liberty Bill.

The action of the Senate upon the bill was read, and the message of the Governor, both of which were listened to with great attention. A note was also read from the Attorney General, expressing the opinion that the bill is obnoxious to many objections, and contains certain unconstitutional provisions.

The Speaker then stated the question before the House to be, shall the bill pass notwithstanding the veto of the

to be, shall the bill pass notwithstanding the veto of the Governor, and it was taken with the following result: Yeas—229—Nays 76. So the bill was passed.

Both Houses adjourned finally on Monday evening.

SALUTE ON THE COMMON. The Free Soil members of Salute on the Common. The Free Soil members of the Legislature fired a salute on the Common on Monday afternoon, in honor of their great victory—the passage of the Personal Liberty Bill in the Legislature over the Governor's veto, by a large majority. The salute consisted of one gun for each State and one for Kansas, and cost exactly \$50.—Boston Herald.

DB. J. S. Rock .- We take up our pen with no small Dr. J. S. Rock.—We take up our pen with no small amount of pleasure, to notice the lecture of this truly talented colored man, upon "The unity of the human race, and the present position of the Slave Power," which was delivered at Cochituate Hall, Friday evening, before a highly respectable audience. The part of the lecture devoted to the races was purely of a scientific character, and was masterly handled. He completely riddled the whole classification in a manner truly worthy of his critical, scientific and logical abilities, and apparently carried even the pro-slavery part of the audience with him. We saw a gentleman there who has parently carried even the pro-slavery part of the audience with him. We saw a gentleman there who has generally been considered as one of the most pro-slavery men of this Commonwealth, applauding the most radical sentiments. His arguments upon slavery were equally logical. He argued the rights of the master and the slave, and the question of human rights, at much length, and like a statesman who had devoted his life in his country's service. We cannot do him justice upon paper. There is now a great demand to have him repent it again. He will repeat it anywhere in the New England States where he may have invitations. He is truly a terse writer, a close reasoner and a chaste speaker, and must hereafter take his position as one of the first orators of this country.—Evening Telegraph.

Dr. Rock's address is No. 191 Washington street. Dr. Rock's address is No. 191 Washington street,

EF MRS. ERNESTINE L. ROSE, of New York. will lecture on Sundry afternoon, May 27th, at the ringing of the second bell, in the lecture room of the MUSIC HALL. Subject : HUMAN RIGHTS, and the re-sult of their violation on the South and on the North,

as exemplified by Slavery.

In the evening, Mrs. Rose will lecture at the same place, at 7 o'clock. Subject: The Education, Social Position, and Legal and Political Rights of Woman. Admittance, 10 cents, to defray expenses.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as fol-North Easton, Mass., Sunday, May 27

WILLIAM W. BROWN, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :-Rochester, N. H., Friday, May 25. S. Newmarket, "Sunday, "27.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in Montague, Mass., Sunday, May 27.

BALL'S

MAMMOTH PICTORIAL TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES.

This Anti-Slavery work, gotten up by colored men-who have lived over twenty years in the South, will be exhibited in Amory Hall, commencing Monday evening, This magnificent Painting has been prepared at an

immense expense, and in point of size, variety of scene-ry, and excellence of execution, surpasses any work of the kind ever presented to the American public. It covers more than 23,000 feet of canvass, and contains views of Charleston, S. C., Balize, New Orleans, Natchez, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Pittsburg, Wilkesbarre, Pa., Washington City, Boston, Niagara Falls; also, of

A VOYAGE FROM AFRICA TO AMERICA. Nearly all the scenes were sketched from nature, ex pressly for this work.
From its immense size, it is divided into Four Parts

For particulars, see small bills. Cards of admission, 25 cents.

Boston, we hope all who claim to take an interest in the development of genius, talent and moral worth, on the part of free colored persons, will improve the opportunity to witness Ball's MANMOTH PANORAMA at Amory Hall, which is deserving of the highest commendation and the most liberal patronage.]-Ed. Lib.

COLORED PATRIOTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

A Sa means of enlightening public sentiment on an in-teresting, but much-neglected, department of Am-erican History, the subscriber has been induced to make erican History, the subscriber has been induced to make a compilation of facts portraying the patriotism and bravery exhibited by Colored Americans, on land and sea, in 'times that tried men's souls,' embracing the old French War of '55, the Revolution of '76, the struggle of 1812, and subsequent periods. These facts have been gleaned from military records, State documents, private correspondence, and fireside conversations, confirmed by oral and written testimonies of John Hancock, Governor Eustis, the late Judge Story, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. Tristam Burgess, Hon. Charles Pinck-

Governor Eustis, the late Judge Story, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. Tristam Burgess, Hon. Charles Pinckney, etc., etc., and by the tributes of Washington, Lafayette, Kosciusko, Thomas Jefferson and Gen. Jackson.

The subscriber is indebted for further interesting facts and testimonies to John G. Whittier, (the Bard of Freedom); Wendell Phillips, Esq.; J. W. C. Pennington, D.D.; William Howard Day, Esq.; Rev. Theodore Parker, Charles Lenox Remend, Hon. Charles Sumner, Prof. Wm. G. Allen, Lydia Maria Child, James McCune Scuth, M.D.; Hon, Honry Wilson, J. Mercer Langston. Smith, M.D.; Hon. Henry Wilson, J. Mercer Langston, Esq.; David Lee Child, Esq.; Rev. Daniel A. Payne, Hon. Anson Burlingame, James M. Whitfield, (the Poet;) Robert Purvis, Esq.; Hon. J. R. Giddings, Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, Prof. Geo. B. Vashon, Edmund Jackson, Esq.; Robert Morris, Esq.; Rev. Amos G. Be-man. Dr. M. R. Delany, William Wells Brown, Lewis and Milton Clark, Rev. Henry F. Harrington, the late Henry Bibb, Angelina J. Knox, Rev. John W. Lewis, Hon. Gerrit Smith, Wm. Yates, Esq.; Wm. J. Watkins,

The work will contain an extract from the Address of the National Convention of July, 1853, and will be interspersed with interesting sketches (public and personal) of the Battle of New Orleans, the Insurrection of al) of the Battle of New Orleans, the Insurrection of New Orleans, the Insurrection of Carolina, and the New York Plot of 1741, as in part detailed by Peleg W. Chandler, Esq., in his 'Criminal Trials.' Also, an account of the strikes for liberty by Joseph Cinquez, on board the Armistad; by Madison Washington, on board the Creole, and by the heroes of Christians.

Joseph Cinquez, on board the Armistad; by Madison Washington, on board the Creole, and by the heroes of Christiana.

Among other contents of the work will be found proofs of the acknowledged Citizenship of Colored Americans, with a Letter of Hon. Wm. H. Seward; an account of the procerption of colored citizens by the Federal government; New England Colonial action on the treatment of colored persons, bond and free; sentiments of the colored people on Colonization, the Fugitive Slave Law, and Self-Elevation; together with reminiscences of Phillis Wheatley, Paul Cuffee, (Navigator) David Walker, Richard Binnekar, (Astronomer.) James Forten, J. B. Vashon, Richard Potter, (Ventriloquist.) Hosea Easton, David Ruggles, (Hydropathist.) Rev. Lemuel Haynes, and other celebrities.

The book will be graced with an introduction by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and illustrated by engravings of prominent historical events; among them, Crispus Attucks at the Boston Massacre, 5th March, 1770, and the Colored American's valor on Bunker Hill. Also, a fac simile autographic certificate of General Washington, conveying an honorable discharge to a colored soldier. In the effort to publish this edition, a heavy responsibility (pecuniary and otherwise) has been assumed by the subscriber, which he believes will be appreciated by the friends of humanity and progress, who are invited by this circular to forward their names and subscriptions for copies.

Should sufficient encouragement be extended, the work will be issued in May, at the price of \$1 per copy. On receipt of price, the book will be mailed (postage paid) to subscribers.

WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

Boston, April, 1855.

From the Little Pilgrim. THE BAREFOOT BOY.

BY JORN G. WHITTIER. Blessings on thee, little man, Barefoot boy, with check of tan ! With thy turned-up pantaloons, And thy merry whistled tunes-With thy rel lip, redder still Kissed by strawberries on the hill-With the sunshine on thy face, Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace : From my heart I give thee joy-I was once a barefoot boy ! Prince thou art-the grown-up man Only is republican. Let the million-dollared ride-Barefoot, trudging at his side, Thou hast more than he can buy, In the reach of ear and eye-Outward sunshine, inward joy : Blessings on thee, barefoot boy !

Oh ! for boyhood's painless play, Sleep that wakes in laughing day, Health that mocks the doctor's rules, Knowledge, never learned of schools, Of the wild bee's morning chase, Of the wild flower's time and place, Flight of fowl, and habitude Of the tenants of the wood, How the tortoise bears his shell. How the woodchuck digs his cell, And the ground-mole sinks his well; How the robin feeds her young, How the oriole's nest is hung; Where the whitest lilies blow. Where the freshest berries grow, Where the ground-nut trails its vine, Where the wood-grape's clusters shine ; Of the black wasp's cunning way, Mason of his walls of clay, And the architectural plans Of grey-hornet artizans !--For, eschewing books and tasks, Nature answers all he asks ; Hand in hand with her he walks, Face to face with her he talks, Part and parcel of her joy,-Blessings on the barefoot boy ! Oh! for boyhood's time of June.

Crowding years in one brief moon, When all things I heard or saw. Me, their master, waited for. I was rich in flowers and trees. Humming birds and honey bees ; For my sport the squirrel played, Plied the snouted mole his spade; For my taste the blackberry cone Purpled over hedge and stone; Laughed the brook for my delight Through the day and through the night, Whispering at the garden wall, Talked with me from fall to fall; Mine the sand-rimmed pickerel pond, Mine the walnut slopes beyond, Mine the bending orchard trees, Apples of Hesperides! Still, as my horizon grew, Larger grew my riches too; All the world I saw or knew, Seemed a complex Chinese toy, Fashioned for a barefoot boy !

Like my bowl of milk and bread .-Pewter spoon and bowl of wood, On the door-stone, grey and rude ! O'er me, like a regal tent, Cloudy-ribbed, the sun-set bent, Purple-curtained, fringed with gold, Looped in many a wind-swung fold ; While for music came the play Of the pied frogs orchestra; And, to light the noisy quire, Lit the fly his lamp of fire. I was monarch : pomp and joy Waited on the barefoot boy !

Oh! for festal dainties spread.

Cheerily, then, my little man, Live and laugh, as boyhood can Though the flinty slopes be hard. Stubble-speared the new-mown sward, Every morn shall lead thee through Fresh baptisms of the dew; Every evening from thy feet Shall the cool wind kiss the heat : All too soon these feet must hide In the prison cells of pride. Lose the freedom of the sod. Like a colt's for work be shed, Made to tread the mills of toil, Up and down in ceaseless moil-Happy if their track be found Never on forbidden ground-Happy if they sink not in Quick and treacherous sands of sin. Ah ! that thou couldst know thy joy, Ere it passes, barefoot boy !

From the National Era. A RETROSPECT. BY CARGLINE BRIGGS MASON. Oh God ! I thank thee for each wish Denied as well as granted; Since, oft-times, what I craved, if given, Had proved what least I wanted. And, pausing at this finished round. This cycle of my being, My soul rejoices that its way

Is with the great All-Seeing. His way is better far than ours, Who knows from the beginning ; And he that doubts the gracious end, Repays the grace with sinning.

Who, glancing down his tangled life, Its seeming tricksome phases, But sees revealed a perfect plan, That all his soul amazes?

Each turning from th' appointed track, . Has led directly to it: Each struggle to avoid the lot. Has forced the struggler through it;

Each error brought him to a truth; Each failure, strength to bear it; Each loss, new patience to endure, Or wisdom to repair it;

Each coil of folly, sloth, and pride, Fresh efforts to unwind it; Each sin, its bitter after-taste, That left the cure behind it. The sharpest discipline of life

Has had its end to answer,-As sick men strengthen 'neath the knife That cuts away the cancer. Oh, hidden wisdom of our God ! Who can by searching know it?

And who, by seeking to reveal, But fails the more to show it? With veiled archangels round the throne,

We cover up our faces, And wait the shining of that day That every cloud displaces.

INPILELITY. An 'Infidel' is one wto will not bow To what a spurious Church deems sacred nor

THE LIBERATOR.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK IN NEW YORK. New York, May 11, 1855.

To PARKER PILLSBURY, England: DEAR PARKER-I wrote to you respecting the rem val of Judge Loring, stating what the Legislature had done. The Governor has vetoed the action of the State; thus, we hope, scaling his political doom. He claims to have done it from honest motives. Few will give him

I came to New York on the 8th, Tuesday. That evening, though the rain poured, and the streets were muddy, more than three thousand assembled to hear Henry Wilson lecture on the Anti-Slavery movement, in the Metropolitan Theatre, the largest foom in the city, seating over five thousand. His lecture was replete with facts respecting the origin of the Anti-Slavery movement, giving full credit to Garrison, and those who labored with him in 1831, 2, 8, 4 and 5, amid the storms of a nation's wrath and deadly weapons. He gave an account of the death of the Whig and Democratic parties, and stated that no political party that arrayed itself against anti-slavery, and in favor of slavery, could stand, or ought to stand, and said he would do all he could to kill it. For one hour and a half he spoke, and not a biss disturbed him, but bursts of applause followed the utterance of his most radical sentiments.

Then, Wednesday the 9th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., amid rain and mud, more than three thousand assembled in the same place to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Garrison, Langston, Antoinette L. Brown, Theodore Parker, and Phillips, spoke; and, for more Than four hours, the great audience listened in wrapt attention to what was said against the pro-slavery Church and Union, and the calls for an eternal overthrow of all religions and governments that sanction slavery. It was a great and effective meeting.

In the evening, the rain and mud having cleared, somewhat, the great Theatre was filled to its utmost capacity, some five thousand being present, though the fore the people the facts touching the relation of the price of admission was twenty-five cents; and Charles religion and government of this country to slavery. Summer addressed them two and a half hours on the ne- Man before and above his Incidents! Proclaim it cessity, practicability and dignity of the Anti-Slavery through the empire, that man is prior and paramoun movement. He, too, did justice to the originator and to all religious, governments, Bibles, creeds and Conpioneers of the Anti-Slavery enterprise. But one hiss stitutions, and that whatever cannot exist without dewas heard amid the rebukes of the Slave Power and its stroying man, ought to be and must be abolished. minions, and his encomiums upon Anti-Slavery and its supporters. He spoke till nearly half past 10 o'clock ; not one left, but many being added to the vast assembly nearly to the close of his address. There were merchants, mechanics, farmers, priests, lawyers, doctors, judges, and men and women of all classes, creeds and Slavery Society in New York.] conditions, listening in profound and silent attention.

Mark ! the two Senators of Massachusetts thus vindi- MY DEAR FRIEND : cating the Anti-Slavery Enterprise as started and conducted by Garrison and his coadjutors! Not that they with the greatest pleasure, if I could have done so. receive all our positions, yet they vindicate the enter- should have been delighted to meet old friends, to for prise, and say it must and shall triumph; and these new acquaintances among the friends of freedom and great gatherings, in New York, shout applause. At humanity, to listen to such men as Sumner, Wilson half past ten o'clock, Phillips was called for, and they Parker, Phillips and yourself, and to share in the would not let him off until he had presented himself.

of the Society; and in the evening of the 11th, the New treat to the soul of the philanthropist. But, after York City Anti-Slavery Society held its anniversary in nearly a year's absence from home, and a year of conthe Broadway Tabernacle. Burleigh, Garrison and tinued excitement and labor too, I find it necessary Phillips spoke, and urged a dissolution of the present and feel it to be my duty, to remain some time with my Union. There we were, in triumph, on the very platform where we were confronted with the ruffian Ryn- my business affairs. But my heart will be with you ders, with his dastardly ruffianly crew, armed with I shall rejoice in all your joys and share in all your dirks and revolvers, only five years ago. Now, there sorrows, and willingly take my full measure of all your was present an audience of two thousand, shouting applause to the proposition of Disunion, and the forma- thoughts and feelings with regard to slavery, or the extion of a Northern Confederacy. This, dear Parker, timation in which I hold you and your friends, and the has been the great burden of our meeting—the dissolution of our present Union, and the formation of a (though, alas! not unusual) if, after having fought se Northern Confederacy, in which no man shall ever be long against the oppressions and tyrannies of my nativ held as a slave, put on trial on the issue, Is he a freeman or a slave, a man or a brute? and in which slave- more hateful and malignant tyranny. I am sorry holders shall be regarded and treated as highway robbers, midnight assassins, and pirates on the high seas. great and glorious enterprise; but I have the comfor Such has been the tone of our meetings; and yet, these sentiments have been applauded by the thousands who I have never deserted your ranks, or failed, when op

press generally, both religious and political! Bitter as consistency or any show of reason or equity pursue, and churches, here assembled on this week, have talked race. No man has a right to give even himself int the Priesthood, the Union and Constitution, we have see men acting, as if they were authorized to barter the or Mahommedan-before he can have a government or brute, nor give the Bible, the Constitution, Koran or about giving him whatever heaven or earth has to give to man. So our movement transcends all others, inasmuch as the Man transcends his incidents. Anti-Slavery looks after the Man; religions and governments, priests and politicians, look after his incidents, and insist that their God cares more for the Incidents of Humanity than for Humanity itself.

The American Bible Society held its anniversary this week, and declared that 'No man can be saved without the Bible.' Right before their eyes, within sound of their voice, were four millions of human be ings without that Bible, without which they are all doomed to hell, according to their decision ; yet not one allusion was made to these perishing millions! You might have been at their meeting, and never have learnel the fact, that near them were these enslaved men without the Bible. Slaveholders aided in their deliberations; slaveholders are active in that Society-not to have the Bible given to the slaves, but to have it sent to distant lands. The deadliest enemies of anti-slavery, please with every body and with every thing, if the and the heartiest supporters of slavery, lead the van in

Then the American Tract Society has held its anniinfluential members and officers, and have had most to to expurgate and mutilate every work they wish to issue, so that it shall not utter one word against slavery. Whatever is in favor of it stands. They have elected Rev. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D. D., as one of their Publishing Committee, and given him a veto on every truct printed for publication. Thus, the American Tract So- gitive slave laws, to annul compacts, to carry election ciety can publish nothing but with the consent of Nehemiah Adams. Who is Nehemlah Adams? Forever to be known on earth only as the writer of the . South Side View of Slavery'-a book more fraught with evil than any one book ever published in this nation. And that advocate of adultery, robbery, theft, concubinage, cruelty, ignorance, heathenism and all crime, as they are embodied in slavery, is to control the religious literature of the nation, as far as this is controlled by the Tract Society. He is received and honored by the entire priesthood of the nation, of the Presbyterian and Congregational orders. He and Dr. Lord defend slavery as a divine institution; yet they are recognized and fellowshipped as ministers of Christ, and in a measure control the Bible, Tract, and Missionary Societies of the

ries here this week. Thank God, their claims and

Britain, that these religious bodies are doing more to rivet the fetters of the slave, and to perpetuate the ig-norance, heathenism and degradation of four millions of men, women and children in our midst, than all other influences combined. Not one allusion have they nade to the slave, and to the impending doom the hangs over the republic from alavery, during their meetings this week. But they have held up the horrors of the French Revolution, of Heathenism, and especially of the infidelity of those who are seeking to raise the four millions of human chattels in our midst to the dignity of human beings.

I send you two or three copies of the New York pa pers of this week. Read their accounts of the Anniver saries; also, their accounts from Kanass. The bloody revolution has begun—the first shot is fired; but not the last. The settlers of Kansas have appealed to the President for protection against the ruffians who have invaded them. The President will side with the ruffians. Will New England? Will the North? There is hope that the people of the North will take their stand, and now settle the question at once and forever, making Kansas the battle-ground. All hearts and eyes must turn upon Kansas for two years to come. Kansas will be the Slogan of the next Presidential cam paign. Kansas and Cuna! This watchword will, we trust, awake the North to go for a Northern Confede

Five years ago, in Berlin; Ohio, this watchword was given at a Convention of four thousand young men and women, assembled to consider, among other things, the proposition to form a Northern Confederacy. You, dear friend, had much to do in raising that efficient battle-cry against slavery. It will be at no distant day, the thrilling, soul-stirring battlecry of all in the North who do not prefer to come under the lash of their Southern slave-drivers.

But, I forbear. You have been affectionately remembered in our meetings. We want you here, but we need you there more. At present, stay, dear Parker, where you are, till your health is restored, for you would never get it here. Stay, then, and lay be

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

LETTER PROM JOSEPH BARKER. [FF The following Letter was read by Mr. GARRIson at the recent annual meeting of the American Anti-

SALEM, (Ohio,) May 3, 1855.

I should have come to your meetings at New York hopes, the sympathies, the congratulations and excite On the 10th and 11th, we held the business meetings ments which must render your meetings so rich a to think that I have not gone over to the enemy, that have heard them; and the press, even the Salanic portunity has offered, to raise my voice, or lift my press, (Bennett's Herald,) has reported our discussions hand, against the fierce, the upprincipled and insolent foes of our common humanity. I fully agree with you, Great, though not wonderful, is the change. For that slavery is the greatest curse under which a human twenty years I have attended the anti-slavery gather- being can fall, and that man-stealing and slaveholding ings in New York, except during my five years' absence are the greatest crimes a man commit. And it is plain in Europe. How bitter and malignant has been the that the only course the enemies of slavery can with death have been the leading religious papers and de- to seek its instant, its utter, its universal and eternal nominations. They have scorned and denounced us and abolition. To offer to make terms with it is both foolour gatherings as infidel, atheistical, treasonable. We ish and wicked. No man has a right to make terms have held steadily on our way; and while the priests with the corrupter, the persecutor, the destroyer of our about the sanctity of the Bible, the Sabbath, the Church, slavery, much less another. To hear men talking, to discussed the sanctity of MAN. They have placed books, liberties and lives of their fellow-men, when, in truth institutions, rites and dogmas before Man: while we they have no right to give away a cent's worth of their have placed Man before Bibles, creeds, governments brother's property, is really mortifying. And the man and religions, declaring that Man must exist, and be who makes terms with the slaveholder, who offers to recognized as a man, before he can be a Christian, Jew, compromise matters with him, who says, If you will allow us to be free in the North and the Northwest, we a religion-and that we cannot civilize or Christianize a will allow you to hold men in slavery in the South, does no less than assume the right to dispose of the lib Shaster to a chattel. Find the MAN first, and then talk erties and rights, the virtue and the life, of his unoffending brethren. In short; the man who makes bargain, or who offers to make a bargain, with the slaveholder, to the effect that if the slaveholder wil allow him to be free in the North, he will allow the slaveholder to pursue his inhuman calling in the South, takes upon himself the guilt of slaveholding. He is

a villain than the filthiest and most inhuman trader in humanity with which this land is dishonored and cursed. Besides, it is foolish as well as wicked to make term with slaveholders. Slaveholders themselves cannot af ford to make terms. They cannot keep any bargain they make, unless the bargain give them permission to enslave the whole earth. Slavery cannot live if it b hampered with terms. The slaveholders must have liberty to go where they please, and to do what the are to continue slaveholders. The slaveholders know this. They cannot, therefore, afford to be bound, ex cept in appearance, and for a time. They do not mean versary this week. Slaveholders and the abettors of to be bound; they will never consider themselve slavery are its leading men, and most honored and bound. They may prelend to submit to limitations and restrictions, to gain some advantage; but they wil do in its anniversary. All allusion to slavery and soon throw off the mask. Slavery must be every thing the anti-slavery movement is carefully expurgated from or nothing. It must rule, and rule absolutely and uni their tracts and publications, and they do not hesitate versally, or die. You can neither modify nor limit it You must kill it, or do nothing. If we would tolerate slavery at all, we must allow it to put down schools, t shoot schoolmasters, to destroy printing presses and hang printers, to burn books and imprison teachers, t breed bloodhounds, to employ man-hunters, to pass fuby force of arms, and, in short, to use the whole world and all the people in it, as their tools. If the slave holders have a right to be slaveholders, they have right to rule the world,-a right to rule it as they please, and no one has a right to interfere with them If they have not a right to enslave the North, they have not a right to enslave the South. If they have not a right to enslave you and me, they have not right to enslave any one; and it is mean in a man .it would be mean in us,-to say, You may enslave my neighbors, my brothers, my sisters ; we will help you

slave-trader. He sells men and women and children

He may sell them without money; but though that

may prove him a greater fool, it proves him no less

to enslave them, only please let us alone ! I go, then, for a war of extermination against alavery. I would make no terms; I would grant no truce would give no quarter. It is the eternal and un nation. These Societies have all held their anniversa- changeable foe of the human race; and to spare it, t. allow it a place, for one moment, in the remotest or their influence are being revealed. Make it known in rarrowest nook on earth, would be the greatest crime

against universal man. If slavery must be allowed to lead from captivity to higher mountain-land. It is live, liberty must be doomed to die. If we are not pre-pared to demand the liberty of every other man, we mighty, not noble.' God, and all discerning persons, must give up our own. The anti-slavery cause is the know, that such are not weak, nor base, hor to be decause of truth, of virtue, of freedom, of humanity, the spised.

The Aristocracy, the learned D. D.'s, the Gamaliels world over.

wide world over.

But you know all this, and, what is more, you act secordingly; and it is because your principles seem s just, and because your course is so consistent, that I like David, blacksmiths like Burritt, and women like so sad at times that I can do so little to aid you.

I think you must see that the cause you love so much and in which you have labored so long, is triumphing. It seems plain to me, that the Northern States are be ginning to understand the question at issue between themselves and the South. They are beginning to see that they must either abolish slavery, or allow slavery to abolish them. And when once they see this clearly, Disciples and apostles. By being disciples, we in gress of the cause of freedom was one of my greatest consolations during my exile. Its continued progress salvation of their race.

But I must come to a close. I may send you some account of my labors and observations while in Great Britain and Ireland, by and by. Meanwhile, believe me, with kindest regards and high esteem for all you fellow-laborers in the cause of freedom.

Your most affectionate and devoted friend, JOSEPH BARKER,

LETTER PROM REV. H. W. BELLOWS. At the late meeting of the American A. S. Society, the Secretary read the following letter from the Rev.

Dr. Bellows, in reply to an invitation to him to speak at the Anniversary Meeting : New York, April 17, 1855.

the American Anti-Slavery Society, to share in the public exercises of their coming Anniversary. The honor of the call I fully appreciate, and the terms in which it is conveyed are generous and attractive ; so much so, that I find great difficulty in resisting your complimentary appeal.

Yet, after careful consideration, I am compelled to decline your invitation; and out of respect to your Society, I wish to state frankly my reasons for doing so. I might shroud them in equivocation or gloss them with courtesy; but this would neither become me nor be just

I decline your invitation explicitly on the ground of ministerial prudence; and this prudence I hold to be a more binding duty than the claims of your platform.

There are two classes of persons interested in the antislavery cause ; those who make it the business of their lives, and who take it up as the Apostles took up the Gospel, determined to know nothing else, and those who make it subsidiary to other interests and aims, and urge and sustain it only as these other interests and aims

Now, I rejoice in the existence of the first class, a one indispensable and cutitled to great gratitude-a class without which the cause could not move at all : but I belong in the second class, and, for reasons entirely satisfactory to myself, reasons of providential position, temperament and convictions expect to stay there, and perform only the offices which belong to that class.

I am a preacher of the Gospel, a pastor, the head of a religious congregation. The plan of my life is ar-ranged with reference to its best guidance and patient instruction, and ultimate evangelization. I teach on a instruction, and ultimate evangelization. I teach on a plan. I am to do in ten years, twenty years, a certain veil which screens and protects the chaste matron, work in my parish, and my system is based on a knowledge of their wants, prejudices and affections. Nothing can persuade me that it is pusillanimity, time-serving, the love of money or place that restrains me from shocking, angering and dispersing them by statements on any subject wholly beyond their sympathies. It is the love of their souls, it is a sense of what is wise, kind, Christian, that induces me to study how to commend their duties to them; how to lead them gently into all truth. work in my parish, and my system is based on a knowlduties to them ; how to lead them cently into all truth. As the father of a family chooses his own times and sea- high and refined order, she will shrink from it as sons to win his children's hearts to duty, so a true pas- from deadly sin. If she have a shred of womanly tor does by his flock. Taking this course, I feel that I pride in the fabric of her being, she will resent the have gradually planted my own sentiments on the sub- personally in a human ' live cattle show. ject of slavery in the hearts of perhaps a majority of my own congregation, and I hope with prudence to win taste, the decency and dignity to utterly ignore more and more of them to a right feeling. All the action of a more direct sort in behalf of the anti-slavery cause, which my more binding duties as a pastor allow I avail myself of just as fast as prudence justifies it-and beyond that justification, I shall be neither tempted or

I do not feel that prudence would justify me in taking my place on your platform on an occasion, when what I regard as intemperate opinions and others regard as blasphemous and treasonable sentiments are not unlikely to be spoken. If I had committed myself to your cause, as to the great thing to be done, as to the prime do it, nay, how I might do it myself,) then I would work with anybody, and set all other things at naught, except faithfulness to this one cause, the slave's freedom. As a Christian minister, I will work with any and all Christian ministers, and count all difference of creed as naught. But, as a pastor, I cannot put all considerations of ministerial prudence aside for the anti-slavery cause, or any other cause ; for that is first in my affections and on my conscience.

I hold that prophets and pastors have quite differen functions. Prophets address communities; pastors, flocks ; prophets cry aloud and spare not ; pasters give both; this age in an especial manner; and I rejoice that prophets have been raised up to testify against the sin of slavery-who have forgotten everything but their clear office to blow the trumpet against the walls of the doomed city. But I do not belong to their ranks. It is only when the pastor's and the prophet's daties run together, that I can temporarily occupy the prophet's place, and then only haltingly and in second-rate style. Raymond is constantly stabbing the cause of place, and then only baltingly and in second-rate style as a minor prophet indeed,

I hope this explanation of my views, and this accoun of the grounds on which I decline your invitation, may seem consistent with the views I have always expressed. and the course I have hitherto taken. I cannot expect the prophets of the anti-slavery cause to think very highly of the pastors, or their views of duty ; but that is of less concern than that the pasters should be faithful to their vows and their Master.

With great respect and cordiality, yours, truly,
HENRY W. BELLOWS.

DISCIPLES AND APOSTLES.

The first disciples, though fishermen, were not inferior men. They possessed by nature, as well as by grace, just the qualities to make them leaders. God es not attempt to make or sustain something out of nothing. He sees something, where most persons see nothing. 'The universe was not created out of nothing,' says Swedenborg. There never yet was a great moral or social improvement without moral weight and moral zeal to depend upon. Out of the middling classes are perpetually coming forth men and wome unnamed in wealthy and upper circles, possessing the science and clear, sparkling our

on the other hand, are not to be set aside by reformers as mere cumberers of the ground, though shepherds Miss Dix, are lifting society higher than they. We need but one captain in each department, and only few leading spirits in each age, while we need a great many conservative men to hold on what we have at tained, and by line upon line and precept upon precept by much learning, patience and adroitness, keep socie ty up to its medicum attainment. Railing accusation

are not profitable. slavery will go. I never read the papers with so much interest as during my sojourn in Europe. The pro-If we run to save that young man, and have nothing to save him with, we are apostles without being disciis one of my chief consolations still. To be acknowl-edged by you as a fellow-worker in the cause of free-thoughts from heaven, and never communicate them. m, I esteem one of the greatest honors and blessings we become dead weights and cumberers of the ground of my life. Rest assured, that my endeavors to deserve Every Christian, therefore, should unite in himself the that honor and that blessing shall be bounded only by the limits of my powers and resources; and I trust that my dear, good children will make up for their fatin love, truth and wisdom, the three strands of the ther's lack of service, for they hate oppression with preacher's fishing-line, and of great eagerness to seek their whole souls, and pant for nothing so eagerly or and save the whole world. 'Follow me, and I will anxiously as the emancipation, the improvement and make you fishers of men.' Neither half is to be left

BARNUM'S BABY SHOW.

We are heartily glad to see the protest, which we publish below, against Barnum's last outrage upon good sense and decency. Mrs. Smith writes like a sensible woman, who, with true delicacy and refinement, shrinks with disgust from the great showman's plan to bring customers to his Museum.

A PROTEST FROM MRS. SMITH. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune :

Sir,-Some few weeks since, returning from professional engagement in Massachusetts which OLIVER JOHNSON, Esq. — Dear Sir: I am much obliged by the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Women, whose duty it should the committee of the Committee of Women, whose duty it should be the committee of t

Upon reading the letter in question, I tossed it aside, as one of the things unentitled to a reply and thought little more of it, in relation to myself being at that time encumbered with the cares con-sequent upon a change of residence, and having also sickness in my family. Probably I should not have given it a second thought, had not a friend last evening assured me that my name had already been made public as a member of said committee Under these circumstances, I ask the privilege of a few words through the columns of the Tribune Of P. T. Barnum, Esq., I have nothing to say He is the better judge of his own vocations; and in getting up his monstrous exhibitions, or exhibitions of monsters, he is evidently in his true sphere, and it is for the public to judge of its quality, and to protect itself from the enlargement of any 'sphere' detrimental to good taste and to vitiate the finer sense, or degrade the position of my own sex, and as my name has been made public in connection with this premeditated exhibition. I am compelled to enter my protest, lest I be thought capable of lending to it aid and cour

tenance.
I am conscious of a sense of profound pain and in any way a demonstration like the one proposed. No true woman can or will do so. Indeed, I hardly think any full-born American woman would It seems to me the natural modesty and decent common sense of the sex might be enough to prowhere she and her 'pretty brood,' within the sanc-

wof either. At least, if her culture be implied insult offered her when invited to figure I do hope and trust our women will have the

Very respectfully, E. OAKES SMITH.

THE 'LITTLE VILLAIN!

Henry J. Raymond, editor of the N. Y. Daily Times, is catching it on every hand. He has so outed an infamous notoriety in the briefest possi-ble time, and now nobody stands up in his defence. He pledged himself to the Temperance men, last fall, in order to be elected Lieutenant Governor : but, no sooner was he fairly seated in the chair of office, than he was found olotting to crush the object of my life, (and I can easily see how a man might | vitals of the Temperance Bill. And now again, in his Times, he is raving about the injudic Temperance men,' and wiping his hands of all the responsibility of passing our Temperance Bill. Greeley gave him the true brand, when he labelled him the 'hitle villain.' We were thinking of giving the traitor a pen-and-ink-sketch, when the veritable Caynga Chief walked into our office. He has half a column on Raymond, and he talks to our mind. Brown gives us liberty to appropriate the whole article, without credit, but half of it

Pre-eminence in meanness sometimes gives dividuals a notoriety they would not otherwise enjoy. The man whose name we have just written milk to babes and meat to strong men; prophets obey is remarkably successful in winning an infamous a divine madness; pastors follow the rule of common notoriety. There is a stench about that notoriety, sense and sober discretion. Every age has need of grossly repulsive to all high-minded, honorable

> 'Raymond is the industrious and persevering architect of his own infamy. He riots in his baseness. He is proud of it. Living in an atmosphere of cologne and champagne, he dreams that he is destined for greatness at the hands of the

Prohibition. There is a malignity in his thrusts which the veriest rumseller in the land might covet. He roted right when there was a tie, because he had pledged himself to do so. Here is an enviable specimen of honor! It seems that he pledged himself for the Law, merely to obtain a nomination and election to the office of Lieutenant Governor, giving his support, as such officer, to a bill which he believes is "barbarous"! This is a precious confession—unique—Raymondish. It is not every man in Mr. Raymond's position, who plays the scoundrel, and himself vaunts the accomplishment.

Mr. Raymond made hot haste to pledge all that

was demanded of him at the State Temperanc Convention. He avowed his determination henforth to live a total abstinence man, and pledged his paper and influence to the cause of Prohibition. Drinking champagne at a festival is his fulfilment of one pledge, and malignantly stabbing the Maine Law the fulfilment of the other. Greeley never made a happier hit than when he branded him " little villain. Had we seen Raymond's physiognomy at the time of the Conventions, we should have ted just the course he has since pursued expected just the course he has since pursued. Cold, unscrupulous, calculating treachery, larks in every feature of that animal face. — Utica Tec-

The New York Times, edited by the 'little vil lain ! whose characteristics are so accurately described in the foregoing article, was particularly scurrilous in rents of emotion, to be leaders in society,—to relieve it its reports of the proceedings of the recent meetings of of long endured, burdens, to shake off servitude, and the American Anti-Slavery Society—of course !

HOPEDALE JUVENILE AND COLLEGIATE HOME SCHOOL

HOPEDALE, MILPORD, MASS. DESIGNED FOR YOUTH OF BOTH SELE. Sanctioned by the Authorities of the Hopedale Conn.

MR. M. L. AND MRS. S. L. BLOOK

PHYSICAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT. MENTAL DISCIPLINE,
MENTAL DISCIPLINE,
CULTURE OF THE AFFECTIONAL NATURE

The first Summer Term, consisting of twenty in weeks, will commence Thursday, May 3, 1855. TERMS. (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Instruction in Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic Instruction in Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmse, Geography, Grammar, Analysis, Compositios, Engry, Physiology, First Lessons in Natural Palonels, P. Elocution, Intellectual and Elementary Algebra & ementary Drawing, Rudiments of Vonder Mare, board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, used in books, access to the Library, stationery; Colisionics or Gymnastic exercises, use of velocipeles, raons, sleighs, bats, balls, hoops, grace bost in pointers, battledoors and shuttlecocks, disease games, puzzles, etc., (per quarter of sleven vela, 48 %

EXTRAS. (WITH USE OF TEXT-BOOK.)

nents of Agriculture.... Higher Algebra. 18
Elementary Geometry 18
Geometry 18
Higher Algebra and Geometry 18
Book-Keeping by single entry 18
Astronomy 18

extra.

Oil-Painting, Mono-Chromatic Drawing, and all size branches, taught in the Institution, at resemble

prices.
For other extra branches, see Circular.

ARTICLES NECESSARY TO BE FOL NISHED BY THE PUPIL (And which, if not convenient to obtain, may be in at the Institution at the retail price.)

Hair-brush and comb, tooth-brush, and a caleston tile soap, four toilet towels, a pair of slippers et la shoes, umbrella, blacking-brush and blacking, bester's School Dictionary, and a Pocket Bible.

All articles and wearing apparel must be play marked. All pupils must come provided with pieces of the

corresponding to their clothes—as we cannot app a piece their clothes unless this is done.

Each pupil must bring a complete list of aries brought by him, a duplicate of which will be requisible the Principals. A LIMITED NUMBER OF DAY PUPILS WILL BE LECT

A LIMITED RUMBER OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

. For Truth, our Country, and the State.

OUR WORLD

603 Pages 12mo., Ten Illustrations-Price, 81% THAT this exciting story should arouse the LIL LIEST INTEREST AND DEEPEST FEELIS, is natural and obvious. It relates to

THE GREAT QUESTION which so deeply engrosses the minds and hearts of all our people. Its characters, incidents and scene and OUR OWN, AND OF OUR TIME. It is vividly and effectively written; and the

TRUTH OF HISTORY AND THE CHARMS OF ROLLIG ender its pages at once CAPTIVATING AND CONVINCING.

It shows the wrongs and cruelties inflicted upon THREE MILLION SLAVES! and the bondage in which the Slave Power attempts

TWENTY MILLION FREEMEN 'As a literary work, it is superior to Uncle Int's ration throughout the country, and take its plact at the head of all recently

Express. We have never read a fictitious story which so ea pletely engrossed one's attention from close.'-[Boston Evening Gazette.

For sale by all Booksellers. . Copies sent by Mail, postage prepaid, on recept

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, PUBLISHER 25 Park Row, New York, and 107 Genesee st. Arms

MOTORPATHY. DR. H. HALSTEAD, the present proprietor of the Round Hill Motorpathic Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass, formerly of Rochester, New York, vilknown for his success in the cure of chronic disciss. especially those incident to Woman, will be at the Revere House, Boston, on Monday, the 19th of Mard. He and his wife will remain until Saturday, the 18th They will be happy to receive calls from their fresh and those who wish to consult the Dr. professionally a to enquire into the merits of his new system of trens, diseases, without mechanical appliances, or any disturbed in the merits of his new system of trens, and it is a second of the median means. Dr. H. most positively such from past experience that he can cure the worst cast Prolapsus Uleri and kindred diseases; for which the torpathy is the only quick, efficient and reliable reselves confident is he of success in every case, having cressome thousands without a failure, that he is willing it enter into an agreement to board, lodge and trest the patient, without charge, if he fails to perform secret, to agreement. He has treated within the past year, some fifteen hundred cases at his institution; is the though by far the largest institution for the sick is the country, has been found wholly inadequate for the so-commodation of invalids seeking admission. He are adding to his already 300 feet front, a large four supplied to the seeking admission. adding to his already 300 feet front, a large for surful building. His bathing-rooms occupy 150 by 40 fee.

Motorpathy is particularly adapted to the care of the control of the constitution, from the effect of the sipation, indulgence and over-exertion. Many form of disease heretofore considered umanageable arcticible to the control of the constitution. The second long been practiced at this institution. The second control of the control attending it has induced others to make it a spec-

Consultations, [hours from 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.] without charge. His work on Motorpathy will be got postage free to any address, on the receipt of teapstage stamps; or it can be had of him at 25 cents.

Rev. Dr. Cleveland, Northampton; Caplain Williams, and E. M. Baker, South Boston; Mrs. Sanst Dana, Bulfinch Place, Boston; Rev. Nathaniel Ha. Dorphester, and Hor. C. Dore Happyer, Mass. Dana, Bulfinch Place, Boston; Rev. Nathanel Dorchester, and Hon. C. C. Dyer, Hanover, Man. Hon. F. Cushing, and Lady Frankfort, and H. Barret, Waterville, Me. A. G. Dana, M.D., Brandon, Vi. M. B. Treadwell, St. Nicholas's Hotel; Joseph S. Tacht. Esq., Stewart's Store, Broadway, New York; and Freesor George Bush, Editor N. C. Repository, Broeklyt. New York.

To Persons out of Employment.

SEARS'S PICTORIAL WORKS POR 1856 THE attention of the reader is solicited to the ader to be seenent of Agents wanted for the series of Pictar Books issued from the press of Mr. Sears. These book have met, and are meeting with a large sale throughed the Union, and the three latest publications. British ILLUSTRATED. 'CHINA and INDIA,' and 'TURLING IS IN THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES,' are see IT CHERTS IN THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES,' are see IT way equal to the other works in point of attraction is interest. What he wishes to obtain is, competed of their sale offers great inducements for persons to of their sale offers great inducements for persons to bark in their disposal, and as they are of a high sort and unexceptionable character, there are none but when the connected the sale of the sale o THE attention of the reader is solicited to the adv

CATALOGUES, containing full particulars, funded to all parts of the country, free of postage,