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arised to 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, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WESDELL PHILLIPS.

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

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

No Union with Slaveholders! THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

To Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGIFIVE 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 merchandize, 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.

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THE LIBERATOR.

GERRIT SMITH TO WENDELL PHILLIPS. Ретепвово', Feb. 20, 1855.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Boston : My DEAR FRIEND, -I have just been reading again a portion of your speech delivered in New York, 9th

I do not suppose that you regard republican institutions as less efficient than monarchical institutions to educate men and women to the highest point of moral life.' Nevertheless, from the connection in which you use these words, you are exposed to this inference. You praise England for having, with her aristocratic tutions,' abolished her slavery; and you raise the nuestion whether, under a 'republican government,' the noble education of which you speak can be attained, and so America be enabled to abolish her slavery. She may not be enabled to abolish it. But it does not folw that the moral excellence of her reformers falls bew that of English reformers. It was little for England abolish a slavery exterior to herself, compared with what it would have been to abolish a slavery inwoven with all her interests, and pouring corruption through her whole political, and moral, and social being. Engand was not debauched and ruled by her slavery-but American slavery has left scarcely one sound spot in American character; and it is, confessedly, the ruler of

The fact that the English ' never saw' the slaves whom they emancipated, you make a prominent feature in the merit of the emancipation. But has it never ocarrel to you that, had they seen them, they might have refused to emancipate them? 'Distance lends exchantment to the view.' The American Christian the new loathes the American slave would be apt to fall deep in love with him were he several thousand alles off. Such a Christian is eager to bear his part in hose foreign missionary operations which aflord wide play to the romantic and sentimental. But deep deation, when present, has less power to win the rearl and melt the pity of such a Christian than to exite his disgust. I add, that it is only too probable that wis many an English Christian who, in this respect, s like such an American Christian.

No-I do not believe that our reformers will suffer in y fair comparison with the reformers of England. That they are as capable as hers of a high moral effort is manifest from the progress which they have made in many directions. They are as far advanced in the cause of Peace ; and much further in the cause of Temterance. They have done much more to prove the right of the landless to a free share of the God-given ; and much more to prove the identity of woman's tht's with man's rights; and much more to open the s of Christians to the great sin of their sectarian sions, and to the indispensableness of Christian tion to the salvation of the world; and I add, that their hatred of slavery is more intense and self-sacrificng than is that of the English reformers. Now, when we said these things, I have virtually said the ican reformers have, at least, as much religion as le English reformers have-for these things, especialwhen taken together, are among the highest evi- may not an Abolitionist do likewise? nces that they, of whom all this can be affirmed, are principles of religion. The prayers, and gion, than religion itself. Motives and influences religious life are to be drawn from heaven as well al can prove itself only in justice and goodness to

admit that the movement to abolish American tery is a failure. But I believe that the movement wish British slavery had also been a failure, only at it was so much less difficult to abolish that slavery us it is to abolish ours. I admit that the American donists are not educated to a sufficiently high joint of moral life ' to accomplish their object. But eay that the English Abolitionists were educated to ligher one. It is true that we are not sufficiently fise, and devoted, and high-souled, for our arduous al sublime work. But English Abolitionists lacked s much as we do the attainments and character for ach a work. I admit that it requires only a small aber of right-minded persons to sustain the Amerian anti-slavery cause, and carry it forward to victory, al that even this small number cannot be supplied. theless, such persons are no more rare in America than in England. I referred to the fact that we needed but a small band to make our success sure. With such a e-a cause that speaks so clearly for itself-one the man in each town of the North would be sufficient. at, it is only here and there a town can furnish such an. The men of whom one should chase a thouand and two put ten thousand to flight' are not to be ied up in every community; and it is only that rare of men who are capable of achieving, without brute a conquest over American slavery. Blows that wall tell on so weak and yielding a thing as English ery are utterly impotent upon the strong and stub-

te of American Abolitionists to accomplish their Pardon me for improving this occasion to in-Rire into the cause of this low and false education. I but doubt that the popular religion is mainly responour high and holy work. This religion dwarfs and as men, instead of bringing out, as true religion alone capable of doing, their fullest and noblest pro-The mere fact that it is a sectarian religion sificient to condemn it. The religion which en-21go, or so much as suffers, its disciples to escape a the self-accountability, and stern duties, and unarged obligations of individualism, into the convenflittle worth, notwithstanding it is so well-nigh unial. Christianity requires her disciple to stand per his own feet, instead of leaning on others—in his

pendent piety, which Christianity calls for. Indeed, a sectarian Christian is but half a Christian. A whole But I propose to compare the 'Know-Nothing party'

national parties, are necessarily pro-slavery) will work Thou hast sent me.' John xvii: 21. for the slave and deliver him. Well has party been de- Let me say, ere leaving the subject of party, that, stinted being which party doles out to him in return.

tionists have scampered off into the 'Know-Nothing par- quate to our peculiarly difficult anti-slavery

because he is poor, or ignorant, or a stranger—the more equal brother.

ora strangth, instead of the strength of others; and whether he is entitled to vote. His simple membered that there he is the oak, and here but the acorn—then

That Christians run into sects shows their disobedi- a native-a Roman Catholic or a Protestant. My exence to the plainest requirements of Christianity, and perience teaches me that foreigners and natives are their false and low views of her spirit. Christians there about equally good, and that Roman Catholics and are - innumerable Christians - who are sectarians. Protestants are also about equally good. Or, to speak

en Corner

Christian will not consent to wear the yoke of party. A with the Christian sects; and, hence, I must say a few whole Christian, I add, identifies himself with the whole words respecting the latter. If that party is guilty of Christian brotherhood, and, therefore, cannot be a excluding men from the common rights of the human partisan. No more than Jesus Christ himself can he brotherhood, so is the Christian sect guilty of excluding refuse Church relations with any-even the weakest Christians from the common rights of the Christian and most erring-disciples of Jesus Christ. Nay, as brotherhood. The latter is, surely, no less intolerant, the Savior is especially concerned to bring such feeble, mean and criminal than the former. The Christian sect and mistaken, and perilled ones into the safety of His purposely builds its platform too narrow for all Chrisfold, so the Christian who is most like the Savior finds tians to stand on. The proscription of men by politipeculiar joy in welcoming to the provisions of the cians is bad. But the proscription of Christians by Church these 'little ones' and 'least' ones, who are Christians is worse; and it warrants the political proin greater need of those provisions than are other Chris- scription, so far as a bad example can warrant anything. Oh, when will Christians set a good example, in this re-I have spoken of Christians who are sectarians. Let spect, before politicians? Mighty would be that good it not be inferred that I regard all sectarians as Chris- example. The world will be but little afflicted with partians. Of most sectarians it may be safely affirmed, ty politics after Christians shall have been educated to that nothing at all will remain of their religion after the point of non-sectarianism. The recognition of the you shall have withdraw from it all the interest, and rights of the human brotherhood will follow close upon mbition, and zeal, and strife of sect.

It is often said, that Abolitionists ruin the anti-hood. No difference in condition or complexion will slavery cause by running into political parties. They avail to separate men from each other when they shall do. Over and over again have they done so. Over have seen that Christians allow no dissimilarities beand over again have they suffered the attractions of the tween themselves to weaken their love for each other, or Whig and Democratic parties to overcome their sense of turn them away from each other. Nay, does not truth duty to the slave. Over and over again have they been justify the infinitely broader declaration, that men will seduced, by the prospect of personal advantage, to go be convinced that Christianity is from heaven-in other with these parties. Over and over again have they words, will be Christians-when they shall see that the allowed themselves to be bewitched and befooled into divine bond between Christians is indissoluble? 'That ever she mixes herself up with politics. Preaching they lack it. Every one lacks it who admits slavery to the belief that these parties (which, if only from being they all may be one-that the world may believe that

fined to be 'the madness of many for the gain of the although I have condemned party in the popular sense few.' Truly, it is the curse of the world, notwithstand- of party, I do not condemn every association that is ing our great men, both in Church and State, teach that called a party. The association called the Garrison t is essential to the salvation of the world, and that it party,' I do not understand to be obnoxious to my comis especially the life of a republic. In the midst of plaints of party. That is not an association of persons teachings so pernicious, it cannot be easy to persuade who are ready to merge the man in the mass, and to the party man how much superior is the individual yield up his individualism to the direction of party. man, and how much nobler it is to stand collected, calm They are not seeking each his own advantage, by enand strong in one's self, and to live a self-poised, in- listing the influence and power of numbers in behalf of dependent life, than to exchange his individuality for personal interests, and by disguising selfish purposes the poor party-frenzied and party-controlled and party- with professions of public service. It is not an association in which men sell themselves away, in exchange We must not, however, be surprised that this addic- for the poor privilege of becoming members of a party tion to party is so strong and common among Abolition- and servants of a party. It is, on the contrary, an asists. If Christians set the bad example of indulging a sociation of persons who prefer to remain themselves, partisan spirit, it is not strange that Abolitionists follow and who, therefore, refuse to become the members and it. If a Christian must band himself with the Presby- servants of party. In a word, such an association is a terian, or Methodist, or Baptist party, why may not an Abolitionist identify himself with the Democratic, or little handful of persons under the name of Liberty Cuba out of the Union, or to maintain, or restore, the Abolitionist several times as much, and another Aboliti-Whig, or Free Soil party? If a Christian may sink Party,' may also be called a no-party party. It is true himself in the current of party action (and this is both that mere partisans may come among us and wear our the theory and practice of party-membership,) why names. But they are only among us. They are not of sion. But they would have seen that the great work their devotion to this cause, have approached the stand-

ching, and machinery of the Churches, prove noth- ty.' Well may we lament that they were educated to no I held the current religion mainly responsible for the of law to every part of it; and to treat it, wherever purchasing the liberty of a slave. It is true that more in favor of the Churches than do the tools of higher point than to be guilty of such folly. But, what lack. I ventured the opinion, that its being a sectarian found, as the most atrocious piracy which ever defied there are Abolitionists—very worthy Abolitionists renter in his favor. What he has accomplished worse have they done than our poor party-crazy Chris- religion is enough to justify its condemnation. But God or outraged man. Alas, the delusion of the many whose principles will not permit them to join in such a th his tools is the question for determining the merit tians do? I admit that this party is the most bigoted there are many other respects in which it is worthy of good men who busy themselves in circumscribing purchase. But multitudes of Abolitionists contribute be carpenter; and the effect with which the Churches and intolerant of all our political parties. But I deny condemnation. How wickedly false is its low estimate that it is any more culpable, in this respect, than the of man! Rich man, intellectual man, learned man, polished man, office-honored man, it is ever ready to It is true that the 'Know-Nothing party' would shut flatter and adore. But mere man it refuses to hold in off men from one of the inherent, most important and honor. It affects to believe the Bible. But that ever and anon, leaps over into new fields. Would less, to buy their fellow-men from under the voke of most sacred of the rights of men. For such is the right blessed book, whilst making no account of the distincearth. But the life itself is to be seen among men, to participate in the choice of the rulers of their countions, however splendid, which fall off at the grave, try-and that, too, not in twenty-one years from the stamps an infinite value on naked humanity. How time of becoming an inhabitant of the country-no, nor idle for those professed Christians who withhold the in five years-but now. Suffrage is not a mere privi- Bible, and marriage, and parental rights, and filial lege-a mere franchise-but a right, belonging to every rights, from millions, and who buy and sell these milman. Whether he shall be allowed to exercise it, in a lions, even as horses and hogs are bought and soldgiven country, should not turn on the question, whether how idle for such to claim that they believe the Bible? he was born in that country or has lived in it twenty- Equally idle, too, is it for them to claim to believe it one years, or even five years, but solely on the question who vote these millions into the hands of their oppreswhether it is his country. If it is only his country- sors, and build negro-pews, and refuse to bury their and every man has the right to make whatever country dead where black men are buried. The sternest slavehe will his country-then, if he has lived but a single holder, on coming to believe the Bible-to believe it year in it, he is not to be denied a voice in choosing its with his heart, and to drink in its heavenly and transrulers. This will be acknowledged by all whose eyes forming spirit—would immediately relax his grasp, and are opened to the dignity of man and the sacredness of 'let the oppressed go free.' Show him in the Bible his rights. The right of suffrage may be called the right that the beings whom, but an hour before, he had preservative of all rights. Hence, to deny this right is classed with his cattle, are made but little lower than virtually to deny all rights. To postpone the enjoy-ment of this right in the case of him who has been our and are destined to outlive the stars, and the amazing countryman for only a short time, and for no other and subduing revelation puts an immediate end to all cause, is exceedingly unreasonable, unjust and cruel, his slaveholding. His heart is broken. He is no longer The weaker a man is among his fellows-whether it is a tyrant over his fellow-men. He rejoices in being their

does he need to wield that right, which is the defence of I cannot refrain from expressing, in this connection, my grief that many Abolitionists have allowed their It is true, too, that the plea for excluding foreigners faith in the Bible to be shaken. The Bible abandoned, from the ballot-box on the ground that, being foreign- and there will remain no sufficient bulwark against opers, they know not how to vote, is the height of dis- pression. If its great doctrine of the immortality and ingenuousness and nonsense. If, as is really the case, essential equality of men is lost, what hope can be left most of them vote as they should not vote, wherein do for the earthly lot of the poor, and ignorant, and weak ? they differ, in this respect, from native Americans? God help them, in their struggle with the rich and cun-The emigrant finds those around him voting for the pro- ning and strong, if the belief of a future existence fane, the intemperate, and the oppressive, and he votes shall be blotted out. Compared with that belief, how have attributed to their low and false education the as they do. He will vote right when they vote right. feebly does everything else plead for the exhibition of It is often said that foreigners need to reside many respect and kindness to them, in the present life! So years in our country in order to become acquainted with long as men are valued not for that exalted and endless republican institutions. I do not think so. It is de- being disclosed by the Bible, and the Bible only, but rogatory to these institutions to regard them as so arti- merely for what they respectively are in this life, so for it. This religion is so defective—not to say so ficial, complex and abstruse. They are natural and long oppression will abound; for so long the reasons as to be incapable of fashioning the right men obvious truths, and, with the help of an honest heart, against it must be at least comparatively unimportant are readily learned. But, however this may be, it is certain that foreigners need not consume much time to ence for men beyond this life, there will be comparativelearn how to vote. Voting, like every other of the ly little fear and little reluctance to oppress them. If greatest and most responsible duties of men, is far more what they are here is all they are, then will it be comheart-work than head-work. 'He that ruleth over men paratively easy to conclude that to tax their muscles to must be just; nud this same thing it is which is re- the utmost, and to treat them as we treat other beasts, quired of him who votes. An honest regard for the which perish, is the best use we can put them to. But rights of men and the rights of God is the great promportion of man in the pages of the Bible, and see that this life ter which is needed at the ballot-box, as well as everyis but the first link in an endless chain of existence-I would remark incidentally that, whether a man is that here man is but in his seminal state, and that

she will not permit him to supply with the sympathy gives him the right to cast a vote, but not to hold office.

I must confess, however, that, as my first question in plead the merit of his party in default of his personal plead to a candidate would be whether he is wise and his Maker's sake, we shall in these proceedings to cheer my desponding Abolltion.

The Abolitionists have not done shouting over recent both for his own sake and his Maker's sake, we shall in these proceedings to cheer my desponding Abolltion.

On all questions connected with the abolition of the supply of it will always be proportioned to the despending over recent both for his own sake and his Maker's sake, we shall in these proceedings to cheer my desponding Abolltion.

On all questions connected with the abolition of the supply of it will always be proportioned to the despending to the supply of it will always be proportioned to the supply of it will al

most impressive of all anti-slavery books. religion not only leaves unrebuked the abounding slavery cause. wickedness in politics-but the greatest of that wicked- Are these Wisconsin Judges honest? They hold (as

anti-slavery cause can reach success only over the ruins they would prove themselves monsters; and if they of the American Government and American Church. would not, they would prove themselves dishonest— Nevertheess, you are right. The religion which dishonest in sparing their own children, whilst giving tolerates-nay, sanctifies-slavery, must, necessarily, up other men's children to oppression. But I proceed be conquired ere the devotees and dupes of that religion will suffer slavery to be abolished. Again, so long as fessedly, as much constitutional right to make slaves of the actual Government is on the side of slavery, the her whites as of her blacks, but Wisconsin has, confessbloodless abolition of slavery is impracticable. You edly, as much right, in this respect, as Georgia. Now, and I differ on the comparatively unimportant point of suppose a pro-slavery Legislature of Wisconsin shall the true egal character of the Federal Constitution; punish these, her anti-slavery Judges, by declaring them but we do not differ in respect to the ineffably guilty and their posterity to be slaves. Would these Judges character of the Government, which professes to idolize honor the statute, and bow their necks to the yoke of and to obey that paper.

Bible Christianity is to be found in the fact, that whilst hand, be to their credit; but, on the other, it would the latter exacts the full measure of righteousness, as prove the dishonesty of which they are guilty, in acformer holds that religion has no jurisdiction of politics, and not themselves are to suffer from those codes. Men and is an impudent intruder and guilty usurper when-may lack honesty without so much as suspecting that tion of the principles of Christianity to politics, is construed into one of the strongest proofs of infidelity. A victim. Indeed, this whole question, whether slavery politics,' and yet be a prime Christian ! But how is it An honest man, having his eyes open to the claims and

into them ! And now, I ask whether, in the light of these and and that, hence, no slave code can be law. themselves unworthy of their work ?-deficient in the children were murdered than enslaved ? wisdom, self-sacrifice, magnanimity, confidence, charity, I have admitted that the Abolitionists have shown necessary to achieve an object so great, so arduous, so themselves deficient in the spirit of self-sacrifice. It is

needed wisdom, they would never have run off to side lecturers, and flooded the whole North with their publiissues and subordinate issues, with the feeling that cations. His zeal for the deliverance of the slave has Missouri Compromise line, or to do any other such onist ten, ay, twenty times as much. And, what is still incidental thing, was an essential part of their mis- more, there are thousands of poor Abolitionists who, in may not an Abolitionist do likewise?

You and I lament that so large a share of the Abolitionist have scampered off into the 'Know-Nothing parquate to our peculiarly difficult anti-slavery work; and the whole of American slavery; to show no quarter to which they were called was to grapple directly with the whole of American slavery; to show no quarter to any part of it; to deny the name and shelter that an Abolitionist is too mean to pay anything toward slavery! They bow to its legality, wherever it now much in this wise. One has put a thousand dollars, and exists ; and they seem never to suspect that it is ow- another five thousand dollars, and another ten thousand ing to such courteous and gratuitous concession that dollars, into the pockets of slaveholders; and no small slavery both continues to exist where it now does, and, share of Abolitionists have taxed themselves, more or they treat any other piracy so respectfully and kindly?
Not they. No, not if fifty Governments were to declare it law. Oh, had those able men and cordial sacrifices of Abolitionists in their cause, they fall far haters of slavery-our Sewards, and Giddingses, and short of the merits of that precious cause. Then, again, Chases, and Sumners,-instead of confessing legal it is but a small proportion of them who refuse to purobligations in its behalf, scouted the idea of its possible chase the cotton, the sugar, and rice, that are wet with legalization, then would they have left slavery weak in- the tears, and sweat, and blood of the slave. And when deed-but now they have left it stronger. American we count up those who have sealed with their blood their slavery was never so strong as it is this day; and consecration to the anti-slavery cause, we find the whole stronger and stronger will it continue to grow, so long number to be scarcely half a dozen. as even its enemies honor it as law. Mr. Garrison him- In none of the qualities of the best style of men-and slavery were he to accord to it the rights of a law, or less termination of American slavery-have the Abolito regard it, in any part of the earth, as anything bet- tionists shown themselves more deficient than in magnan-

ter than a piracy and an outlaw. ple, for it deceives even the Abolitionists. During the struggle on the Nebraska bill, even the Abolitionists resin of slaveholding, like many sins of which we correlves tive anti-slavery men; and as to the members of Con- and the victims of this false education are to be quite a themselves adored them as martyrs. Those members may have been ever so ready to vote for slaveholders and for always to temper my judgment of the slaveholder with they were martyrs. Although the proof which these have but little and some of them no sense that slaveholdnecessity of dining on the best of roast beef and plum well as of the South, tell them so. pudding, nevertheless, they were martyrs.

too, will ?

just, so would it be my last whether he is a foreigner or ply ourselves and our fellow-men with the highest and heart. It is true that these proceedings deny that the nost influential motives against slavery, we must cling | Fugitive Slave Act is constitutional. But they, neverto the Bible-to that infinitely most instructive and theless, imply that there might be a constitutional Fugitive Slave Act, and that slavery is capable of being I will advert to but one other of the many evidences invested with the sacredness of law; and implying Nevertheless, theirs is not the vigorous, manly, inde- more correctly, it teaches me that they are all about of the bad character of the prevailing religion. That

> ness is not too great for it to practice. That religion I am warranted in assuming) that it is lawful and obliresponsible for electing to the Presidency the man gatory to replunge into slavery those who escape from can call on the American people to engage it. Suppose Georgia should enact that all who have 'cheerfuly' in the super-devilish work of chasing down emigrated from the free States to her soil shall be slaves fugitives from the hell of slavery. That religion, in a -and suppose that among those who fly back to the free word, is responsible for the pro-slavery action of both States before the terrors of this new enactment are children of these Judges-would these Judges hold it You have been much censured for holding that the lawful and obligatory to return them? If they would, slavery? Not they. They would sooner resist unto No small proof that American Christianity is not death. I admit that this bravery would, on the one well in political conduct as in all other conduct, the knowledging the obligations of slave codes, when others ' politics,' or, in other words, insisting on the applica- be a law, for every one would refuse to make such adman may dabble ever so much in the ' dirty waters of can be lawful, resolves itself into a question of honesty. possible for him to be anything of a Christian who (al- scope of honesty, and especially to the duty of doing though it is for the holy purpose of purifying those unto others as he would have others do unto him, canwaters) can be guilty of dragging down Christianity not fail to deny that slavery is lawful. I add, that no code which cannot be honestly administered can be law,

> other mighty influences which are at work to check and Would the Wisconsin Judges admit that murder can pervert the growth of their manhood, it is at all to be transmuted into law? How dare they, then, admit be wondered at that the Abolitionists have proved that slavery can be? Would they not rather their

true that they have expended millions of dollars in the I admit that had the Abolitionists possessed the anti-slavery cause. They have employed thousands of

self would more than neutralize all he is doing against that is the style of men needed to effectuate the bloodimity, confidence, charity. They have judged neither the I referred to the false and comparatively unimport-ant issues which are made with the Slave Power. No are, indeed, great sinners, and we should not hesitate wonder that the stress laid upon them deceives the peo- to say so-always remembering, however, when we do garded its opponents as the most trustworthy and effec- are guilty, is largely attributable to a false education gress who voted against it, why, the Abolitionists much compassionated as condemned. Great as should have been ever so ready to vote to saveteness. To the thought that my nature is no better than his, and ote against the Nebraska bill was the most popular thing that, had our circumstances been exchanged, he would they could do. No other thing could have gained them so probably have been the Abolitionist, and I the slaveholdmuch political favor and so many votes ; nevertheless, er. It is not to be wondered at that most slaveholders members of Congress gave of being moved by the spirit of ing is sin. The South tells them it is not sin ; and the martyrs in their vote against the Nebraska bill, was about North does likewise. The statesmen of the North, as as great as would be furnished by their submission to the well as of the South, and the clergy of the North, as

The quarrels of Abolitionists with each other, and For months, there has been a succession of rejoicings their jealousy and abuse of each other, would be far less among the Abolitionists-now over the election of this had they more magnanimity, confidence, charity. Many and now over the election of that anti-slavery gentle- of them delight in easting each other down, rather than man to one or the other Houses of Congress. I am in building each other up. Complain of each other they afraid to sympathize with these rejoicings, for I am must; and when there is no occasion for complaint, afraid that these gentlemen will all admit the legality their ill-natured ingenuity can manufacture an occasion of slavery. Gov. Seward will. Henry Wilson will. out of the very smallest materials. Were even you And I am afraid that even that old Liberty Party man, whose trueness to the slave is never to be doubted, to be Charles Durkee, will. But, is it possible that even he. seut to Congress, many of your Abolition brethren would be upon the alert to find some occasion for calling your The recent movement, in Vermont and other States, integrity in question. And they would find it, too, if it for virtually nullifying the Fugitive Slave Act, affords nothing else than in your gentlemanly bearing toward much joy to the Abolitionists, but none to me. That your fellow-members. Again, as you are a very radical ovement is disingenuous, evasive, cowardly. I espe- Abolitionist, the political press would take great delight cially condemn it, because it implies two gross false-hoods: 1st, that there may be a lawful slavery, and a life, and the more because the Abolitionists, having so lowful recapture of fugitive slaves; 2d, that they who little confidence in each other, and being very credulous whether he is entitled to vote. His simple member of this growth and development— are engaged in the movement are prepared to stand by whether he is entitled to vote. His simple member of this growth and development— are engaged in the movement are prepared to stand by such a slavery and to take part in such recapture.

The development is the room for his growth and development— are engaged in the movement are prepared to stand by such a slavery and to take part in such recapture.

On all questions connected with the abolition of

slavery, Abolitionists are slow to tolerate a difference of opinion. For instance, some of them believe that the Federal Constitution is pro-slavery, and others that it is anti-slavery; and this honest difference of opinion is ground enough for their saying the hardest things of each other. I have myself (if I may be pardoned an allusion to myself) been made the victim of this intolerance. So it was that I had long held that Cuba, geographically and commercially, belonged to us, and should, therefore, be made a part of our nation. So it was, too, that I said this on the floor of Congress. For having dared to say it, the Abolition crew instantly threw me overboard. This was my fate, because the Abolitionists held that the annexation of Cuba would strengthen slavery. In vain was my plea that I held the contrary. My doom was fixed. I was unprincipled and pro-slavery; and overboard I had to go. Of course, I admitted the liberty of the Abolitionists to show the unsoundness of my opinions. But this admission was not enough to pacify them. I had no right to hold opinions which the Abolitionists do not hold. Then, again, I am charged with gross inconsistencies for being in favor of the annexation of Cuba, whilst I am so frequently presenting as an evidence of the desperate prolavery wickedness of this nation its grasping after that island. The logic here is, that if I wish to get a dramshop into my hands, although it is for the purpose of transforming it into the abode of temperance and every other virtue, I stand on the same level with him who would get it for the purpose of making it still more a lramshop, and still more the resort and nurse of wick-

Since I am on the subject of Cuba, I cannot forbear saying how exceedingly anxious I am, as an Abolitionist, for her annexation to this country. Indeed, my best hope of the abolition of American slavery, since my hope of it at the hands of Abolitionists began to give place to despair, has been in such annexation.

The type of slavery in Cuba is, in some respects, more terrible than in any other part of the world. The amily relation which elsewhere softens the horrors of slavery, is, to a great extent, unknown among the slaves of Cuba. The breeding of our own slaves is an alleviating feature in our slavery, and slavery is light in the reeding States compared with what it is in the other States. Plantation after plantation in Cuba has hundreds of males, and scarcely one female. The condition and character of the laborers on such plantations are, therefore, as brutal as they well can be. Again, so severe is the treatment of the Cuban slaves, that they die under it in a few years. The slaves of our own country live, on an average, more than thirty years. The slaves of Cuba much less than half that time; and, hence, as I pity them, I would have Cuba annexed. I would have her annexed, too, as I pity Africa, who is every year robbed of thousands of her children to supply the murderous waste of life in Cuba. But more than all do I desire the annexation because I believe it will contribute mightily to the overthrow of the whole system of American slavery.

1. It will change Spain into an anti-slavery nation; and, then, not only will she be arrayed against American slavery, but other nations-especially France and more cordially and effectively arrayed against it than they have hitherto been.

2. The Spanish troops that now uphold slavery in Cuba will then be recalled; and the creole population, f more than half a million, will then be the dependence for maintaining slavery. But that population, never having possessed political power, and, therefore, ignorant how to use it, having strong sympathies with the narter of a million of free blacks, both from being legally intermarried with them to a considerable extent, and from having but little more intelligence, (for the free blacks haveschools,) and also from other causes, ould be but a poor dependence for maintaining slavery Indeed, where have Spanish creoles proved their readiness and ability to uphold slavery? Certainly not in Mexico and the South American States. There they proved themselves to be Abolitionists, after they had caped from the control of the Spaniards. The truth is, that the Spanish creoles are too nearly on a level with the free blacks, in point of circumstances and in telligence, and, therefore, of power to be relied on to uphold slavery. There must, in some important respects, be a wide space between masters and slaves, or the slaves cannot be kept in subjection.

3. Cuban slavery is so different a thing from Amerian slavery, that it cannot coëxist with it, unless brought into conformity with it. But to attempt the onformity would be most strongly to invite an insurrecion. The Cuban slave has the legal right to go, every ear, in quest of a new master. Moreover, it rests with an officer of the Government to fix his price, in case of lisagreement on that point. He has the legal right to ouy himself- to buy himself all at once or in parts-a warter at one time, and a half at another-as is most onvenient for him. Then, again, if the slave-mother nall pay a small sum (I believe but twenty-five dollars) efore the birth of ber child, the child shall be free .-Now, will the slaves, will the free blacks, will the creeles, suffer these merciful features to be expunged from the system of Cuban slavery? Certainly not, until nuch blood has been spilt. I add, will the free blacks uffer their schools to be closed?-for the closing of hem would be an indispensable part of the conformity of Cuban slavery to American slavery.

4. But it will be said, that if a standing army of wenty or thirty thousand Spanish troops can maintain lavery in Cuba, so, also, can a no greater standing American army maintain it there. A several times greater army than this will be required to sustain the attempt to impart to Cuban slavery the absolute character of our slavery. Arouse the hostility of the free blacks, among whom are men of genius and education; combine with them the nearly half million of slaves the very large majority of whom are from Africa, and are as barbarous as when they left her shores; and the victory to be achieved by our standing army would be no easy one. A bloody grave for slavery did these classes of men dig in St. Domingo; and a no less bloody one may they dig for slavery in Cuba. Moreover, that grave may be capacious enough for the whole of American slavery. Let our infatuated Slave Power

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For the Liberator. PETER DE HAGENBACH.

Peter de Hagenbach, a man notorious for his crim and cruelty, was Governor of Scratte and Haute Alsace, under the Duke of Burgundy. He was at last overtaken by justice, tried by a council of knights, de-graded from the dignity of knighthood, and publicly

He took from him his knightly spur, His ring, and chain of gold, And, striking him upon the face, Bade all true knights behold

The doom of one who had not kept His Knighthood's sacred vow, And charged them to beware the fate Of him before them now.

Then at midnight's solemn hour, Beneath the open sky, By the torches' murky glare, They led him forth to die.

Firm and undaunted was hie step, He quailed not at the throng. That with fierce and eager faces Followed fast along.

Yet his was not the courage Which Innocence bestows; For, by many a cruel deed, He'd made these men his foes. He'd lived a life of war and lust, He knew the furious crowd

That pressed so closely at his side,

Were thirsting for his blood. Yet he bore himself right gallantly, Though he'd lost his knightly name. And strode forth with a fearless heart, To meet his death of shame.

But ere he on the scaffold knelt. He spoke with voice so loud and clear That all, above that surging din. Its ringing tones could plainly hear : 'I fear not Death ; I always knew

To him at last I needs must yield ; But never thought to meet him thus, Without my sword and shield. "I care not for this blood of mine. Which you will shed to-night,

But the vengeance which my lord will take Will surely not be light. When he shall hear of this night's work, And what you 've done to me, By fire and sword, by blood and tears,

Avenged shall I be. . This I regret, and not the life Which now must cease to be; Whate'er I am, I was a man, And therefore, pray for me!'

He knelt him to receive the blow ; And severed, with a single stroke, The head from that false knight,

Who, through all his bloody life, Had been the foe of other men, But yet, at last, had felt the tie Which bound him unto them : And felt, despite his sins and crimes,

Despite his life of shame, That he had once a human heart, And now their prayers could claim. 'Tis always thus : no sin or crime

Can ever quite efface, Those strong and deeply-rooted ties Which bind us to our race.

We feel our want of human love. Our need of human aid; We cannot, if we would, forget That we are brother's made.

> For the Liberator. TO W. L. G.

ON READING HIS 'CHOSEN QUEEN." A loyal subject, thou, to that bright Queen. To whom the homage of thy soul is paid; Long to her cause devoted hast thou been, And many a sacrifice for her hast made. Thy chosen Queen, O champion of Truth, Should be th' acknowledged sovereign of all ; Her first commands should fire the heart of youth, And graver age list heedful to her call. Thou, who so bravely dost her battles fight, With truer weapons than the blood-stained sword, And teachest us that greater is the might Of moral warfare, noble thought and word. On thee shall rest the blessing of mankind, As one who nobly dost the Right defend; Than thee, thy chosen Queen shall never find A truer subject nor a-firmer friend.

LOVE'S FAIRY RING.

BY GERALD MASSEY. While Titans war with social Jove, My own sweet wife and I, We make Elysium in our love, And let the world go by ! O, never hearts beat half so light With crowned Queen or King ! O, never world was half so bright, As in our fairy ring, Our hallowed fairy ring.

Our world of empire is not large. But priceless wealth it holds . A little heaven links marge to marge, But what rich realms it folds ! And, 'scaping from all outer strife, Sits Love with folded wing. A-brood o'er dearer life in life. Within our fairy ring,

Our hallowed fairy ring. Thou leanest thy true heart on mine. And bravely bearest up ! By mingling Love's most precious wine In Life's most bitter cup And evermore the circling hours New gifts of glory bring ;

We live and love like happy flowers, All in our fairy ring, Our hallowed fairy ring.

We've known a many sorrows, sweet We've wept a many tears, And often trod with trembling feet Our pilgrimage of years. But when our sky grew dark and wild, All closer did we cling ; Clouds broke to beauty as you smiled, Peace crowned our fairy ring, Dear love

Our hallowed fairy ring. Away, grim lords of murderdom ! Away, oh Hate and Strife ! Hence, revellers, reeling drunken from Your feast of human life ! Heaven shield our little Goshen round From ills that with them spring, And never be their footprints found

Within our fairy ring, Dear love ! Our hallowed fairy ring. SELECTIONS.

From the Evening Traveller, 27th ult.

tions, delivered a lecture at the Meionaon, on Margaret Fuller, the late Countess d'Ossoli. There was a very limited attendance.

Mrs. Smith, who is a very graceful and engaging speaker, began by the assertion that in this country, all kind of talent was acceptable, from the ability to construct a mouse trap to a magnetic telegraph, but genius was regarded with distrust and aversion; people were afraid of what they did not understand. Coming to the subject of her lecture, she compared Margaret Fuller, intellectually, to Daniel Webster, — a man who had left his shadow upon the age, but would be remembered rather for the great designs of the man than for any actual achievement. She met her first at a large party at the house of a literary friend in New York. A group was collected about a thin, pale woman, whose personal appearance she thought remarkable. She was talking in a low, continuous tone, carnest, and with a grave, serone ulterance, which seemed to rivet attention. She replied with asperity to the remark of a young poetess. She (Mrs. S.) watched her movements particularly, as one woman will scan another, (a laugh;) and no woman that she ever met impressed her so much with a sense of grandeur.

Each of her features was good, yet she was by no means handsome; and she found the reason to be in her early culture, an over-tasked brain, which had destroyed the health of the body, and had given her fine features the expression of pain; more than that; it had marred the bealthfulness of her mind also. She was oracular and dictatorial in her language, a peculiarity which the lecturer ascribed to her having been robbed of her child-head and kent hy her father at her hoses, when

in her language, a peculiarity which the lecturer ascribed to her baving been robbed of her child-hood, and kept by her father at her books, when she ought to have been consorting with girls and boys of her own age and chasing butterflies. The boys of her own age and chasing butterflies. The that was the third the same place, on the 'Dignity of Labor,' on Wednesday evening. result naturally was that she over-rated the advanresult naturally was that she over-rated the advan-tages of study. She was fond of combatting with learned men, to show her learning. Now men (she did not say husbands) do not like that a woman should think for herself; it was an invasion of

their prescriptive right of ages.

They had always huddled woman into the background, and decided themselves what was essential for her to learn. Man had told her what of Labor. essential for her to learn. Man had told her what should be her theology, and if she did not adopt what they described, they had burned her with faggets and flames. He had told her what to do and not to do, and had punished her with stripes and imprisonment for disobedience; and what is worse, in olden time, when no organ of complaint was left her but her tongue, they had condemned her to the ducking stool for the free use of that.

Since the days is the form of Labor.

Mrs. Smith began by asking what was the proper of woman? and answered it by stating that it was just what she was able to make it. God in olden time, when no organ of complaint was to be the equal companion of man, had He not designed that she should work alongside with him. (Laughter). Times are changed, but there is an She know of no sphere of thought or action that sponsible, and the law was justified in ranking her with children and idiots. She was morally and mentally disqualified from being the friend and companion of man, and as such, he should beg and implore of the Deity that he might give up another of his ribs, for the sake of a more fitting creation.

In an anoly mission, there should be unit in the circumstances of society or in public opinion to keep her from it. She scouted the notion man holds, of regarding woman as a being requiring his protection, and said that in our age, generally, a woman mentally, morally and physically, was as the let take care of herself as a man is; and she should now claim the references of society or in public opinion to keep her from it. She scouted the notion man had now mission, there should be public opinion to keep her from it. She scouted the notion man had now mentally and man and now mission, there should be public opinion to keep her from it. She scouted the notion man had now mentally and provides an analysis and mentally and mentally and mentally and mentally and mentally and mentally disqualified from being the friend and mentally and menta

she became associated with the New York Tribune,
— a paper which, in the lecturer's opinion, has
done more for the good of humanity than all the
rost of the papers, she had nearly said almost all
of the pulpits, put together. But with the highest
qualities, she yet achieved little; her thoughts,
pure as they were, lacked system. A large-souled
woman, neither the desire of gain or applause
would have induced her to have uttered one tota of
an untruth; and we might have had a Sappho or
a Sybil in her, but for the mistake of her early training. Nature evidently intended her for great
things, but she did not achieve them. As a woman
of genius, she might be called a failure; but as a
large-souled
word free men, till woman be
free woited for Adam to pluck the apple off the
tree of life, it would have been ungathered to this
day. (A laugh.) of genius, she might be called a failure; but as a woman, the character of Margaret Fuller stood out in bold, beautiful relief. She needed the magnetism of other minds and hearts in immediate contact with her's to draw out her powers, and her forte lay in conversation. Fit to be the companion might work in factories, and there were other mentions of the manufacture of the companion might work in factories, and there were other mentions and and subordinate offices, which they might of Plato, as she assuredly was, she was always a good companion on a rainy day—a great trial of character; for those of ordinary talents on such occasions do nothing but read old letters, talk of advocates of woman's rights; Henry Ward Beech-

ing patriots. In the few years of her wedded life, workshops, and then it would do to talk of ing patriots. In the few years of her wedded life, she lived what would be an age to many women. The enfranchisement of Italy was her morning and evening prayer. She went long journeys to see to her child and to the safety of her husband, who was engaged in opposing the siege, wrote letters to the New York Tribune, a work on the state of Italy at the present day, and had prepared a series of lectures which she had intended to deliver here. This was unaccomplished, and her sad death, as she went down by shipwreck into the remorseless depths of the sea, was a fitting climax to the failure of her life.

workshops, and then it would do to talk of the lords of creation.

Then we had women highway robbers; we had female pickpockets, too. She had herself seen one abstract a pocket-book, and walk off with it in the paster to a pocket-book, and walk off with it in the paster t

advised her literary brothers, if they wished to succeed, to write under a female nom de plume.

(Applause.) At the close of her lecture, she again arose, and said she would be much obliged to any one in the audience who would explained to her, if they could, how it had happened, that there should bickerings originated in this cause alone. small an attendance at a lecture, intended to illustrate the life and set forth the genius of a dis-

ously made by the lecturer, that any one should correct her if she had appeared wrong in her estimate of the subject of her lecture. He could not agree life of her husband, and when he died, she was that Margaret Fuller's genius, or her life as a wo-man, had been in any sense a failure. He believed In every department of indust man, had been in any sense a failure. He believed that she had moved, by her spoken word, and by her printed word, many, many hearts, and he believed she had moved more minds to robb satisfactors. If a man were employed as a lieved she had moved more minds to robb satisfactors. that she had moved, by her spoken word, and by her printed word, many, many hearts, and he believed she had moved more minds to noble actions and noble deeds in life, through the press and in that very room, than any other person who had spoken in it. He had always been anxious, although he had never till now found a proper time, to correct a wrong impression as to her earlier life. Injustice was done to one of the most tender, one of the kindest and most judicious fathers, and as a son of that father, and as a brother of that sister, who loved that father deeply, and would never have done his memory the slightest injustice, he must son of that father, and as a brother of that sister, who loved that father deeply, and would never have done his memory the slightest injustice, he must say, (although unprepared, having heard only incidentally of the lecture that afternoon,) that in expenditure of life terrible to think of. We cidentally of the lecture that afternoon,) that in her early life, she had the advantage of a father who deeply loved her, and who was wiser in his care of her than was generally supposed. He wished to say, too, that she did not talk merely for the sake of argument, or to show her superiority, but because she loved truth better than the opinion of the world, and she sought to advance that which she thought true before anything else. He supposed it was natural for any one who deeply loved another, and of whom the memory was so tender out occause she loved truth better than the opinion of the world, and she sought to advance that which she thought true before anything else. He supposed it was natural for any one who deeply loved another, and of whom the memory was so tender and so precious as the memory of a sister must be to every brother who had a heart in his bosom, to feel pained at senious a lack of appreciation in and so precious as the memory of a sister must be to every brother who had a heart in his bosom. The feel pained at seeing a lack of appreciation in some respects, and sitting beside a mother whose to do anything unlovely, and therefore unwomanly; beart must have been wrung by it, he could not avoid saying thus much. But he must at the same and the pursuit of happiness. Let them spurn time do justice to the lecturer. He thought that dependance as despicable and demoralizing; and the pursuit of happiness.

justice to the name, the high character and the sphere of woman, by seeking to bring what his sis-ter had written, what his sister had said, and what From the Evening Traveller, 27th ult.

LECTURE BY A LADY.—SCENE AT THE MEIONAON.

Last night, Mrs. Oakes Smith, author of 'Bertha,' 'The News Boy,' and other literary productions, delivered a lecture at the Meionaon, on Margaret Fuller, the late Countess d'Ossoli. There was a very limited attendance.

Lecture BY A LADY.—SCENE AT THE his sister had said, and what his sister had done said had his sister had done said his sister had done said his sister h

From the Traveller of the 1st inst. LECTURE ON WOMAN'S RIGHTS AND THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

Last night, Mrs. E. Oakes Smith again lecture what was at the Meionaon, taking as her theme-The Dignity There was rather a fuller attendance than on the

(Laughter.) Times are changed, but there is an embittered public opinion brought to bear against a woman who speaks her own thoughts. Really naturally pointed them out for the more feminine and truly, if a woman be incapable of thinking for and delicate duties. These a womanly woman herself, she (Mrs. S.) knew of no law by which she ought to be bound. She was morally irrespentitely and the law was instified in applicable to a high and holy mission, there should be nothing to the company of society or in public opinion. (Laughter.)

Margaret Fuller was transcendental, self-poised, in other words, a stand-alone woman. After teaching school in Boston, which impaired her health, she became associated with the New York Tribune, the became associated with the New York Tribune, which comes through work.

Mrs. Smith then complained that woman had a supplied to the property of the proper

occasions do nothing but read old letters, talk of old times and old friends, and good housewives make up old clothes. She had a deep mystic element in her, but was oracular without inspiration, and thundered as if she thought no one else had a right to thunder.

In America, she met with little but abuse, but abroad she was everywhere greeted as a woman of rare attainments, and even grew more beautiful under more genial skies, and a more thorough appreciation. She was in Rome during the revolution, and the heroic element in her character was displayed by her becoming a Madame Roland, and binding up the wounds and closing the eyes of dying patriots. In the few years of her wedded life, workshops, and then it would do to talk of the

Mrs. Smith next commented on what she called In concluding, Mrs. Smith said a better prospect the total and entire absence of pecuniary resource was beginning to open for those who advocated the perfect equality of woman with the other sex. One proof of this was the large sale of works from fe-silken purse (which she had got from her husband male pens; so much was this the case, that she or father) to the poor woman who held out her advised her literary brothers, if they wished to succeed, to write under a female nom de plume. were beggars. The father holds his daughter in

Woman was not free, so long as public opinion tinguished townswoman !—A gentleman rose and capacity for. She might choose to command said it was always the case in Boston, when a lecship: well, let her, as one female had for twenty ture was given for the lecturer's own benefit, and five years on the coast of England, and had neve not under the auspices of some association.—Mrs.

Smith thought the fact was not complimentary to the Athenians.—Another gentleman thought that the lecture had not been sufficiently announced.

Mr. Fuller ther rose, and said he would like to avail himself of a request which had been courter and himself of a request which had been courter and the state of the state of

working woman. (Applause.)

Mrs. Smith exhorted her sex, while asserting the time do justice to the lecturer. He thought that dependance as despicable and demoralizing; and her lecture had afforded evidence that if she did hold their affections, their whole soul and life, aloof not understand Margaret Fuller's character, she from the spirit of flattery; but toil, as a means to

working out their own redemption, and those who might come after them. Let them teach their daughters to feel that the industry that supplies all their own wants is ennobling and womanly, and they would recoil from that kind of marriage which was made up of commercial considerations, as an insult to their womanhood. Let woman give a free-will offering to work, rather than be a victim at the marriage altar, making vows which were perjury unless coming from a true heart.

Woman was the true husband of a family, as the word meant house-bond, or bond of the house. She knew many elergymen who preach sermons of their wives' suggestion, and many of their wives' brains as a sort of fund from which they regularly extracted their material. It was a woman who discovered the process of casting shot, but she had to pretend that it was revealed to her in a dream, or her husband would have given no credit to her invention; and now every shot tower in the country seemed to her (the lecturer) not to be a shot tower, but a monument to that wise woman's discretion. seemed to her (the lecturer) not to be a shot tower, but a monument to that wise woman's discretion.

The men would have to work now with their in-

tellectualism to keep pace with women. She should not wonder to see them mounting the ros-trum in defence of men's rights by and by. She had seen several times the order of nature reversed. She had seen a wife casting up the accounts of a shop, with a pen behind a pretty ear, whilst her husband, dressed like Mantilini, was sitting at his husband, dressed like Mantilini, was sitting at his ease, smoking a eigar in the adjoining apartment. She had seen a woman making baskets, while her husband diligently rocked the eradle. (Laughter.) When misfortunes overtake a family, woman was the first to tax her energies to meet them. Really, she did not see that men were very much their superiors, even in physical power. Woman would endure more than man: she would live through what would often kill him outright. Mrs. Smith read here an extract from a Maine paper, giving an account of a female leaving her husband, who was edicate, in charge of their six children at home, and setting off herself to California. She had cooked on the voyage out, and sent home 50 dollars.

Mrs. S. said she was a little proud to quote this, being a native of Maine herself. She was no re-

being a native of Maine herself. She was no re being a native of Maine herself. She was no re-specter of persons; she would not go a step out of her way to see Victoria, Queen though she was; but she would go many miles to kiss the hard, brown hand of that noble representative of woman! The lecturer said she saw no redemption for the race unless it comes through associated, systematic

being a native of Maine herself. She was no respecter of persons; she would not go a step out of her way to see Victoria, Queen though she was; but she would go many miles to kiss the hard, brown hand of that noble representative of woman. The lecturer said she saw no redemption for the race unless it comes through associated, systematic work on the part of women. She had often been shocked to see the girls of a family idle, while their father or brother were bent with the toil requisite for their support. This was not only selfish, but indelicate. There was no reason why a girl should not support herself as well as a boy, and when the marriage relation comes, it would be higher in consequence. She would place women in such a position as not to be bought by marriage or in any other way. She must cease to look to a marriage as the means of her support. Marriage should be the crowning joy of life, divested of all commercial relations, and when woman knew her own value, she would no longer be the bond-woman, the Hagar of her husband, a beggar to man for bread, a beggar for his love also; but she would toil manfully, for the outward life, that she might preserve the woman fally in the jinner life, and thus assume the woman fally in the jinner life, and thus assume the woman fally in the jinner life, and thus assume the woman fally in the jinner life, and thus assume the woman fally in the jinner life, and thus assume the woman fally in the jinner life, and thus assume the woman fally in the jinner life, and thus assume the woman fally in the jinner life, and thus assume the woman fally in the jinner life, and thus assume the woman fally in the jinner life, and thus assume the woman fally in the jinner life, that she might preserve the woman fally in the jinner life, that she magnet has a summer and the processing the man for bread, a beggar to man for brea for the outward life, that she might preserve the

in the garden of Eden. (A laugh.) Now, he was a woman's rights man, but did not think that was

ne article of their creed.

Mrs. Smith replied that to discuss that question

would occupy till morning.

The company then broke up.

DEFERRED ITEMS.

A Large Negro Funeral .- A colored man A Large Negro Funeral.—A colored man named Samuel Betrerson, an ordained Deacon of the 3d Colored Baptist Church, was buried yesterday afternoon. A very large number of his colored friends followed him to his grave. We noticed in the procession three uniformed fire companies, and another joined them on South Common. The Porter's Association, of which he was a member, turned out, and wore black scarfs with white rosettes. We also noticed in the procession two or three female benevolent associations, distinguished by suitable dresses. A spectator counted tinguished by suitable dresses. A spectator counted thirty-five carriages, well filled, besides a number of conveyances, and many on horseback, following carse. It is estimated that between two thousand we thousand five hundred colored persons were in

Arrest of a Bigamist .- A colored man med James Watson, alias James B. Baker, alias core, was arrested on Friday, by Sheriff W. C. Baker, Moore, was arrested on Friday, by Sheriff W. C. Baker, under a requisition from the Governor of Connecticut, on a charge of bigamy. It is stated that Watson was on the point of being married to a young woman of this city, when her parents received information that he had a wife living at Bridgeport, Ct., and another in Toronto, Canada. He was discovered in the attic of a shed in Southac street, and attempted to raise the sympathy of the neighborhood by proclaiming himself a 'fugitive slave.' He cried to no purpose, however. He was conveyed to Connecticut for trial.

Smith, the Slaver.—In the U. S. Circuit Court, New York, on Saturday morning, Capt. Smith, found guilty of being engaged in the slave trade, the penalty of which is death, was granted a new trial.

Slave-Catchers-Arrested.—The city of Harrisburg, Pa., was thrown into a state of great excitement on the 24th ult., in consequence of a daring attempt to kidnap a free colored boy. The attempt was made by a white man named Snyder, and he had two colored men as confederates. The boy was enticed to an

Death from taking Ether.—At Lynn, on Tuesday, Mrs. Mary Farley, wife of Michael Farley, visited the office of Dr. Davis, dentist, who administered ether preparatory to operating on her teeth. Perceiving that respiration had ceased, batteries and other the preparatory to restore the patient, but it was too means were used to restore the patient, but it was too late, and she died in the operating chair. A post mortem examination was made by Drs. Newell and others, who found that one of the lungs adhered to the side, which prevented the free action of that organ. The deceased leaves two young children. The ether was not sulphuric, but chloric.

The Steam Fire Engine .- On the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., an immense concourse of people assem-bled at the corner of Park and Tremont streets, to witness the first operations in Boston of the steam fire engine called the 'Miles Greenwood,' which was built by order of the corporation, at Cincinnati, at a cost of about nine thousand dollars. At 3 o'clock the match was applied to the wood beneath the boiler, and in the ee of seven minutes afterwards a stream of water ed from a 5-8 pipe, and was thrown an immense height. There were hand-engines present, which, for brief periods, sent water to as great an altitude, but brief periods, sent water to as great an altitude, but the stream from the steamer was of greater volume and exhaustless. The apparatus was tested as to its capacity in throwing one, two, three and four streams of water, and its performances gave general satisfaction. It will prove a powerful auxiliary to our fire department, and will be most useful in cases of fires in high buildings. There is, as yet, a little feeling against 'Miles,' but that will die out if the machine proves the stream and the old contrivances for itself an 'improvement' upon the old contrivance the extinguishment of fires.—Courier.

The Christian Examiner and Religious Miscellany, for March, is received. This number presents a very interesting and able table of contents, viz: Auguste De Gerando, by M. Lowell Putnam; An Ec-Auguste De Gerando, by M. Lowell Patnam; An Ecclesiastical Crisis in Germany, by Edward J. Young; the car wheels, and was so badly injured that he died shortly afterwards.

Reflections, by Edward Wigglesworth; Facts from the last Census, by W. J. A. Bradford; Barnum's and Greeley's Biographies, by W. H. Hurlburt; Neander's Church History, by Nath'l L. Frothingham, D. D.; Dedham train was thrown from the track this morning, arius and Athanasius, by Rev. Rufus Ellis. Notices of Boston, March 3.—The baggage car on the Decime Publications. Literary Intelligence.

Recent Publications, Literary Interpreter.

The Examiner is published in a very neat and readable style by Crosby, Nichols & Co., and ably edited by Rev. George Putnam, and Rev. George E. Ellis.

A man named John Driscoll, when returning unning excursion last evening, was run train on the Old Colony road and killed.

Slavery Abolished in Peru.-The revolutionary movement in Peru having triumphed, the new government has issued a decree giving freedom to all those slaves who did not volunteer to serve in the army of the former President. The Government pledges itself to pay the owners for their property (!) in five years. Public opinion is said to be divided as to the propriety and justness of the measure, but the new Government has, no doubt, rightly interpreted the spirit of the revolution. It has certainly given a piedge of its sincerity in professing to hate the tyranny of the former rulers of

Theodore Parker's Tabernacle Lecture Theodore Parker's Tabernacle Lecture, as reported for the Standard, by E. F. Underhill, one of the reporting corps of the N. Y. Daily Times, occupies the first page of the present issue. It would be uperfluous to commend it to the attention of our readures, for it will be eagerly devoured by every one of them, at is full of arguments and facts, grouped with masterity skill and made to glow with the eloquence and energy which characterize all Mr. Parker's public efforts.

— Ibid.

Miss Martineau, the eminent English uthoress, was, according to the papers brought by the anada, liable to die at any moment, from enlargement

Sudden Death.—Asa Bennett, Esq., a wealthy citizen of New London, while riding on the outside
of a stage between Stockbridge and Pittsfield, on Friday last, died very suddenly. He had been amusing
himself by driving, but when within three miles of
Pittsfield, he relinquished the lines, and in a few minutes his head dropped upon his breast. He was immediately taken inside the stage, and all haste made for
the village, but before reaching the hotel he was quite
dead, he having gasped but once.

matter of interest, says the Alta California, of the 1st inst., since the sailing of the steamer of the 24th ultimo, has been the explosion of the steamer Pearl, near

on the same day, the Canada House of Assembly, in Committee of the Whole, adopted the first clause of a prohibitory liquor bill, which affirms the principles of the measure, by a vote of 44 to 25. The vote on the second reading of the bill, last December, was, yeas 90, nays 5.

woman fully in the inner file, and thus assume true dignity of woman, mother, citizen.

At the close of the lecture, a gentleman rose and said he wished the fair orator would correct a misapprehension which prevailed; she had spoken ed to Congress, was bequeathed to Gen. Armstrong, by the close of the placking of the forbidden fruit whose heirs Congress obtains possession of this interest-Bishop Ives .- This gentleman, formerly

Bishop Ites.—This gentleman, formerly Bishop of North Carolina, and who gained some notoriety about two years since, by deserting the Episcopal faith for that of Romanism, is now in a state of extreme destitution. We learn from reliable authority that his condition is such as to compel him to solicit alms for his daily sustenance, while his scanty apparel plainly exhibits his true condition. He is now, we believe, in New The Last Survivor of Braddock's Defeat .-

Died, in Williamstown, Jan. 27, Ishmael Titus, colored, of the extraordinary age of one hundred and nine or ten years. He was born a slave in Virginia, and when Gen. Braddock set out on his ill-fated expedition, the master of Ishmael was employed by the commissary to transport subsistence stores for the army.—Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

The fire at Col. Benton's House .- A specia despatch to the Advertiser states that the fire at Col. Benton's house, in Washington, on the 27th ult., destroyed all his manuscripts, including part of the 'Thirty years in the U. S. Senate,' and much of the material for completing the work sensitive. y years in the U.S. Senate, and much of the material of completing the work, consisting of original corre-pondence of the earlier Presidents and other public nen. The old hero, however, bore his loss philosophically, and busied himself the night after the fire

colored persons in the town, which had been considered so good that he has received orders for more specimens of his 'black art,' at the rate of fifty dollars per bust.

Caleb Cushing .- The 'Bee' gives the following pithy explanation of Caleb Cushing's political career, which contains the reason why, notwithstanding his talents and his prodigous industry, he has failed to secure the confidence or the respect of the public:

Cushing's plans almost invariably fail, because, having no integrity or sense of honor himself, he never makes any allowance for their existence in others. He proceeds on the basis that all men are regues, and so proceeds on the basis that all mes encounter an hones fails just as often as he chances to encounter an hones man, which is whenever he falls in with any one who

Horace Mann, President of Antioch College, Ohio, has become a communicant and a preacer in the church known at the West as 'The Christia Denomination, (a sect combining the theology of the Unitarians with the peculiar zeal of the Methodists,) and as recently officiated as a clergyman in several

Painesville, Ohio, March 3 .- Fatal Railroad Accident.—Captain Andrew Andrews of Rich-mond, while stepping from a train last night, fell under the car wheels, and was so badly injured that he died

A man named John Driscoll, when returning from

A Ring in an Unusual Place .- Capt. Laven der, of the schooner Elizabeth Ann, of Provincetown while fishing last summer on the Grand Bank of New foundland, took from the stomach of a codfish a lady plain gold finger ring, perfectly bright and smooth and which had not apparently been there long.—

Boston Adv.

Horrible Suffering.—The Pittsburg Gazette describes the death of thirteen persons in Alleghany City from exposure to cold and starvation! They were

The British army estimates for the cur rent year are published. The total British camp, including all foreign auxiliaries, except those in India, is 194,000 men. Expenses, £13,500,000 sterling. Last year, they only cost £7,000,00. An increase of 36,000 men is proposed. The Navy is not included in the above.

The Randolph Negroes .- A corresponden of the N. 4. Tribune writing from Shelby county, Ohio, says that the emancipated slaves of John Randolph are now mostly living on their own lands, in prosperous and improving condition. They are giving attention to education, living comfortably, and giving promise of im-

MAGIC IMPRESSION PAPER For Writing without Pen or Ink, Copying Lians, Plants, Flowers, Pirtures, Patterns for En-broidery, Marking Linen Indelibly, and MANIFOLD WRITING

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The following extract from the Editorial Addressesbraces the fundamental principles of the Empire:—

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The terms to American subscribers are Five Dollar per annum, to be paid in advance. scriptions will be received at the Anti-Slavery Office 2 Cornhill, Boston; by Oliver Johnson, 138 Nassaus, New York, and J. Miller McKim, 31 North Fifth st., Philadelphia.

PROSPECTUS OF THE UNA.

N announcing a new volume of this periodical, we deem it essential to call the attention of the resing ublic to the claims it may have upon their attention and patronge. public to the claims it may have upon their and patronage.

The Woman's Rights movement having become on

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

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

most candid and careful examination and cons THE UNA has been free in its character, a nost every variety of opinion, and the treatment of al nost every subject that might, with propriety, come within its province to investigate and dis will continue to be. Art, Science, Literature, Philosophy—both spiritual and natural—the science of Association, or the Reorganization of Society, and individual development, will each receive their due share of attaction.

be warmly greeted by our readers. These are. DALL, Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH, Mrs. F. D. GAGE, Mrs. E. worth the price of the volume.

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dressed at BELA MARSH. Love's labors should be out hope of fee or reward.

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