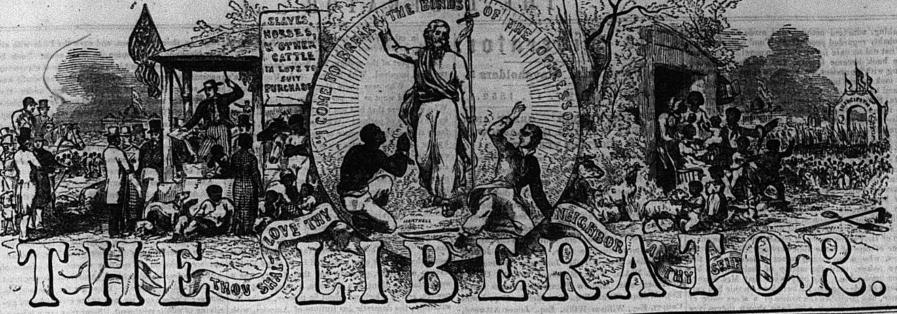
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TIONAL GOVERNMENT. - JOHN QUINCY ADAM. J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

WHOLE NO. 1143.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVERANT WITH DEATH

Yes ! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding

ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

sent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

scure the perpetuity of their dominion over their laves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an en-

tagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

Islivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

o the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

entation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

nankind. 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

najority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-

TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-

10L. XXII. NO. 51.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1852.

Refuge of Oppression. MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

I feel it my duty to call your attention to certain is my daty to call your attention to certain ings which have grown out of the enforceend of that learn to seize and imprison colored east who are brought to that port. You will reeasier int the Legislature in December, 1850, he subject of a modification of this law. A after was appointed by the House and Senate nort upon it at the next session of the Legisla-These committees reported adverse to any

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York; hiphia; harlesngton, tresngton, tresim. R., Hon.
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Irving, J. T.
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Vendell Parker, utes by h facts de con-estimo-Win-inckson, d. Hon-

Sheatson. issed in accordance with the law alluded to, Carleston in distress. This was looked upon as berable case upon which to take an issue, as so was an element of sympathy was connected with Accordingly, a motion was made before Judge per for a writ of habeas corpus, which was refeel by him. These proceedings were instituted bythe British Consul, it is said, under instructions his Government, to test the Constitutionality the act. I think it here proper to state that Pe in we at perfect liberty to depart at any moment sea we at perfect freely to depart at any moment is reall get a vessel to transport him beyond the least of the State. In truth, in consideration of the fet that his coming into the State was involuntary, is Sherif of Charleston, with his characteristic isdess, procured for him a place in a ship about well for New York. Early in April, Pereira was ly released, and on his way to the ship, having inel signed his shipping articles, when, by inter-scion of the British Consul, he was again consignto the Custody of the Sheriff. A few days after the British Consul insisted no longer on his desion, but voluntarily paid his passage to New York. This was looked upon as an abandonment of his case. The statement of Mr. Yates, together

While these proceedings were pending, the sheriff of Charleston had my instructions not to give up the poster, even if a writ of Habras Corpus had been mated. I considered that the 'Act of 1844,' entibed An Act more effectually to prevent negroes and other persons of color from entering into this Sate, and for other purposes,' made it my duty to

On the 19th of May Rouben Roberts, a colored On the 19th of May Redden Roberts, a Colore-seman, a native of Nassau, arrived in the steamer Cade, from Biracoa. The sheriff of Charleston, in contoning with the law of the State, which has been in force since 1823, arrested, and lodged him when torce since 1920, arrested and ranged in the district jail, where he was detained until the 29h of May, when, the Clyde being ready to cail, Rebens was put on board, and sailed the same day. On the 9th of June, a Writ in Trespass for Assault and False Imprisonment, from the Federal Court,

The Act of 1844, I take it, was intended to prevent all interference on the part of any power on the face of the earth with the execution of this police face of the earth with the execution of this police safety of our community. Had the Legislature which passed it ever dreamed that the Sheriff was to be subjected to the annoyance of being dragged before the Federal Court for doing his duty under a lise of the State, I am sure it would have provided for his protection. As no such provision has been made for so unexpected a contingency, I recom-

mend that you so amend this Act of 1844, that it may meet any case that may arise.

It is certainly wrong to tolerate this interference with the laws enacted for the protection of our institains. In the general distribution of power be-tween the Federal and State Governments, the right to make their own police regulations was certly reserved to the States. In fact, it is nothing less than the right of self-preservationright which is above all Constitutions, and above all her, and one which never was nor never will be shindoned by a people who are worthy to be free. It is a right which has never yet been attempted to

denied to any people, except to us.

The complaint against this law is very strange, ted the attempt to bring us in conflict with the Gen-eal Government on account of it, is still more re-mirable, when, so far from being at variance with the laws of the States, it is only requiring the State tetherities to enforce the act of Congress approved February 28, 1830, entitled an act to prevent the incertains of certain persons into certain States, there by the laws thereof, their importation is pro-hibited. (See 2.1 Story's Liws U. S., page 886.) By referring to this act, you will see that the plaints in the action alladed to was prohibited by it from entering into this State. I deem it unnecessate, basever, to enter fully into the argument. If the dot should be entertained by you as to its tansitationality, I beg leave to refer you to the able the time he was Attorney-General of the United tles, which I herewith send you.

On the subject of the modification of this law. I

in free to say, that when Her Britannic Majesty's Government, through the Consul, made a respectful request to our Legislature to that effect, I was anxthat it should be made. It was with pleasure the I transmitted his first communication to the lat Legislature. I would have made a recommendation of its modification a special point in my first nessey, but that I thought it indelicate to do so, as the matter was already before the Legislature, and maitees had been appointed to report upon it. hauber reason for the neglect of this recon in was the then excited state of party politics, such might have precluded the possibility of a calm conderation of the subject. But for the proceedings instituted in the premises, I would even now retained a modification of the law, so as to require explains of vessels to confine their colored seamen their vessels, and prevent their landing, under by penalties; for while I think the State has a ed right to pass whatever laws on this subject in deem accessary for its safety, yet the spirit of age requires, that while they should be so formright to pass whatever laws on this subject is to be adequate to our protection, they should be at the same time as little offensive as possible to the same time as little offensive us possible to other nations, with whom we have friendly relations. But since an attempt has been made to defy our law, and bring us in conflict with the Federal Government, on a subject upon which we are so justly sensitive, our own self-respect demands that we though not abute one jot or fittle of that law, which was enceled to project us from the influence of inno-

was enected to protect us from the influence of ignoand incendiaries.

But sincerely as I feel the gratification of anincendiaries.

But sincerely as I feel the gratification of anincendiaries.

But sincerely as I feel the gratification of anincendiaries.

But sincerely as I feel the gratification of anincendiaries.

But sincerely as I feel the gratification of anincendiaries.

The state has been united, I see the state of the state which induced our sister Southern States to accept it, has been
openly violated. In one of the Northern States, the
Fugure Slave Law has been nullified; and in all

The spirit of mischief is working with fearful energy. Agitation still goes on with ceaseless activi-ty. Every element which can be made to operate on ty. Every element which can be made to operate on public opinion is put in action against our institu-tions. Even that powerful weapon, the literature of the country is employed to direct its polished but poi-soned shafts against them. It is true that nothing has been done by Congress, since your last session, ngainst which we can scomplain. Judging, however, from the elements which are at work, and from the history of the past, we cannot hope that this cessation from hostile acts against our institutions wil be of long duration.

he of long duration.

Amid all our prosperity, and the still greater prosperity which we would enjoy if left alone, the heart sickens at the contemplation of that fierce fanaticism which is at work, and which langs like a pall upon our future. However strong may be my convictions as to the propriety of an attempt to stay the coming storm by the separate action of the State; and however deeply I may deplore the decision to people have come upon this subject, God forbid that I should fan into a flame the expiring embers of par-I should fan into a flame the expiring embers of par-ty strife by now recommending it to you. Our des-tinx, for weal or for wo, is connected with the whole South. Further aggressions, which will surely come, will convince our Southern States that the institution upon which not only the prosperity of the South, but Republicanism itself, depends, is no longer safe in the Union. Then we may hope that they will rise in the majesty of their strength and spirit, and, in conjunction with us, either force our rights to be respecied in the Union, or take our place as a South ern Confederacy among the nations of the earth.

Selections.

From the Commonwealth. ESSAY ON THE TRIAL BY JURY!

MESSES, EDITORS:-This remarkable book, b Lysauder Spooner, will richly repay perusal on the part of all who feel the least interest in the theory ment, that is to say, all the thinking men of government, that is to say, all the thinking men of the United States, and indeed of all the world over. The charming case and lucidity of Mr. Spooner's style,—in which, among all the writers of the English language, he has very few competitors, dexterity of his logic, give to his book, what w seldom find now-a days, the interest of a well-com-pacted drama, with all the Aristotelian unities compacted drama, with all the Aristotellan unities com-plete, and a regular beginning, middle and end. Having begun to read it, we found it impossible to lay it down till we got to the end of it, though obliged to sit up long past midnight, and though we were already informed of the general tenor of the argument, from having seen the greater part of the proof-sheets. The book indeed has this further resemblance to a poem of the first-class that it will resemblance to a poem of the first-class that it will not only hear re-perisal, but gain by it—which we take to be the great distinction between the true poem, whether in verse or prose, and the mere novel or romance. There are, however, some citations and notes, which may be skipped on the second perisal, and indeed on the first, by those inveterately given to that practice, as not essential to the argument, only corroborative of it. But if any reader intends to take issue—as the lawyers say—with Mr. Spooner, he had better read the whole at least twice over.

The trial by jury has enjoyed and enjoys a most lofty traditional reputation as the palladium of English liberty.' Looking at jury trial as it now actually exists, the judges dictating not only the conclusion in law, that is, the decision to which the jury is bound to come upon any such state of facts as they may consider to be proved, but having, also, the exclusive decision as to what evidence shall be additional engineering of nitted to prove these facts, and the instructing of the jury what weight they ought to allow to this or that piece of evidence, and what conclusions they ought to draw from it;—with all these assumptions of authority on the part of the judges, the jury seems to have become very much what the late Mr. Justice Story was accustomed, in private conversa-tion, to describe it as being-a mere stalking-horse. from behind which the judge may shoot quietly and safely, deciding every thing, at the same time that he escapes the responsibility, and in some cases, the odium of doing so. Such being the practical char-acter of our modern juries, mere cloaks and shields of judicial dictation, it has come, among thinking men, to be a great puzzle how they ever got their immense reputation as a 'palladium of liberty;' and some writers have not scrupled to denounce the

whole idea as a mere humbug.

Mr. Spooner, however, has shown very conclusively, and by a skilful array of authorities that cannot be got over, that, in its original institution, and during the whole time in which it got this reputation as the 'palladium of liberty,' the jury was a totally different thing from what it has become in these later. times under the plastic hands of the judges,—the juries having been originally sole judges both of law and fact, indeed possessing substantially a veto on the execution of any such laws as they did not consider conformable to justice and the public good.

All readers may not agree with Mr. Spooner somewhat enthusiastic admiration of this jury veto power; but that it did exist, and that it was this which made the jury the 'palladium of English liberty,' he has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt; and in so doing has shed a great deal of new light upon the gradual formation of what is known as the British constitution, the source from which so large a part of our American constitutions is derived.

the others, it is but a dead letter. A brutal murder against judicial usurpation as Jefferson himself. Inof a slaveholder has been the result of an attempt to deed, some of the lunges which he makes at their reclaim a slave under this vaunted law. ing to one who has been sickened and disgustedns what hater of falselood and cant has not been ?— by the sy-fematic routine flattery and servility of the bar towards the Judges. But more consistent, more comprehensive, and struer to liberty than Jefferson ever was, Mr. Spooner is equally hostile to the usurever was, Mr. Spooter is equally hostile to the usur-pation and tyranny of a domineering majority under the forms of legislation. And indeed in our Amer-ican States, judicial usurpation is seldom very boldly ventured upon, except in the service of a tyrant majority eager to trample under foot the con-stitutional and natural rights of the minority. Conservatives, therefore, no less than the Democrats, owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Spooner. It is truth owe a debt of gratitude to arr. Spoons and justice in whose cause he is enlisted, not that R. H.

THE TRIAL BY JURY.

Extract from the very able work just published by BELA MARSH, 25 Cornhill, Boston, entitled An Essay on the Triel by Jury, by LYPANDER SPOONER:-

For more than six hundred years-that is, since Magna Carta, in 1215-there has been no clearer principle of English or American constitutional law than that, in criminal cases, it is not only the right and duty of juries to judge what are the facts, what is the law, and what was the moral intent of the accused; but that it is also their right, and their primary and paramount daty, to judge of the justice of the law, and to hold all laws invalid, that are, in their opinion, unjust or oppressive, and all persons milless in violating, or resisting the execution of, such

Unless such be the right and duty of jurors, it is plain that, instead of juries being a palladium of liberty -a barrier against the tyranny and oppression of the government-they are really mere in its hands, for carrying into execution any injustice and oppression it may desire to have executed. But for their right to judge of the law, and the justice of the law, juries would be no protection to an accused person, even as to matters of fact; for, if the government can dictate to a jury any law whatever, in a crimimal case, it can certainly dictate to them the laws of evidence. That is, it can dictate what evidence is admissible, and what insignissible, and also what force or weight is to be given to the evidence admitted. And if the government can thus dictate to a jury the laws of evidence, it can not only make in a jury the laws of evidence. It among the it necessary for them to convict on a partial exhibition of the evidence rightfully pertaining to the case, but it can even require them to convict on any

vidence whatever that it pleases to offer them. That the rights and doties of jurors must neces-sarily be such as are here claimed for them, will be evident when it is considered what the trial by jury is, and what is its object.

'The trial by jury,' then, is a 'trial by the coun-

'The trial by jury,' then, is a 'trial by the country'—that is, by the people—as distinguished from a trial by the government.

It was anciently called 'trial per pais'—that is, 'trial by the country.' And now, in every criminal trial, the jury are told that the accused 'has, for trial, put himself upon the country; which country you (the jury) are.'

The object of this trial 'by the country,' or by the general in a refusement to trial by the

the people, in preference to a trial by the ment, is to guard against every species of oppres-sion by the government. In order to effect this end, it is indispensable that the people, or 'the country,' judge of and determine their own liberties against ing of and determining its own powers over the peo-ple. How is it possible that juries can do anything

to protect the liberties of the people against the government, if they are not allowed to determine Any government, that is its own judge of, and what those liberties are?

Any government, that is, is own judge of, and determines authoritatively for the people, what are its own powers over the people, is an absolute government of course. It has all the powers that it chooses to exercise. There is no other—or at least no more accurate—definition of a despotism than On the other hand, any people, that judge of, and

determine authoritatively for the government, what are their own liberties against the government, of course retain all the liberties they wish to enjoy.

And this is freedom. At least, it is freedom to them; because, although it may be theoretically imperfect, it, nevertheless, corresponds to their highest notions freedom.

To secure this right of the people to judge of

their own liberties against the government, the jurors are taken, (or must be, to make them lawful arors.) from the body of the people, by lot, or by jurors.) from the body of the people, by lol, or by some process that precludes any previous knowledge, choice, or selection of them, on the part of the government. This is done to prevent the government's constituting a jury of its own partisans or friends; in other words, to prevent the government's packing a jury, with a view to maintain its own laws, and

necomplish its own purposes.

It is supposed that, if twelve men be taken, by lot, from the mass of the people, without the possibility of any previous knowledge, choice, or selection of of any previous knowledge, choice, or sejection of them, on the part of the government, the jury will be a fair epitome of 'the country' at large, and not merely of the party or fraction that sustain the measures of the government; that substantially all classes of opinions, prevailing among the people, will be represented in the jury; and especially that the opponents of the government, (if the government have any apponents,) will be represented there, as well as its friends; that the classes, who are oppressed by the laws of the government, (if any are thus oppresson the part of the government, the jury will be its friends; that the classes, who are oppressed by the laws of the government, (if any are thus oppress-

upon the gradual formation of what is known as the British constitution, the source from which so large a part of our American constitutions is derived.

Nothing is more certain than that the great, indeed, the sole value of the trial by jury is political. As a mere contrivance for deciding matters of fact—according to the common representation made of it by modern lawyers—it is clounsy, inconvenient, and liable to a variety of objections. In those countries on the continent of Europe, into which it has been introduced of late years for the trial of criminal cases, it has greatly disappointed the expectations formed by those who had been accustomed to read of it in books as the 'palladium of liberty,' and is generally esteemed a total failure.

We are not entirely prepared to go with Mr. Spooner for the complete re-establishment of the jury veto on the ancient model. But that it is absolutely essential to the liberties of the people to preserve to juries the right of deciding law as well as fact, in all criminal cases, we do not entertain the cases, who take sides with the op-creation in the present intended a trial by jury presument. It is fairly presumable that such a tribunal will have their representations in the jury presument, if showe cases, who take sides with the op-creation in the present intended a present intended a present intended a present intended a present intended to a conviction, except such as substantially the whole country, as any trial that it is absolutely essential to the liberties of the people to preserve to juries the right of deciding law as well as fact, in all criminal cases, who take sides with the op-creation and except in the trial of criminal cases, who take sides with the op-creation and except in the trial of criminal cases, who take sides with the op-creation and except in the trial of criminal cases, who take sides with the concept in the law is the time representation and except in the trial of criminal cases, who take sides with the op-creation. It is fairly presumable t

o the maintenance of such a law.

So, also, if the government may dictate to the jury schal laws they are to enforce, it is no longer a trial by the country, but a trial by the government; because the jury then try the accused, not by any standard of their own—not by their own judgments of their rightful liberties—but by a standard dictated to them by the government. And the standard dictated to them by the government. And the standard dictated that is the best test of extensive literary information to them. the standard of trial, it of course dictates the results of the trial. And such a trial is no trial by the country, but only a trial by the government; and in it the government determines what are its own powers.

This man commands at every touch the literature of the world—and can call out its echoes, and runs over it as a lady does the keys of the government determines what are its own powers.

This sermon is unquestionably good reading. It over the people, instead of the people's determining what are their own liberties against the government. In short, if the jury have no right to judge of the justice of a law of the government, they plainly can do nothing to protect the people against the oppressions of the government; for there are no oppressions

which the government may not authorize by law. The jury are also to judge whether the laws are rightly expounded to them by the court. Unless they judge on this point, they do nothing to protect their liberties against the oppressions that are capable of being practised under cover of a corrupt exposition of the laws. If the judiciary can authorize tatively dictate to a jury any exposition of the law, laws as they please; because laws are, in practice, one thing or another, acording as they are expounded.

The jury must also judge whether there really be any such law, (be it good or bad,) as the ac-cused is charged with having transgressed. Unless they judge on this point, the people are liable to have their liberties taken from them by brute force, without any law at all.

The jury must also judge of the laws of evidence. If the government can dictate to a jury the laws of evidence, it can not only shut out any evidence it pleases, tending to vindicate the accused, but it can require that any evidence whatever, that it pleases to offer, be held as conclusive proof of any offence whatever which the government chooses to allege.

It is manifest, therefore, that the jury must judge

and try the whole case, and every part and parcel of the case, free of any dictation or authority on the part of the government. They must judge of the existence of the law; of the time exposition of the law; of the justice of the law; and of the admissi-bility and weight of all the evidence offered; otherthe government; and the trial will be, in reality, a trial by the government, and not a 'trial by the coun-try.' By such trials the government will determine ple's determining their own liberties against the government; and it will be an entire delusion to talk, as for centuries we have done, of the trial by jury, as a 'palladium of liberty,' or as any protection to the people against the oppression and tyranny of the government.

The question, then, between trial is a complete Works' of Daniel Works' and least the people against the oppression and tyranny of the government.

lescribed and trial by the government, is simply question between liberty and despotism. The authority to judge what are the powers of the government, and what the liberties of the people, must necessarily be vested in one or the other of the parties themselves—the government, or the people; be-cause there is no third party to whom it can be enrusted. If the authority be vested in the governrusted. If the authority be vested in the people ment, the government is absolute, and the people have no liberties except such as the government sees that the people with If on the other hand, that authority be vested in the people, then the people have all liberties, (as against the government,) ex-cept such as substantially the whole people (through ept such as substantially the whole people (through a jury) choose to disclaim; and the government can exercise no power except such as substantially the whole people (through a jury) consent that it may

From the Richmond (Va.) Examiner. THEODORE PARKER'S SERMON.

The reader will find in this day's paper a docunent, very singular in itself, which many may also hink very singularly out of place in the Richmond

think very singularly out of place in the Richmond Examiner. It is a sermon, by Theodore Parker, upon the Life and Death of Daniel Webster.

This Theodore Parker is a non-descript divine of Boston. He commenced life as a Unitarian clergyman; but either because he found himself unable to control that denomination entirely, or because they would not peaceably consort with one who held his extremely latitudinous views of the Christian Reveluton, he separated himself from them, and set up an independent church of his own. His congregation, which consists of a very respectable and well educated class in Boston, meets at a place called the Melodeon. Here he expounds to them, with much compact eloquence and learning, a system which compact elequence and learning, a system which mostly resembles that known in the theological and

question, why do we choose to lay this long discourse by such a man before the orthodox, chivalrous, and highly States-Rights constituency of the Richmond Examiner?—Because we find our exchanges full of serious on Mr. Webster's death, and we do not desire to be out of fashion; and we have selected Theodore Parker's composition in preference to Dr.

who may, and who may not, be jurors, or could dictate to the jury anything whatever, either of law or evidence, that is of the essence of the trial.

If the government may decide who may, and who may not, be jurors, it will of course select only its we find it done to hand by this abolitionist divine

may not, be jurors, it will of course select only its we find it done to hand by this abolitionist divine partisans, and those friendly to its measures. It may not only prescribe who may, and who may not, be eligible to be drawn as jurors; but it may also question each person drawn as a juror, as to his sentition in preference to that of his pious coadjutors in this funereal work, is that the other sermons are ments in regard to the particular law involved in stupid and hypocritical, while his is a splendid piece each trial, before suffering him to be sworn on the panel; and exclude him if he be found unfavorable. Those who have heard of Parker as an unorthod x theologian and political fanatic, have not all heard So, also, if the government may dictate to the that he is a man of undoubted genins and unquesdictated by the government, becomes the measure of tion—for it is a sort of display which cannot be done the people's liberties. If the government dictate on mere cram. This man commands at every touch

> is als honest, truthful and fearless. All of Parker's Orations Functors are so. He has published many of them. Indeed, he does not let any great man die in peace. He always says what he thinks about them, dead or alive; and his estimate is generally fair. What does he say about Mr. Calho same speech made to his own people—the speech of an abolitionist to a herd of abolitionists?— It is cus-

> tomary at the North, he tells them, to 'think Mr. Webster wholly in the right, and South Carolina wholly in the wrong, on the question of secession; but it should be remembered that some of the ablest men the South ever sent to Washington thought otherwise. Mr. Calhoun defended the Carolinan idea, and Calhoun was a great man, a profound man, a man of unimpeachable integrity, in public and in private. Mr. Clay was certainly a great man. I wish I thought he was as honest as Calhoun, &c. Parker's estimate of Mr.Webster's intellect, though

rather eulogistic, is in all essentials just and discriminating. His portraiture of his moral character is wonderfully bold, powerful, and perfect. His admiration for the New England great man is evidently sincere and enthusiastic, but it does not blind his eyes to the plainest truth, and he does not spare the telling of it. Every man of intelligence and can dor kno "s, that all he says is fact; yet no one can help wondering at the audocity of the individual who utters it in such a place and at such a time. In these latter days of flunkeyism and moral cowardice, it is really refreshing to meet with such a document. We think it calculated to improve both the mind and heart of every one who will wisely consider it. We have hesitated about publishing any thing from such a man; but reflecting that he does not here devote himself to a defence of his own piratical politics, but only to the Life of Daniel Webster, we do not think the fact, that he makes no concealment of his genewise the government will have everything its own ral fanaticism, should deprive out an uncommon vay; the jury will be mere puppets in the hands of pleasure they will receive from such an uncommon vay; the jury will be mere puppets in the hands of pleasure they will receive from such an uncommon vay; the jury will be mere puppets in the hands of pleasure they will receive from such an uncommon vay; the jury will be mere puppets in the hands of pleasure they will receive from such an uncommon vay; the jury will be mere puppets in the hands of pleasure they will receive from such an uncommon vay; the jury will be mere puppets in the hands of pleasure they will receive from such an uncommon vay; the jury will be mere puppets in the hands of pleasure they will receive from such an uncommon vay; the jury will be mere puppets in the hands of pleasure they will receive from such an uncommon vay; the jury will be mere puppets in the hands of pleasure they will receive from such an uncommon vay; the jury will be mere puppets in the hands of pleasure they will receive from such an uncommon vay; the jury will be mere puppets in the hands of pleasure they will receive from such an uncommon vay; the jury will be mere puppets in the hands of pleasure they will receive from such an uncommon vay; the jury will be mere puppets in the hands of pleasure they will be mere puppets. ral fanaticism, should deprive our readers of the speaks what he believes, when he speaks it well. Besides, one finds here facts and truths which he will

> Mr. PARKER'S SERMON. We make no apology for the space given up to this eloquent analysis of the the space given up to this elequent analysis of the Life. Character and Influence of the most massive intellect of the present age. To the scholar, the politician, the philosopher, and the Christian, it presents facts, tratis, deductions, which will find a response wherever the history of its great subject is known. No man can fall to acknowledge its power, its analytical justice, its fidelity. No young man but will see, as if written with the finger of God, the blotted swell of selfer whose orbit might and should have ted scroll of a life whose orbit might and should have ted scroll of a life whose orbit might and should have been bright with the halo of the Sun of Righteousness, and radiant with the blessings of the 'poor and those ready to perish.' All will unite in grieving over the clouded evening of that brow upon which 'every god had set his seal.' We copy the sermon from the Commonwealth.—N. H. Ind. Dem.

THE SERMON ON THE DEATH OF WEBSTER THE SERMON ON THE DEATH OF WEBSTER.
We publish to-day a part of the Discourse on the
Life of Daniel Webster, by that distinguished and
original thinker, Theodore Parker, of Boston.
Among all the discourses which shall be pronounced
on the occasion of the death of the world-renowned
Webster, we do not expect to see one which shall
present his deeds in a fairer and more impartial light than the sermon now before us. He grudges him nothing of his great name and matchiess fame—and shows his points of erring and frailty with an averted face and sorrowful voice. Let not the length of it deter any one from reading it. We shall publish the remainder next week.—Kenosha [Wis.] Tel.

TRUE GREATNESS.

The following extract is from a sermon preached Oct. 31, by the Rev. Liberty Billings, of Peterboro'. It presents a distinction too much overlooked in our age of arts and business:—

compact eloquence and learning, a system which mostly resembles that known in the theological and philosophic world as Rationalism. He has also published this system in a work very well known to every reader of such things; and is the author of many volumes of essays, sermons, reviews and miscellamies.

Such is his unorthodox and uninviting theological classification. To the people of the U.S. in general, he is known in a guise even more disagreeable. He has made himself known in every corner of the country as the bitterest abolitionist in Boston. He has never advanced the bloody and extreme views advocated by the Garrisons, Thompsons, &c.; but to whatever he has put forth, he has also given the wings of genius, and his words have consequently flown on all the winds, while their dullness has sunken-like lead in the waters. Moreover, he has made himself once or twice setively and practically so ridiculous—as in the cases of Sims and of the Crafts—that his name has for some time enjoyed a most unenviable notoriety, in both the South and the question, why do we choose to lay this long discourse by such a man before the orthodox, chivalrous, and highly States-Rights constituency of the Richmond operation, why do we choose to lay this long discourse by such a man before the orthodox, chivalrous, and highly States-Rights constituency of the Richmond Examiner?—Because we find our exchanges full of serimons on Mr. Webster's death, and we do not desire to be out of fashion; and we have selected Theodore Parker's composition in preference to Dr. Cheever's, &c., because we have a taste for something besides common-place and absurd landation.

The fact that Parker is an abolitionist does not at all diminish the value of his present criticism in our cyce. Webster was at heart, and in most of his actions, just see bad an abolitionist as Parker. In the latter part of his life, he made a bid for the Presi-

From the London Leader of Nov. 13. THE WAR OF IDEAS. SUBMITTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY LEADERS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The editor of the Boston Liberator, by his heroic initiative, and his no less heroic persistance, has won for himself the representation of the anti-slavery literature and anti-slavery question in both hemispheres. And it is through his recognised name that we solicit attention to this great theme. Our strictures in this, as well as in our previous paper, shall be free, but hey shall be impartial. We will not do Mr. Garrithey shall be impartial. We win not do Mr. Garneson, whom we have chiefly in view, on account of the deserved influence he exercises over his colleagues, the injustice of judging him, we will not say condemning him, in any respect unheard. He shall speak for himself. He has done so in these

vords:-'I am aware that many object to the severity of my language; but is there not cause for severity! I will be as bursh as truth, and as uncompromising as justice. I am in carnest—I will not equivocate—I will ot excuse-I will not retreat a single inch-AND I

WILL BE HEARD.

It is pretended that I am retarding the cause of emancipation by the coarseness of my invective, and the precipitancy of my measures. The charge is not true. On this question, my influence, humble as it is, frue. On this question, my influence, humble as it is, is felt at this moment to a considerable extent, and shall be felt in coming years—not perniciously, but beneficially—not as a curse, but as a blessing; and posterity will bear testimony that I was right. I desire to thank fod that he enables me to disregard the fear of man which bringeth a snare, and to speak his truth in simplicity and power.

This is a defence which has been generally accepted on this side of the Atlantic, and many are the onesty and impotence; and whom it has converted into conscientious hindrances. Those who may venture to suggest that the most earnest advocates retard their cause, do not always affect sometimes retard their cause, do not always affect these scruples. We hope Mr. Garrison will not count us among those who 'pretend' this fear. The justins among those with pretent this teat, the ficatory words we have quoted are spoken with the spirit of a hero, but not with the wisdom of the statesman. But let us suggest a slight alteration in this language, which will explain what we mean. We would have Mr. Garrison to say, 'I will be as harsh as progress, as uncompromising as success. If a man speaks for his own gratification, he may be as it harsh as he pleases; but if he speaks for the downtrodden and uppressed, he must be content to put a curb upon the tongue of holiest passion, and speak only as harshly as is compatible with the amelioration of the evil he proposes to redress. Let the question be again repeated: Do you seek for the slave vengesnee or redress? If you seek retaliation, go on denounce.

again repeated: Do you seek for the slave vengeance or redress? If you seek retaliation, go on denouncing. But distant Europe honors Wm. Lloyd Garrison, because it credits him with seeking for the slave simply redress. We say, therefore, that 'uncompromising' policy is not to be measured by absolute justice, but by practical amelioration of the slave's condition. Amelioration as fast as you can get it absolute instice as soon as you can reach it.

We would not have !!r. Garrison regard that
'fear of man which bringeth a snare'; but we would

have him regard that treatment of opponents which bringeth delay and defeat. Mr. Garrison, as which pringers actay and arread. Mr. Garrison, as all propagandists have been encouraged to do, regards advocacy of liberty as simply a question of courage, and supposes that to dare all things is to win all things. Mr. Garrison is a man of honorable character, and we will suggest an honorable re-ply to him. Let the graves of the martyrs answer him. Above their sacred resting-places, the solemn voices of the brave are heard, telling all who have ears to hear, that 'Bravery indeed ennobles patriotears to hear, that 'Bravery indeed ennobles patriotism and humanity; but wisdom is required to win the victory.' We will not be guilty of the presumption of asking that so eminent a man as Mr. Garrison should pause and recast his policy at the solicitation, however earnest, of an obscure English writer. We recall to him the wise aphorism of the great moralist of the oriental world, who wrote before the rhotorical discoveries of modes. great moralist of the oriental world, who wrote be-fore the rhetorical discoveries of modern experience. Three inquirers said to Confucius, 'Were you lead-ing troops to the field, which of us would you take for a licutemant?' The philosopher answered— The man who with his own hands would engage us in a man who with his own hands would engage us in a combat with a tiger; who without adequate motive would wish us to ford a river; who would throw away his life without sufficient reason or remorse—I certainly would not take for my lientenant. I should want a man who would maintain a steady virgilance in the direction of affairs; who was capable of forming plans, and of executing them. A hundred people will form plans for one with the capacity of carrying them out. The philosopher was right in placing wisdom and executive capacity above courage; for down to this day, our popular movements are led by heroes who fear nothing, and who tein nothing.

Could we but keep before us the first sad view of life which breaks in upon the workingman, whether

life which breaks in upon the workingman, whether he be a white slave or a black one, we should be abla to see advocacy from a more advantageous point. We should learn at once sternness and moderation. Do we not find ourselves in an armed world, where Might is God, and Poverty is fettered? Every stick and Do we not find ourselves in an armed world, where Might is God, and Poverty is fettered? Every stick and stone, every baide of grass, every bird and flower, every penniless man, woman and child, has an owner in England no less than in New Orleans. The bayonet or the baton bristles round every altar, and at the corner of every lane and street. War is the only study worth a moment's attention by the workman or the slave. To fight or perish is the only alternative, and he who hesitates is lost to manliness and freedom. He who writes these words holds no other creed, and they criticise to little purpose who fail to detect this under-current in all he advances here and elsewhere. The reader who assumes that he finds the cumsels of cowardice in these columns, is only skilled in blatant symptoms, and has yet to learn how the working purpose clothes itself. There is no question raised in these articles as to the work to be done, but only as to the mode of really doing it. The platform resounds with anitself. There is no question raised in these articles as to the work to be done, but only as to the mode of really doing it. The platform resounds with announcements of principle, which is but asserting a right, while nothing but contempt is showered on policy which is the realization of right. The air is filled with all high cries and spirited denunciations; indignation is at a premium; and this is called advocacy. Thus men dash themselves against the stone walls by which society surrounds its powers and privileges. Tyranny and custom, a dense, compact, wedged throng, hard as a wall and high as a mountain, hems in the wretched; and the few who are valiant among us run their heads against it, and coursel us to do the same—and that is accounted leadership! Objecting to such leadership, I do not therefore object to be led. I believe in war none the less for protesting against suicide. I may not be willing to run head-first against the wall, but I mean to go through it no less than those who do. I only cast about for the best mode of penetration. But to calculate, to make sure of your aim, is to be decried as one who is too cold to feel, too geenteel to strike. While strong men are found to say this, no wonder

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that weak men are found to believe it. If an artille-ry officer throws shell after shell which never reach ry officer throws shell after shell which never reach the enemy, he is replaced by some one with a better eye and a surer aim. But in the artillery battle of opinion, to mean to hit is quite sufficient; and if you have a certain grand indifference as to whether you hit or not, you may count on public applause.

The only question is, do we propose to fight, or reason? That war is the destiny of the slave, white sheet admits of no discussion to one who finds

reason? That war is the destiny of the slave, white or black, admits of no discussion to one who finds himself with open eyes in the lazaretto of society. Whether we fight for ourselves, for our relatives, or the negro, the laws of arms are the same. For my-self, I have no objection to fighting in the gross form. It is a great instinct. I never lapked on life from any other point than that of warfare. But it does not answer in the old way: seciety has outgrown it, in answer in the old way; society has outgrown it, in England, at least, and I therefore take the side of Reason. But a man need be no less militant, as the soldier of facts, than as the agent of swords. But the arena of argument needs discipline no less than that of arms. It is this which the anti-slavery party seem to me not only to overlook, but to despise. They do not put their valor to drill. Neither on the platform has courage any inherent cheacity of taking care of itself.

or taking care of itself, ica's wisest teacher has spoken noble words America's wisest teacher has spoken noble words to the abolitionists. No other could speak so well, and no other man has so great a right to take the tone of imperial candor. These are Emerson's roy-

The institution of slavery seems to its opponent that but one side, and he feels that none but a stupi have but one side, and he feels that none but a stupid or malignant person can hesitate on a view of the facts. Under such an impulse, I was about to say, "If any cannot speak, or cannot hear, the words of freedom, let him go hence;' I had almost said, 'Creep into your grave—the universe has no need of you!' But I have thought better. Let him not go. When we consider what remains to be done for this interest in this country, the dictates of humanity make us tender of such as are not yet nermaded. The hardest safak of such as are not yet persuaded. The hardest seefish-

of such as are not yet persuaded. The hardest seglanness is to be borne with.

'Let us withhold every reproachful, and, if we can, every indignant remark. In this cause, we must renounce our temper and the risings of pride. If there be any man who thinks the ruin of a race of men a small matter compared with the last decorations and completions of his own comfort—who would not so much as part with his ice-cream to save them from rapine and manacles—I think I must not hesitate to satisfy that man, that also his cream and vanilla are safer and cheaper by placing the negro nation on a fair forting than by robbing them. If the Virginian piques footing than by robbing them. It the Virginian pique himself on the picturesque luxury of his vassalage on the heavy Ethiopian manners of his house servants their silent obedience, their hue of bronze, their turbaned heads, and would not exchange the more intelligence of whites. I shall be a support of the property o of whites, I shall ligent but precarious hired service to show him that when their free papers are made out, it will still be their interest to remai on his estates; and that the oldest planters of Jamaics are convinced that it is cheaper to pay wages than to

The special arguments here may pass; they may or may not be the right ones; but in the 'onsiderathe class whose convictions have to be cor quered by the way, we have the line of success chalked out by a master's hand. How much more easily did O'Connell win the applause of the New World philanthropists! Greatest of liars, vilest o hypocrites!' shouled that immense professor of in vective. 'Tyrants, base wretches, murderers, you belong not to us!' This cheap and facile denunciation of slaveholders, which in no wise altered their determination, but rather intensified it, won the ev erlasting remembrance of the Liberator, where may be seen reprinted in No. 8, for February last as a parallel menace to the Magyar visitor in Bos

When Lloyd Garrison praises the great Celtic Monarch of invective for this dire outpouring, he acts the part of the boy who faucies that the terror is in the war-whose of the savage, unmindful of the qui-eter muskets of the civilized infantry, whose unos-tentatious execution blows whoop and tomahawk to the devil. Ion.

LOOK OUT. SLAVEHOLDERS! A correspondent of the Maysville Eagle, unde

date of Nov. 8th, says:

I understand a mass meeting, consisting of slave holders of the counties of Nason and Bracken, is t meet at Minerva, on the 16th inst., to take some steps for the further protection of slavery in the two counties. I cheerfully concur in the propriety of the proposed meeting, and trust you will urge

A recent trip through Ohio, thence to Canada, in pursuit of fugitives, has enabled me to collect such information as is calculated to excite our alarm for the safety of our slaves, and for the great importance of some well-matured and disciplined code of pro cedure in pursuing and arresting them. During a part of the week I remained in Sandusky, upwards of thirty fugitives crossed the Lake. On my way to Malden, the captain of the Arrow, running from months, over two hundred had crossed from the State

of Kentucky alone.

I have just received a letter from Mr. Troupe, up on the border of the Lake, who states that the name ber crossing is nightly increasing, and on Monday night last, eighteen crossed at a single trip; the same week, forty odd crossed at Cleveland. Take the losses of the counties of Mason, Brack-

en. Pendleton and Boone, amounting to some seventy odd slaves, and you will readily perceive, making a fair allowance from other counties, what ar months. Out of the seventy odd slaves, from the

ken in the State of Ohio.

The night I crossed the Lake to Ganada, there were several fugitives upon the boat. As soon as the boat was under way, I introduced myself (as who or what I will not say for the present) to a shrewd, sensible negro, who proved to be from Louisville and was the property of Mr. Ford, of Owenton, will pass over the narrative of his trip, which was peculiarly interesting to me, except to say, that he broke the lock of a skiff at a saw mill above broke the lock of a skill at a saw fill above Louisville, crossed in it, made his way to Cincinnati, there took the cars and landed at Sandusky, in a week from the time he left. I inquired of this boy what influence was brought to bear on him to induce him to runaway; whether free negroes, or my tehile friends from Ohio, travelling about in Kentucky, had advised him the course to pursue. To this inquity I could not get a satisfactory answer, nor could I from any with whom I talked. He said frankly, however, that he had intended to run off ever since they took the vote in the State whether the ne-groes should be free or not, meaning the emanci-pation move. I inquired if the negroes generally were not pretty well satisfied, and said but little about running off. He told me that all he knew, were making up their minds to leave; several want-ed to go with him and his wife, but he told them to scatter out, or so many together would be caught He remarked that he had found out it was 'wrong to serve a master, and that the 'reading told him it was against the Bible.' He further stated that next sammer there would be an 'awful lumbering of the darkies on the free grounds.' In my intercourse with the negroes in Malden, who had lately crossed, I gathered the same ideas—a yellow boy and his wife from Popular Plains—Respess, boy from Mays-ville, and others told me, if not this month, next summer there will be a general rush. If this informa mer there will be a general rush. If this informa-tion was from a single negro, it might be question-able; but as the same ideas in reference to leav-ing, and the determination of their acquaintances to follow, comes from different ones, and from different sections, we may rightfully apprehend that some disastrous under-current has been at work in the State—which we as slaveholders must meet, and MEET IT NOW!

From the British Anti-Slavery Advocate.

THE REV. JOEL PARKER, D. D. We do not believe that any American minister was ever so extensively, so promptly, and so unfavorably made known to the British public as the Rev. Juel Parker, D. D., of New York; for he enjoys the unhappy privilege of being pilloried in Uncle Tom's Cabin as the representative of that large class of American ministers who maintain that slavery is not such a bad thing after all, and who bolster up their opinion by the help of texts from the Bible. In almost all the American sects, there are plenty of Joel Parkers. Dr. Dewey, Dr. Gardiner Spring, Dr. M. Stuart, Dr. Cox, and more that we could name, both orthodox and heterodox, have expressed the same and worse sentiments over and over, and have gloried in their shame. But it is a serious thing to stand in the pillory of Mrs. Stöwe's book, an object of horror and astonishment to the civilized world; and so the Rev. Joel Parker finds it. When the book originally appeared, Dr. Parker, denied We do not believe that any American ministr

nothing, admitted nothing, and made no sign. He probably regarded poor 'Uncle Tom' with contempt. What did he care for an abolition novel? But when the book became famous, and the British Empire rang with its praises, he began to think it was time to look about him. He looked up his notes, and to look about him. He looked up his notes, and the looked up his note to look about him. He looked up his notes, and found he did not say, or did not exactly mean, what Mrs. Stowe stated respecting him. He talked as an injured, calumniated man, and an amount of proslavery reputation that had given him no trouble heretofore, now became extremely uncomfortable. At length he wrote to Mrs. Stowe, complaining of the calumny. She replied. He declared himself not satisfied with her explanation. Her brother, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, came to her aid. The Rev. Joel Parker demanded a clear certificate of character, or 20.000 dollars damages. The affair Rev. Joel Parker demanded a clear certificate of character, or 20,000 dollars damages. The affair has become completely complicated. The American anti-slavery papers have whole columns filled with the corresponden e, and the quarrel indicates an amount of shuffling and double-dealing on the part of Dr. Parker, perfectly consisten with the character of one of those time-serving New York divines, who were willing to act as lacqueys to the slave power, until the infamy of their position beslave power, until the infamy of their position be-came intolerable. We only wish that Mrs. Stowe instead of placing Dr. Parker alone on this bad eminence, had published the names of a score more of the American clergy who have shown themselves fully as indifferent to principle and humanity as he Since the preceding remarks were written, w

received an American paper containing some pub-lished opinions of the Rev. Joel Parker, so grossly pro-slavery, that we cannot sufficiently admire his pro-slavery, that we cannot sufficiently admire his effrontery in complaining of Mrs. Stowe's little quotation, as likely to damage his 'anti-slavery' character. It is precisely as if a known burglar should complain of an accusation of petty larceny as a stain up on his reputation. It will be seen that the reveren gentleman hardly conceals his opinion that slave traders and slave buyers are the real apostles of Africa, and to them is to be attributed the merit of any benefits that have accrued (in spite of them) to the crushed descendants of Ham. God brings good out of evil, it is true; he confounds the cunning it their own craftiness; but we can conceive no more diabolical lesson for any man to inculcate, than to recommend or defend murder, robbery, and all the crimes involved in the slave trade and slavery, on the plea that some good may follow their perpetration. There can be no question that great fallacy as well There can be no question that great fallacy as well as great folly is involved in all those pleas, on which the Crusades, and exterminating wars of invasion, have been too often defended. All subsequent good is not prevented by them; but it results not them, but in spite of them; and the amount of good is in all probability much smaller than would have resulted, if these crimes had never been perpetrated.

MERITED TESTIMONIALS.

SERVICES OF COLORED AMERICANS, IN THE WARS O 1776 AND 1812. By William C. Nell. Second Edition. Boston: Published by Robert F. Wallcut, 21 Cornhill, 1852.

We have received from the author a second edition of this valuable pamphlet, improved by additions to its store of facts, and enriched by an roduction from the pen of Wendell Phillips. proofs of the loyal devotion of the people of color to their country in its hours of danger and disaster, and remember the ingratitude and cruel injustice be indignant at our aggravated and repeated injuries and insults to men who have perilled their life in defence of our freedom and rights. Only the vision dimmed by prejudice and hatred can see such

out exception, have overlooked them or purposely concealed their services. What historical student liberty in the American Revolution was a colored or that, in the battle of Bunker Hill, among the bravest of the brave, and in the foremost of the fight, was a colored man; or that thousands of the people of color were engaged in that war, and shrunk from no danger or hardship to which they were read. called, or that some of its victories were due valor and ardor? And vet these are facts that can hardly be unknown to the authors of our popular

So too, as most of our readers know, the colore people were largely engaged, both on land and water, in the last war with England, and their services were then highly appreciated and acknowledged by the officers under whom they served; yet we find then daily schooled in the popular histories of that war, who are as ignorant of this fact as of the internal affairs of Japan.

Never was there an instance of an injured people more magnanimous in forgetting their own wrongs in the time of the common danger, and perilling everything, even to life, to succor those who had injured them; and never was such nobleness more basely returned. Though they have suffered every provocation to make them enemies, they have still requited our evil with good. Let this nation relimit, and that the meek, the gentle and forgiving may be roused by continual wrong to a terrible revenge. If we are too insensible to be moved by their unmerited generosity, if the appeals of justice and mercy are alike unheeded, we may yet reap the natural fruit of their cruelty and oppression in a harvest of blood.—Penn. Freeman.

We are glad to learn that this excellent little work has passed through a first edition, and that a second has been demanded. The work is a valuable record of facts which ought to, and would dissipate the proscription of the country towards colored were it not based upon a senseless prejudice un-assailable by reason and facts. So far as these in-strumentalities can reach, Mr. Nell has done a good His facts present the oppressing class in no enviable light, as contrasted minded, heroic and generous-hearted colored men whose biographies he details. The new edition contains an introduction by WenJell Phillips. The book should be in the hands of every abolitionist as a part of his armor, at this time, when such desperate efforts are made to expel and crush this class.—Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle.

We are pleased to see a second edition of this publication. A copy of it ought to be in the hands of every man and woman in the country, especially should it be in the hands of every colored man. It brings to light many valuable facts, to show that the hated black man has deserved well of his country; that both in the war of seventy-six and that of 1812,

his both arms performed important services to this ungrateful and oppressed nation.

This second edition is prefaced with a letter to the author, from the pen of Wendell Phillips, Esq., which contains valuable suggestions and advice to the free colored people of this country.—Frederick Douglass's

COMING EVENTS.

The National Era thus sums up the present and The Democrats have achieved a great victory

and the whole world of pmgress now lies open be-fore them. The party is made up of discordant ma fore them. The party is made up of discordant ma-terials. Barnburners, Slavery Propagandists, Dis-unionists, Compromisers, Hunkers and Progressives, have united in supporting one man for the Presiden-cy, but will bardly unite upon any great question likely to come up for consideration. Already, the extreme men of the South are counting up their gains. Texas is to be cut up into four slave States; the attempt to divide California is to be renewed. likely to come up for consideration. Already, the extreme men of the South are counting up their gains. Texas is to be cut up into four slave States; the attempt to divide California is to be renewed; Cuba is to be annexed, and, as compensation to the North, the Sandwich Islands are to be taken under our protection. The fox has already got his foot in Hayti, and the gradual absorption of Mexico is a question of time. The Northern Democrats who sustained Mr. Polk in his conquest of California and New Mexico, and then agitated for freedom till California was recognised as a free State, wresting from Slavery the spoils it had aimed at, are now the supporters of General Pierce, and they claim a voice in the councils of the administration they have brought into power. How will their claim be regarded by those of their Southern allies who look to Pierce as the instrument of their gigantic schemes of a Slave Empire? The future is pregnant with stiffe. General Pierce may calculate on any thing but a tranquil administration.

BOSTON, DEC. 17, 1852.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN' - GREAT ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN GLASGOW! A SCOTTISH VERDICT 1

On Tuesday night, Nov. 20, a large and interesting ublic meeting of the members and friends of th Glasgow Emancipation Society was held in the City Hall, to promote the PENNY OFFERING to the Author ess of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and to unite in the Na tional Remonstrance with the United States of Amer ica against slavery. The hall was crowded in ever part. On the platform were William Wells Brown the well-known fugitive slave, Rev. George Jeffrey Rev. William Scott, Rev. Mr. Johnstone ; Councillor Fleming, M'Ara, J. W. M'Gregor, and the Desco Convener; also, Andrew Paton, Esq., James Clark Esq., William White, Esq., Wm. Melvin, Beg., Jamo Couper, Esq., William Willis, Esq., James Attwood Esq., Robert Goodwin, Esq., James Grav, Esq., R Kirkwood, Esq., J. B. Ross, Esq., John Bars, Esq., A Inglis, Esq., James Cairnes, Esq., Dr. Black, William Smeal-&c. &c.

The proceedings were commenced by Deacon Con vener Yuille moving the appointment of Mr. Smen to the chair. He said it was a matter of very great regret to the gentlemen on the platform, and he wa sure it would also be to the meeting, that Bailie Gilmour, from sudden and severe indisposition, was pre vented from being present. In his absence, he begged leave to propose that an old and veteran friend in the cause of anti-slavery should take the chair. (Applause.)

Mr. Smeal, on taking the chair, said-My friend and fellow-citizens, I can assure you that it is with very deep regret that I find myself unexpectedly called upon to occupy the chair this evening, on accoun of the sudden and severe indisposition of my dear friend Bailie Gilmour, who, but for this cause, which we must all lament, would, I know, have been glad to be with us, and would have occupied this chair not only with more acceptance, but in a manner far more efficiently than I feel myself capable of. The sight of so vast an assembly as the present is well calculated to appal any one unaccustomed to preside at public meetings. I feel encouraged, however, by the consid eration of the object which has brought us together and that we are animated by one spirit to record ou determination to continue to labor for the abolition of slavery, and especially of American slavery. (Cheers. To testify our gratitude and approbation, under Providence, to Harriet Beecher Stowe, the authores of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'-(cheers)-and our satisfac tion at the effects, the beneficial effects, which have American, possessing true sensibility, can read these flowed from its publication to the anti-slavery cause and finally, to unite in the proposed national remon strance to the United States of America against slave which it has returned to them, without a sense of shame and sadness. The impartial foreigner who reads this page of our country's history, cannot but feet of this meeting, with that of our friends in Edinburgh, will be to stimulate other cities and towns t follow in this good work, that so the hands of the ab olitionists of every name in America may be strength ened, and their hearts encouraged, and that, through As Mr. Nell has shown by ample evidence, we have not only withheld fit honor from the colored people of our nation, but have denied them a name in the nation's history. Our historians, almost withbusiness of the meeting; but now call upon the move in our schools is informed that the first martyr to of the first resolution to address you. Before doing so, however, I am sure it would be a gratification to you here, and I think you will unite with me in opinion, that it is only justice to the individuals whose letters are now before me, that we should hear then

> The Chairman concluded by reading a letter fro Mr. George Phillips, of Havreford, the original propo ser of the Penny National Testimonial, in which th writer expressed his gratification that the movement was to be taken up in Glasgow, and urged the imper ative call which was laid upon the British public to enter their protest against slavery in all its forms. The Chairman also read a long and eloquent denunciation of American slavery from Mr. George Thomp son, the well known advocate of emancipation, which was loudly applauded. He then called upon th mover of the first resolution.

> Mr. Thomas Brown accordingly rose, and amids loud cheers, moved the adoption of the following resolution, viz. :-

> Resolved, That this meeting, regarding slaveryhumanity, contrary to every principle of justice and mercy, and utterly opposed to the spirit and precepts of Christianity, resolves to continue, by every pro-dent and legitimate means, to labor for its total and universal extinction. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Brown supported and enforced the sentiments of the motion, in a powerful and effective address, which want of space prevents our giving in detail He commenced by referring to the fact that America, in the matter of slavery, did not sin without light but in defiance of the light, (she knew her Master's will, but did it not.) and then went on to show the grounds upon which he advocated the emancipation of the slave. He plead for the slave because he was a man, and as such entitled to the rights of man, no matter what might be his country or his clime. (Cheers.) The same principle which impelled him to ask his own freedom, demanded that he ask it for his brother, whatever his position in the world, and whether an Indian or an African sun had burned upon him. Mr. Brown next described the upholders of the system in America, and dissected the hollow arguments set up by them for its apology. In particular, he re erred to the sophistry made use of by certain members of a delegation to the Evangelical Alliance as a reason for the continuance of slavery in America One of their chief arguments was that the slave-master could not get quit of them; but the operation of the recent Pugitive Slave Law showed that whatever difficulties the slave-master might have in getting qui of his slave, the slave had no difficulty in getting quit of his master. Yet, strange as it might seem, it was by this kind of sophistry that the good, easy men of the Evangelical Alliance had been humbugged. The speaker then took up and replied to a number of the arguments of the apologists of slavery, and showed that the main supporters of the abominable system in America were the clergy. He mentioned the names of a number of these authorities, and quoted their sentiments, the reading of which was received with decided marks of execration. He concluded by moving the adoption of the resolution.

Descon-Convener Yuille seconded the when it was put from the chair, and carried with great

Rev. Mr. Scott moved the adoption of the second esolution, in a very able and well-timed address:-Resolved, That this meeting, having hailed with

cause in other places, in order to ensure, as far as ringe to their affections, and even the Bible with all In support of the motion, Mr. Scott, amongst other

remarks, inquired, Who has not read 'Uncle Tom's

Cabin?' Who was there that had not alternately

laughed and wept as he perused its thrilling pages? Who was there that had not felt his whole soul moved by its scenes of pathos? Who had not, again, felt his fancy tickled by the humor of many of its scenes, and by the keen and sarcastic wit with which the authoress detected hypocrisy, and exposed the flagitiousness and the hollowness of much of the religion that was prevalent? Who was there that had not been deeply interested in tracing the histories of the prominent characters in that book? And who was there that had an ear to his instruction, who had not received various hints as to his own, it might be personal, foibles or failings in his conduct in the different relations of life? Who was there that had read that that he is purging her by her very sin. Nay, who can book, that has not seen exhibited in it alone all the forrors of slavery, so as to feel that slavery was a still more fearful calamities? American slavery must mute thing, a thing at a distance, a thing that was be abolished. (Cheers.) What are the means of abpassive, and to which we might be passive, as the in-stitutions, the domestic institutions of America, with rifying of public sentiment. Some may say it is hopewhich we had nothing to do : and who was there that less to expect that the country which erewhile passes had not, with George Shelby, knelt over the grave of that harbarous Fugitive Slave Law, would ever think Uncle Tom, and had not muttered a curse, deep and of the abolition of slavery. That Fugitive Slave Law strong, against the system of slavery? Who was there that had not resolved, with him, to do all, at grace of American legislation, which has converted least, that one man could do, for the overthrow of the abominable atrocity? (Loud cheers.) Who was there that had not felt throughout the book the development of practical Christianity more powerful than had come (Cheers.) The weaker the despot, the greater the from the pulpit, or was exhibited in volumes of sermons? He believed the book would do more for the abolition of slavery than all the agitation and platform one of those anxious graspings at the means of life addresses that have been given bitherto with that view. that betray the presence of dissolution. (Loud Here Mr. Scott drew a contrast between the position cheers.) The cause of abolition is gaining by this occupied by the Duke of Wellington, the hero of his country, and Mrs. Beecher Stowe, the friend of hu- bondage. There is need, however, for the clevation manity. Without at all desiring to derogate in the and purity of public sentiment in America. As least from the claims of the great Duke to the laurels and honors with which he had been crowned, he of the public sentiment of a prople-of the information said, if it were put to him whether he would have tion of their understanding of the purifying of their the name of a Wellington, or that of Harriet Beecher | hearts -of the improvement of their manners, without Stowe, he would choose the latter-(loud cheers)-because he held that the pen was greater than the sword. of God. If he thought of American slavery, h Wellington had waded through seas of blood, devastat- thought of the Lord Jesus Christ, who came to under ed fields, and filled houses with weeping and wailing the heavy burdens, to let the oppressed go free, and and wo-and now he slept; yet even in that sleep of death, it seemed that the honors they were giving him of the professed ministers of Christ, who are called to when dead were attended with fatal results to the spec- preach the gospel that recognises no bondage and sheltators. But he trusted while the nation regretted its ters no oppression-that says to all who listen to its greatest hero, that in his grave would be buried the ides of which he might be called the representativethe idea of physical force compelling multitudes to submission. (Great cheering.) He hoped that now a regard to slavery, with a few exceptions, they were brighter and better era had dawned upon our nation, and upon all the nations of the earth, when moral influence should have its sway, and when the heart of cheering. Is it some prayers for the oppressed man should feel for his brother. (Cheers.) Mr. Scott concluded, amidst loud cheers, by moving the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. William Wells Brown (the talented fugitive dave) supported the resolution in an eloquent address, illustrative of the past and present position of the anti-slavery cause. The resolution was then put and carried with enthusiasm. Rev. Mr. Jeffrey, London Road Church, said his

whole race. They recognised no class distinctionsno monopoly of civil privileges. All were born free and are they in his name to become the apologists of and equal. All men and all religions were the same bondage? Is the Christianity of the man who is the in the eye of the law. The highest seat of State honor is within the reach of every member of the vast aus Christ? Is it like him or like his religion to have commonwealth. And then, did not the people claim with us the same ancestry? Were they not linked to ne by English literature-by British laws-by Saxon energy, and Saxon tongue? Were there not besides hundreds and thousands amongst them, that were bound to us by the tenderest ties-by associations that told of youth, and home, and hope, and love? He liberty of the press is the palladium of freedom. Who should feel as if he were committing a treason against that knows aught of the United States, however, does countrymen and kindred—as if he were blind-to much that ennobles and exalts mankind, if he did not speak the newspaper press of that country, as regards slaof the American people as he spoke of Britons, and very, is rotten to the core? [Hear, hear.] It charges did not express his earnest hope that the United States flag of stars and stripes might long be unfurled at every plea for freedom; while it fails not to circuof independence. (Cheers.) He loved the Americans praiseworthy, either in their national character or in their political institutions. But he was not here to praise the people of the United States, but to plead with them. There were three millions of our fellowmen held by them in civil bondage-a bondage sanctioned by American law, and floated over by the flag of the American Union. It is this which has convened us, and it presents a case for our sympathy and cause for our remonstrance. It asks our sympathy with the oppressed and remonstrance with the oppressor, that the one may cease his mosning, and the other his sin. We are here to plead that the land to which we are so closely related by kindred, by law, and by religion, now burdened by transgressions against man and guilt against God, may no longer lie prostrate in moral character and moral influence among the nations, but rising to the height of its charter of free and equal, may become by its example a blessing to the world. We are here to ask that the great republican America be no longer a hissing amongst men that the name of freedom be no longer associated with the most outrageous theft of human rights-and with the most monstrous usurpation of human liberties, done under the eye of law and shelter of the mantle of religion; and we are here to do it at the instance of conscience for the sake of humanity, of Christianity, and of God. (Applause.)

Three millions of men are sighing to men for pit and to heaven for help, and silence would make us partakers of their oppressors' sin. He could not speak of American slavery without expressing his sympathy with the oppressed. Let it never be forgotten what American slavery is. It is no Israelitish or Gibeonite bondage. There is no counterpart to its features in any other form of the evil. It is perhaps the most debasing and galling bondage the world has ever seen. It degrades man to the rank of the brute -reckons him in the eye of the law as a chattel personal-sells him at the auction stand to the higher bidder-forbids him the permanence of the marriage tie-separates him from his wife and pairs him with another-sells his children, for in the eye of law they are not his, but the property of his master-forbids his instruction, that through ignorance his submission to tyranny may be perfect, and even denies to him the Bible, lest the grace of God, by it breaking the bon-dage of his spiritual death, should also break the bondage of his hard task-master. This is no overcharged picture. It is the awful living reality. There, in that country, where the people make the boast that all men are born free and equal, there are three millions and a quarter of our fellow men who have only the atanding of chattels personal-who, according to law, have no right to their bodies -- no right to their wive--no right to their children-no right to the fruit of

American slavery; and it is one of the most monstrou enormities, he did not hesitate to aver, the world has ever seen. Think of our fellow-men under the operations of such a system. Did not our hearts bleed for them? What a land of tears, and sighs, and mourning, must that land be-what desolate hearts are there-what broken spirits-what a voice of wo is every hour ascending up to Heaven-what & cr for retribution is every moment entering into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth ! (Loud cheers)

Can it be thought that this fearful degradation 3.000,000 of men has no voice in heaven-that the inhumanity and impurities which the people of the United States perpetrate under the plea of the system, are nothing in the eye of God? God has see the transgressor, and any purged eye may also see not see, if she do not speedily repent, the coming of the stain of the United States statute book-the dis every official of every State in the Union into a kidnapper of runaway men, is significant of abolition (Cheers.) The iron grasp tells of a losing hand. tyranny. (Cheers.) The Fugitive Slave Bill is one of those convulsive movements that precede deathvery effort of the oppressor to retain the slave in minister of Christ, he could not think of the elevation thinking of the pulpit and of the gospel of the grace to break every voke. (Cheers.) He thought also voice, whatsoever ve would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them. He looked to the pulpits of the United States, and what did he find? In dumb as death, and as silent as the grave. Not so While he listened, he did hear utterance. [Loud some carnest intercession that God would cause hi oppression to cease? Is it some appeal in the word f one of old. I pray you, my brethren, do not s wickedly? Is it some thunder-note that tells Judah her transgression and Jerusalem her sin? Let us list en, says one, and he a minister of Christ, ' If one praye of mine could liberate every slave, I should not utter it.' He stood by the American pulpit, and he heard the pro'essed minister of Christ declare himself the apologist of oppression and the advocate of bondposition was misinterpreted, if it were thought that age. Could he wonder that American slavery existhe had no friendly feeling to the people of the United ed? The American pulpit vindicates it, and the Amer-States, or that he did not appreciate their institutions. ican slaveholder is protected in the name of Ameri While a loval subject of our exemplary Queen, he can religion-is welcomed to the table of the Lord, was a hearty admirer of the great Republic. The and is even clothed in the robes of official sanctity United States was a noble country, and had noble American Christianity embraces the slaveholder, and institutions. In extent of soil, in amount of popula- he clings for life to the horns of her altar. He would tion, in force of national character, it held a first place not pronounce on the piety of American churches, or among the nations, and it was yet destined to exercise of American pulpits. This, however, he would askcommanding influence on the liberties of mankind. Did Christ preach liberty to the captive, and are his Then look at its institutions as they respected the professed ministers to preach captivity? (Cheers.) Has he sent them forth with a message of deliverance.

advocate of the oppressor, like the Christianity of Je-

no voice of sympathy, of consolation, or of help to

our injured and oppressed and degraded fellow-men

Turn, however, from the American pulpit to the Amer-

ican newspaper press. This is at once the index of

public feeling, and in a truly free country the safe-

guard of social and political rights. In this land, the

not know, that with some and honorable exceptions,

to the breeze, and her feet stand secure in her charter late the vilest slanders of the character of every man who has the courage to speak a word for the overthrow in defence of all that was noble, and generous, and of the peculiar institution. Whenever one word of pity for the slave, or of remonstrance with the oppres sor, is uttered, the American pulpit and the American newspaper press exhibit themselves as the two main pillars of American bondage. How, then, is public sentiment to be elevated and purified? The United States are not barren-they are not without high m>ral, energetic agency. There are men in that country-noble men-tried men in the cause of abolition the have long and faithfully plead the cause of the slave, and prayed for the close of his oppression. [Cheers.] There are hearts that have felt, and pens that have written, and tongues that have spoken in the land, and they have not felt, and written, and spoken in vain. They have done what they could, and they are doing what they can, to hasten the fall of American bondage, and wipe a foul blot from the escutcheon of American freedom. (Cheers.) We may not leave the people of the independence, which declares that all men are born United States, however, without the voice of friendly and faithful remonstrance. Is it not fearful that we re quire to remonstrate with such a people? We wonde not that we have to remonstrate with such a country as Tuscany, under the voke of superstition and despot ism-that a Duke, priest ridden by Jesuits, should need a remonstrance to set the Madini free. Think, however of a people requiring remonstrance, that boast of their the sanctuary of refugees from European despotism On entering Austria when last in Germany, he found the Bible a prohibited book at Vienna and Prague. We could tell them ' Uncle Tom's Cabin' was not prohibited there—they might see from the public newspapers, that bills of all form and size announce at present in na, the German translation of that work, and that in various editions it is now circulating by thousands throughout the Austrian empire. This was a most significant fact. Why was this book so announced in land from which, not long ago, so many Bibles were jected? The explanation was easy, and pregnant with caning. The Austrian government find in that work portraiture of American oppression sufficient to vindiate the whippings of Haynau and the barbarities of Hungary. Shall not the Austrian know the oppression of the people that feasted Kossuth, and the slavery o the land that found him a home! Let the American speak of Kossuth and Austrian despotism, and Austria, pointing to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and through it to he condition of three millions of slaves, turns his taunt upon himself. Austria has a right to do so, for th oppression of Hungary is nothing to the slavery of the United States. (Hear, hear.) But is it not fitted to make every American blush, that free, enlightened, religious, republican America is to become the plea of European tyranny? Why should the despots of modern Europe be able to say to such a country, either in sympathy or in scorn, a country whose legitimate mora uence in the progress of constitutional liberty might be second to no single nation of the earth, Ars thou master—who are denied their right to reason—a home to their hearts—the permanence and purities of marting and die in bondage? No! American slavery is attractive than ever before.

(Hear.) Is this thraidom of American slavery to have announce that the collection of amore beautiful announce that the collection of amore also weak as we-art thou also become like unto us

doomed. (Tremendons cheering.) It cannot be doomed. (Areastening the solution of the proling of the proling) Providence is hastening the solution of the problem of abolition. It has almost resolved itself into a querie of races. Slavery in the United States will not be of Pares. Chart, Northern bayonets. Who they an hour without the transfer of that county does not wish to see it comes a peaceful and happy close? But there is a point is a a pencerus was supply to the cap of oppression rest and history of man at which the cap of oppression rest are history of man as some the opposite and then how fares it with the opposite and the opposi and then the history of the past to teach the wind rulers their wickedness, their danger, their date, it is very has not put out their eyes, so that they are train to read the very letters of the alphabet of panel wisdom. It is our duty to remonstrate with thes, by this oppression may cease. We look at three mines of men groaning under the woes and pains of there and we pray, in the name of humanity, that they he released. We look at them as men; we ful the equally with ourselves the children of one common h ther, and, in the name of the universal brothsticold man, we pray for their release. (Loud cheen) It look at them in the eye of liberty-liberty, which atery man's birthright—the theft of which is the and all villany, and, in the name of liberty, we plain their emancipation. Nay, we look at them in the light of Christianity, as those who are fitted to participes of Christianny, a in the blessings of Christ's redemption and then in not a few of them believers in the Lord; and went, will you keep him in bondage whom God's spirit bu made free? Will you shackle the image of Got the Savior? Will you keep a Christian brother is slarge; In the name of Christianity, and for the sake of Christ we pray you to deliver our Christian brother-the god we pray you to tienter our contents brought the good disciple—from bondage. (Load cheriac.) We to monstrate with our brethren, the people of the l'abed States, that they put away their sin. Oh! it is the glory of our fatherland, however far from periest are in people and its institutions, that his foot upon its soil emancipates a slave. (Applause.) Do we not feel our hearts swell with exultation at the thought, that the very first inhalation of the breath of the breeze when the British flag is flapping, is the birth of a freeman! (Cheers.) Were it for nothing else, our hearn would warm to it as the symbol of liberty. Let the people of the United States purge their soil and parify their n. mosphere. Every voice of daty and religion pros them to arise in the might and majesty of principle and faith, and purchase deliverance to their three milions of bondsmen. Then shall the light of that had best forth as the morning, and her health speedily, and God shall cause her to ride on the high places of the earl.

(Tremendous applause.) The resolution was as follows :-

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the abolition of American slavery is to be looked for mainly, under the divine blessing-and as westle case with the British Colonies-to the parifying and elevating of public sentiment; that to this end it is highly important that the people of this country should, in fraternal and Christian feeling, remotately with the people of the United States on their continuing to hold in cruel thraldom more than three milions of their fellow-beings, equily with themselves created in the image of God, and equily fitted to participate in the blessings of the Christian redempion; they, therefore, resolve to concur in the national remonstrance to the United States against slavery, which has been proposed by the friends of emaci-pation in Edinburgh; and direct the committee to take all needful means to obtain its extensive signture, and ultimate transmission to America.

Mr. Jeffrey announced, amid loud applanse, that he had received a letter from the agent of a bookselling firm in London, who had remitted £500 to Mrs. Sure. being part of their profits on 'Uncle Tem's Cain,' with a promise of 10 per cent on all future sales. Mr. Matthew Cullen supported the resolution with

number of excellent practical remarks, which were me ceived with much applause.

On the motion of J. W. M'Gregor, a vote of thatis was then given to the Chairman, and the inners meeting broke up.

SPLENDID EDITION OF UNCLE TONS CABIN.

We are indebted to the enterprising publisher of this world-thrilling work, Messrs. John P. Jorett ! Co., for a copy of the superb Illustrated Elitios, jut published, containing no less than one hundred ad forty-five Original Designs, by Billings, evinetted the versatile and exquisite genius of the artist sal. engraved by two of the most distinguished sties is America, in a most admirable manner. This editor is in one volume, at the following prices:-Clark \$2.50; Cloth, full gilt, \$3.50; Extra Turker, fu gilt, \$5.00 - the last constituting, in every respect one of the most beautiful and attractive volume out published in the United States, and worth; a place in the centre table in every household able to purcus a copy of it. Evidently, the publishers have speni er pains nor expense to make it univalled in the publishing line; and as a gift book for Christma the New Year, it will doubtiess take precedents every other. Accompanying it is a capital likesend Mrs. Stowe, the gifted authoress, and an ideal for f Little Eva, for the frontispiece, exquisitely coored and executed. The paper, typography, and belief are all that can be desired to gratify the erest in

In this connection, we would warmly recommend to the patronage of the Million, the cheap ediend Uncle Tom's Cabin, by the same publishers, is at volume, on good paper and large fair type, at the my low price of 37 1-2 cents! Let it be circled for and wide, till it shall have penetrated 'erry in house beyond the mountains, and been persel every individual who can read, from the children years old to the aged veteran whose sight is sai fit wholly extinct, -touching every heart and mineral every eye, and swelling the tide of feeling and seament against the hideous system of slavery, satisf becomes irresistible, giving freedom to all in book and peace and reconciliation to the whole land

PHILOSOPHY OF REPORM

We have copied from the London Leader, a criticisa upon our method of assailing slavery, by one of the correspondents (* Iox,') who has been finding fish, in the same journal, with the temperance and other reformers, none of whom seem to be to his tast, and all of whom he regards as deficient in tact judgards and temper. It will be seen that he is a design generalities, more or less intangible; that he is the to regard the most colossal wrongs (inflicted on siters) with the most colossal wrongs (inflicted or fancies there is nothing equal to sugar-costed pages rather, pills wholly composed of the saccharine just to cast out the fiercest demon that ever possessed is people; that to be as harsh as truth, and as more promising as justice," is very unwise, in his original and, consequently, that he is filled with solved think how widely the prophets, and Christ and it apostles, wandered from the path of sound discrete in their honest but fruitless efforts to reform a path

gate world! THE ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR IN HOL TICULTURAL HALL

It will be seen, by a notice in another celes the Annual National Anti-Slavery Barsar will be age. ed to the public on Wednesday pext, 22d install the Horticultural Hall in School Street, in this rest and to it we summon all the friends of downhumanity, in the name of three millions of short of waiting for deliverance from 'a bookset, out of the waiting for deliverance from 'a horder, one and which is fraught with more misery than ages of the which our fathers rose in rebellion to oppose. It them come in crowds, with warm and generous here. and make it a religious duty to be as libers purchases as their means will allow, erea to tent of considerable self-sacrifics. We are announce that the collection of articles, on

VILLIAM AND ELLEN CRAPT.

thing relating to the situation and welfare of

of Georgia was effected in so novel and extraor

wars to lay before our readers the following

from a letter recently received from Mr. Craft.

of the Masurchusetts Ant. Slavery Society. The

one which it brings of the birth of a son, their

to Pres Mr. May - I know that you and other

half heartly rejoice to hear that my wife has

ors, will assuredly elicit many congratule

OCKHAN SCHOOL, Nov. 10, 1852.

on a letter recently received from Mr. Craft,

or a namer, is a matter of interest to very many

inches in this country. It gives us, therefore

ple, whose escape from the great prison-

a question of live will not live who that is who that is point in the point in the print over:

and the start first free born babe, on the 22d of with its our and the other chankful to say that both of he dear mother are now doing well. It is withhes was of the severest nature, yet she e imitand without a murmur, because she at the was not bringing a human being into and to be bruilfied, but one whom the blessings or and the pursuits of happiness may ever rest orl sseure you, my dear friend, nothing can moling to the heart of a fugitive slave, than con his new-born infant, and feel that there in and fetters raiting in readiness to grasp sthis physical structure, and no hell-born desa lke American startery hanging over his head, on are and crush his intellectual faculties to to should they dare to expand beyond the tyfe lace heard of the very incorrect article which when ging the rounds of the American papers, ser wished to return to the barbarous land of and chains! But you know that the statement is or the therefore I deem it unnecessary to say

eport on this point.

jet just heard that another great man has pass.

iver from our native country; and, oh! how I

as had lived so that every slave and every other

ler of liberty might have seriously mourned his

musclety! But can my wife or myself, or any

section of the Fugitive Slave Law, werp? No!

somerer we hear of a great genius like Daniel

or being matched from the world, with the in-

estaly say, Lord, have morey upon him!

Tom's Cabin' and the White Slave'

shood of a whole race clinging to his skirts.

egavery great feeling of indignation in the

and mind against America's peculiar institution.

Libre received the Liberator regularly, and have

ploid forward to its arrival with great pleas-

chr it is the only American anti-slavery paper

the sen for months, except a few copies of

Decisis paper, and one copy of the Sandard

febre also received Mr. Garrison's interesting vol-

me wish he was kind enough to send us, and the

bey Bel from Miss Weston. Do give our sincere

test to them both, for I assure you we feel highly

and s well as honored, by receiving the paper

Orbey's asme is Charles Estlin Phillips, after ou

a rend Mr. Estlin of Bristol, and after Mr. Wendell

the elequent champion of human liberty.

Elm joins me in kind remembrances to yourself

Years, very truly, WILLIAM CRAFT.

To We find the following interesting article in the

maker of the British Anti-Slavery Advocate. At

entefpence to ELLEN CRAFT, if ought to be pub-

hor last number, we mentioned that a strange

this gone the round of the slave States, to the

ald the Messings of education in England, and adherence so lost to self-respect, that she had de-and her husband, and had placed herself under

entection of an American gentleman in Lon-on the express condition of his undertaking to re-

me her to that bondage from which she had so well emancipated herself. Of course, we did not

elere this absurd calumny. Being personally ac

ere was simply impossible to one with her keen replans of the monstrous injustice and cruelty of terr. Although her experience has not been by

rey. Although her experience has not been by reans of the worst, it has been tremendous, asoman of refined feelings and vigorous under-neing, such as she possesses, could wish to re-na to the Southern Sodom. However, to put the

er beyond doubt, we wrote directly to herself,

Ochham School, near Ripley, Surrey, }
Oct. 26th, 1852.

Diax Str.—I feel very much obliged to you for airming me of the erroneous report which has been extrastely circulated in the American newspa-

m: 'That I had placed myself in the hands of an

in Georgia.' So I write these few lines merely

Yours very truly,

JOHN C. CLUER.

With your permission, I will furnish your readers but sheen at our friend John C. Cluer. He in-

his to risit the thriving and beautiful state of Ohio

a short time, for the purpose of advocating the

and of the cause of temperance, and I sincerely

the all receive a generous welcome. The object

tha notice is to give Mr. Cluer an informal intro-

tion to the friends of temperance in the Buckeye

Mr. Chier has been distinguished for his efforts or

the af the Atlantic to ameliorate the condition

the working classes. The lords of the loom in the

eried their best endeavors to put him down; but

that the truth on his side, he has been more than

and for them. He is undoubtedly one of the

letterers in New England. With the single

on of Neal Dow, it is my conviction that he

hart to secure the triumph of temperance in the

day debater, he is argumentative and earnest, and

to the altitude of real eloquence. His

are spiced with quips, quirks and ancedotes,

talence beautiful specimens of true philosophy

her beling. His principal fault (if fault it may

relei) consists in his unmerciful dealings with

opponents. When provoked, like a volca

com out burning rivers of sarcasm on the

and hearts of his enemies, and those who have

any their sear and perhaps their spite to the

Mr. Clore is a strong man, physically and mental

wirm friend-a warmer foe-a wise counsellor

a faithful worker. He is a little above the com

tie, quite bald, wears a huge pair of whit

te. He is a Scotchman by birth, an American

deption. That the good people of Ohio will him a kind and candid hearing, is the belief of

G. W. BUNGAY.

titer of this hastily written sketch.

has a fat, healthy face, lit up with a pair of

sampled by the lava of his indignant front

ed Maine than any other man.

and the lords of the lash in the new world, have

BLLEN CRAFT

LETTER PROM ELLEN CRAFT.

del a every paper in the United States.

el eler kied friends.

pon its soil not feel our it, that the reeze where a freeman he people of rify their atigion prays t land break fily, and God of the earth.

neeting, the looked for as was the e purifying o this end, it their contin-n three mil-themselves Jly fitted to an redemp-the nationinst slavery, s of emanciommittee to lause, that be

Mrs. Stowe. om's Cabin, sales.

Edition, just

rivalled in the precedence of tal likeness of n ideal face of tely conceived. he eye or the

le land.

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are hely in
on this occobeautiful and

IP Mr. Bungay is widely known as an efficient Quent Temperance lecturer, and we heartily his sketch of Mr. Cluer, with whom we have quainted for several years past; who has long

z al and ability, surpassed by none; and who never has shrunk from giving a manly testimony against slavery and all its abettors, presenting in this respeca rare exception among our foreign population, which almost universally cringes and panders to the Slave Power. A poor man, with a family to shelter and sustain, Mr. Cl. er has been subjected to the sev rest tem tations to procure bread at the sacrifice of his principles; but he has ever nobly spurned the bribe,' and chosen poverty with integrity, rather than that some account of our village might be interesting to enjoy competence by the sale of his manhood, His qualities as a speaker are well described by Mr. Bungay, and we hope the friends of Temperanes and Preedom at the West will give him a warm welcome and a living support, while laboring in that part of our great country .- Ed. Lib.

A REVEREND ASSAILANT OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

BROTHER GARRISON:

The people formed a Lyceum in Stoneham this fall. and selected a Committee of five to make arrangements for a course of literary and scientific lectures. I saw a majority of the Board, and requested them to employ some talented woman to represent our sex, recommending Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Rose, Lucy Stone and Sallie Holley, and offered to get up a strong petition, if it would influence their decision, but they told me it would not. The Committee, not content with giving a refusal, procured the services of Milton P. Braman to instruct the women about their sphere and dress. If the Creator designed to limit woman's sphere, I think he would have defined the boundary lines, not left it to the caprice of demagogues and priests; and if we are so deficient in sense and taste as to be incapable of regulating our wardrobe, it is vain for gospel ministers to turn teachers of fashion. Mr. Braman's manners were awkward and unpre-

possessing, not to speak of his pronunciation. He dience, or announcing his subject, commenced reading from an old smoky manuscript, which looked as though it was an heir-loom bequeathed by his ancestors, keeping his eyes on the page, and tracing his place with his finger, as if he was reading it for the some true spirits every where. There must be. Othfirst time. We were reminded of the cat in the falle. who rolled herself in the meal to deceive the rats. He gilded the nauseous pill with a little stale flattery, thinking, doubtless, we should swallow it as a sweet the worshippers of the gods of this world cannot unmorsel. He spoke of the position of woman in the derstand; who utterly refuse to fall down and do savage and half-rivilized states of society, and thought the character of any nation might be determined by learning the condition of the women.

The cream of the entertainment was his onslaught on the female emancipationists, who were laboring, he temptible number of abelitionists here breathe the said, to free themselves from a bondage they considered worse than Southern slavery. Their object was to annul the sacred institution of marriage, and lay hold of the elective franchise; but if ever they were allowed to mingle in political life, domestic happiness would be annihilated. He described the Southern hot-bloods in Congress scratching and pulling hair, and thought if women were admitted, they would find their match. Previously, he had told us that sensibility and kindness were inherent qualities in the sex, which no circumstances in barbarous life could entirely obliterate, and quoted the testimony of a celebrated traveller; now, he represented that giving an intelligent, refined woman a voice in the who, admitting that he may be honest, contend that government of her country would convert her into a if he is a Christian at all, he must be the Devil's Chrisfury. If such is the tendency of legislation, would it tian. There is no lack of 'agitation' among the stunot be well for men to abjure it? There is more kindness and wisdom in the management of monarchies, who relieve all the laboring classes from so degrading a trust, than I had ever supposed.

He spoke of a certain Abby, who went into the legislative hall a few years ago to disturb the delibera- which it does not have its bearing. All kinds of abtions of the assembly; then sneeringly inquired what olitionism are here represented; but however much kind of society we should have with a community of some may fear Come-outer-ism and anti-church-or-Abbys ; -leaving the impression that a poor demented ganization-ism, a theological student who should prewoman was the leader of that noble band of reformers tend to justify or defend Southern or any other chatwho are so ably advocating the great question of hu- tel slavery, would be an anomaly. man rights. Suppose you should select some debauchee priest, who, while he was preaching purity, was sent to Meadvile? The place is important, and, be asguilty of the most revolting vices, and hold him up to sured, many would receive the word gladly; though, the world as the model of his class, then tauntingly perhaps, it should be said, that, if such a man as inquire what kind of morality we are to anticipate Pillabury should call the people together, it might with such a priesthood; or (what, perhaps, would be not be safe to promise that no eril would be done more perfinent) take the infatuated man who parades him. with reval dignity the streets of your city, claiming Remembering the good work you have already the Church, a worthy example for all Christendom, spared to do much more, Do you think the Rev. D. D.'s would call it a fair representation? Yet, by parity of reasoning, it would be perfectly just.

Mr. Braman thought women ought to have all the advantages of a solid education, not to develop the higher faculties and fit them for purer enjoyment, but FRIEND GARRISON: because it would qualify them to perform their house hold duties better, to contribute more to the happiness are in Georgia. So I write these few lines merely any that the statement is coticely unfounded, for I we error had the slightest inclination whatever of turning to bondage; and God forbid that I should at he is false to liberty as to prefer slavery; in its cal. In fact, since my occape from slavery, I have at an much better in every respect than I could be possibly anticipated. Though, had it been to eventary, my feelings in regard to this would not have in the same, for I had much rather here in England, a free woman, than be a slave for a better in ever breathed upon, the American making.

Yours ever truly. of home, and enable them to hear better sons. He had learned enough of physiology to know the mother is more likely to impress her character upon her offspring than the father, and said no Brahmin woman could have produced a Washington. But I will not continue this review. I have said enough to convince you that the great object of the speaker was to make the subject appear as ludierous as possible.

I would inquire of the gentlemen of the Committee if, after employing a lecturer to present our frailties for public ridicule, misrepresenting the views of all

dared 'To speak but as our pastors please,'

whether they have engaged any one to reprove their follies; to speak of the bitter and vindictive feelings cherished towards opposing parties during the past Presidential campaign; of the lying, slander and personal abuse so unscrupulously practised; of the beershops and gaming-tables, of rum-drinking, tobaccochewing, profane swearing, and other masculing amusements; for I hold that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander,' and if women needed such a castigation, then is it necessary for men. I supposed the Committee would have divided the N the larger half of his life. What an impression a spoils equally among their friends; but, so far, the thorough reformer would make upon public sentimen had three lectures, and the fourth is announced-all God's truth to life's relations! In Northboro', the

One word to the women of Stoneham, and I have done. If a speaker had come here to scandalize either of the political parties or religious denominations, it would have been considered an outrage upon the rights a misapprehension of Mr. Garrison's character and of the members. They paid their money to be in- his anti-slavery efforts. One man, who quite severely structed, not insulted. Is it less aggressive and un condemned the editor of the Liberator, was candid courteous because inflicted upon women? Let us, enough to admit that he might be mistaken, and so who feel we have been injured, give utterance to our indignation, and labor earnestly and unitedly to disseminate correct principles. Let us take courage when our opponents resort to such measures. They know that reasons are better than ribaldry, logic than ridicule; and their choice of weapons reveals their weak- now. I met one very earnest abolitionist, who lives ness. Let us withhold our contributions from the in the woods, and reads the Liberator with an interes Education Society. It is training young men in a that never flags. So, at least, he said. I was greatly theology which inculcates female inferiority. Let us interested in him. If he had been a resident of the appropriated for the support of a pastor who sneers at Woman's Rights, and strives to circumscribe her sphere. It matters not whether a man serves us perpowerful and conclusive. Let us endeavor to inform ourselves, to flevate our sex, and give our support to

those public teachers who labor for Truth and Right,

free from the shackles which creeds and parties im-

THE VILLAGE OF MEADVILLE. MEADVILLE, Dec. 5, 1852. MR. EDITOR-The writer of the following lines has

been a reader of the Liberator for the last three years yet he does not remember ever to have seen in its col umns the name of MEADVILLE. It might be inferre rom this fact, that our village is to be classed amo those which are said to be given over to their idol But such an inference would be unjust; and thinking the writer has taken this liberty to address you. Meadville, situated on the French Creek in West

ern Pennsylvania, thirty-five miles south of Lake Erie, and twenty-five miles east of the Ohio line, is for the most part, remarkably healthy; has a pur and elastic atmosphere, and the place of its location is well chosen; and its inhabitants may boast of a academy of learning, a college, a theological semina ry, half a score places of public worship, profession preachers in abundance, reverend professors not a few and the title D D might be written in the plure Synods hold their sessions in Meadville, authors some merit might be found among her literary men her five printing establishments have their patron students from almost every State in the Union pursu their studies in her institutions, and the Meadville post-office is considered the ninth in importance in Pennsylvania.

Yet, Sir, with all this, and much more, it must be admitted that this village is a sink of pollution. Too often, and with too much truth it may be said the child is neglected and ruined, the young man is tempted beyond what he can bear, places of resort are tolerated where the young forget to do well and learn to do evil, and that continually : the sinner goes unrebuked, the seducer has his name on the church-book and the descon may go from the Lord's table to his own har-room. Yet there is no lack of orthodoxy; and there are those here who would go to the stake for rose, and without waiting to be introduced to the au. a dogma-a dogma which, when received, was never known to make a bad man good, or in any sense to improve his character.
Still, it would be unjust to set Meadville down as

a place wholly given over to believe a lie. There are erwise, swift destruction is certain. There are men and women here who are true and faithful, who mourn over what they see around them, and yet have a joy which homage to the images which the men of the world have set up; and who, though they fast, have bread to est, which others know not o'. There are peace men and temperance men in Meadville, and the growing anti-slavary spirit is not to be despised. No con same air with their neighbors of the Giddings district, who are thought by many (wise ones) to be 'different from all the rest of the world'; and the distance is only nineteen miles to Lonesville, a section of the underground railroad, which is known as such far and wide, and whose very streets would open to swallow up a man-thief, whose presumption should desecrate ir with his presence.

Many of the students of the theological seminary are cornest abolitionists, who believe (to use plain language which every one can understand) that the 'sum of all villenies' is of the devil; who hold that a slaveholder is a being 'made to be arreste!'; and dents; and there are few weekly discussions connected with the seminary, in which some one does not make it his business to bring in the question of slavery;' for, it is contended that there is hardly a question of government, morality or reform, upon

In conclusion, cannot an anti-slavery lecturer be

to be Jesus Christ, and present him as the Head of done, and wishing that your life and health may be I am, Sir,

Yours in the cause of humanity,

D. C. O'DANIELS.

ANOTHER WEEK.

lectured there that evening. The Town Hall was shout half full. No one offered me a home, and so at the close of the service, I made my way to the tavern, where I found shelter for the night. But there is always a vast difference between hospitality freely and in love bestowed upon the laborer who is worthy of such 'hire,' and the fare one gets for money at the public house. In this tavern there was one of the old-fashioned bar-rooms, with its counter fitted for the glasses and toddy sticks with which I suppose it was once well loaded. As I sat in meditation that evening. I seemed to see the party of older who have attained any independence of character, or days standing round the bar, and paying out 'fool's pence ' according to the custom of those days. Since the passage of the Maine Law, and through the concentration of travel on routes where the iron horse keens on his tireless way, the country tavern has become as dull as a descried crow's nest. Go into room by yourself, and you can have the best of company, to wit, your own thoughts; but in the ba room, where idlers kill time, you realise what it is to feel lonesome or homesick. So I found in this old bar-room, while I sat there an hour after the lecture. The next day was a dark and stormy one. I called on the Unitarian clergyman, who has been settled in Reverends have claimed the lion's share. We have in his parish, by forty years' earnest effort to apply

are no copies of the Liberator taken, but very many of

the Era. For some cause, a strange prejudice against

Mr. Garrison prevails in Northboro', founded, as such

prejudice is in most cases which I have examined, on

he bought one of Mr. Garrison's books, to examine

for himself. On this point, let the people obey the

advice of the noble Paul, first prove and then hold fast

the good, wherever found, and Mr. Garrison would be

esteemed much more generally and highly than he is

cease to work for Tea Parties, so long as the avails are centre of the town, I should have found a reformer' On Saturday, I went to Berlin towards the close of the day. The storm still continued. Here I found sonally or employs a substitute. I have learned from homes so plenty open for me, that I could not go into reliable authority, that one of our ministers congrat- all. I expected a very small meeting Saturday eve ulated the lecturer, saying he would endorse all he ning, in consequence of the storm. But I was disaphad said. I query whether he relishes his sarcasms pointed, and we had a very interesting service. So upon other occasions with equal zest, or thinks his the next day, dark and stormy as it was, we had arguments in the discussion with Mr. Whittemore as full and telling meeting three times. One thing, however, was quite noticeable, namely, that the Or thodox religionists did not venture in. A great efforhas been made to save the Orthodox sheep from wan dering out of the true fold into the communion o these 'latter-day saints,' who believe in the higher Some one told me that the pastor of that

church preached last Thanksgiving Day on the harm done by these egitations, and the necessity of rest in the public feeling. I don't think, however, that the Orthodox Church in Massachusetts has been agitated so much as to damage her virtue. The vario preachers of the Hopedale Community have been accustomed to speak frequently at Berlin, and their influence has been not only marked, but most salutary Reform of all kinds is under the guidance of a kindre spirit; and wherever one true reformer has labored here is a welcome for another. It is good to speal where the lecturer meets sympathy. The contribu tion there exceeding, after meeting expenses, four dollars, indicated an interest which previous laborer had created in the anti-siavery cause. Monday and Tuesday evenings, I spoke in Boylst

Centre and West Boylston. One of the Hopedale reformers not long since, now an Associationist principle, sometime since an agent of your society, and altogether a capital companion and a true man, no resides in Boylston. I found a pleasant home in his family, and companionship which made glad my heart. At West Boylston, I found an interest in the anti-slavery cause which is not common in the Old of petits abjets of every description in bronze, chin Commonwealth. The pastor of the Baptist church and of the Congregational church also have preached thors, Autographs of distinguished men, Engravings on slavery, and with good effect. The pastor of the Congregational church opened his house for Mr. Whitney when he was acting as an agent of the Massachusetts Society. He did this without question, and then attended the meeting and approved the lccture. Few of the Orthodox ministers of Massachusetts would do such a strange thing; and but few of the heterodox elergymen either, as to that, would be caught in such an act.

On Wednesday, I went to Sterling, and finding no preparation for a meeting, I came back to Oak Dale, where I spoke two evenings.

Friday evening, I spoke at Holden, and there ound a congenial spirit, who did by me at I have ever been glad to do by the brother who was toiling in the vineyard of humanity. On Saturday, he took me to Worcester, through a driving storm, that I might come home and spend a quiet Sabbath in my own precious Eden. A few hours more, and I shall be on my winged way. May God bless and strengthen the reformers, and give success to their great Yours fraternally. work! DANIEL FOSTER.

Cambridge, Dec. 12, 1852:

LECTURE OF WM. C. NELL.

MR. EDITOR : Among the anti-slavery doings of the day, I have seen no notice of the lectures of our friend WM. C. NELL. I had the pleasure of listening to a very interesting lecture delivered by him in Salem a few eve nings since. He held the undivided attention of a large audience an hour, while he laid before them facts and arguments of the most effective character. If he could be induced to deliver the same lecture during the winter in the large towns and cities of New England, he would undoubtedly do good scrvice to the cause. The interest and good effect of his lectures are not diminished by the fact that he is a colored man.

Salem, Dec. 12, 1852

COUNTY MEETINGS.

It will be seen by the official notices, that three of the County Societies will hold regular or special meetings next week.

The Worcester County South Society holds its annual meeting at Worcester, on Sunday next, (commencing the evening previous.) We trust that its members and friends will make a special effort to attend. They should not suffer the cause to lose ground in old

Worcester county.

The Worcester County North Society meets at West minster on Wednesday and Thursday next, Dec. 22 and 23. There are so many true and faithful men and women in their ranks, that we cannot doubt their meeting will be a large and flective one.

The Old Colony Society—the pioneer amongst all

the County Societies-will, as heretofore, commemorate the 22d of December, Forefathers' Day, by a meet ing at Plymouth, which cannot fail to be of the most faithful and spirited character, and numerously attend

NOTICE .- Our friends, who may be owing money pledged to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society at their Annual Meeting in January last, (or previously,) are earnestly requested to forward the same. as early as possible, to the Treasurer, SAMUEL PHIL-BRICK, or to the undersigned, at 21 Cornhill, Boston. SAMUEL MAY, JR.

Boston, Dec. 8. 1852. General Agent.

PLYMOUTH. We are requested to say that the meetday evening, 21st.

N. B .- If the friend who writes to us from Augusta, asking us to change his paper to Bath, will furnish West Baylston, us with his name, we shall be better able to comply Holden. with his request.

ELECTIONS. 'The ballot for city officers in Boston, on Monday last, resulted in the re-election of Mayor

In the several Congressional Districts, the election resulted in the choice of the Whig candidates, in the majority of cases, although in the Seventh, Banks, (Coalition.) in the Ninth, De Witt, (Free Soil.) and in the old Ninth, Little, (Dem.) are probably elected.

Dreadful Earthquake in China in May Last.—In a by WENDELL Pi at 10 o'clock.

account of a terrible carthquake, that occurred a few months ago, in the province of Kan-suh in the north-months ago, in the province of Kan-suh in the north-west of China. The governor of the province Shook-ingah states in a memorial to the Emperor, that the shocks commenced in the city of Chung-wei mid its neighborhood on the 25th of May last, and were reneighborhood on the 25th of May last, and were repeated many times during a space of fifteen days from that date. The devastation and loss of life caused was frightful. Upwards of 300 persons were killed; more than 400 seriously hurt, and several thousand houses destroyed. The public offices, granaries, prisons, and also the ramparts of the city were thrown down.

The Schulatie

France. The vote for the Empire was cast on the 21st and 22d Nov. Both public and private accounts agree that the ceremony was conducted decorously, but without any show of enthusiasm. From the pains taken to bring up the voters, the returns will exhibit taken to oring up the voters, the returns will exhibit a large majority, greater probably than on any previous appeal to the people. By telegraph we learn that up to the morning of the 27th, the latest returns, including 83 departments, and the army and navy, were—Yes, 7,200,000; No, 250,000.

In Paris the number of voters who abstained in December, 1848, amounted to one fourth of the whole; in December, 1851, to one fifth; and on this recession to one acceptable. to one seventh

occasion to one seventh,

The result for the Department of the Seine was
proclaimed on Thursday morning, the 25th, at the
Hotel de Ville, amidst eries of 'Vivel' Empereur.' California has gone for Pierce and King by

about fifteen thousand majority.

The city of Sacramento has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Nearly every house was burned, and many lives were lost, Destructive fires have occurred in San Francisco and

Steamer Burned.—The steamer Cleopatra was burned on Monday night, on Black river. The captain's son perished in the flames. The cargo consisted of 900 bales of cotion.

BALTIMORE. Dec 13.

John Shoott, who was convicted of entiring a slave to run away, was sentenced in the Baltimore County Court to six years and five months imprisonment.

T NINETEENTHE NATIONAL

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The National Anti-Slavery Bagasr will open on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 22d of December, a 10 o'clock, in HORTICULTURAL HALL, School

The Managers have much pleasure in announcing that the collection of articles on the present occasion will fully equal in variety, beauty and utility, those of any previous year. Very large and valuable contributions have been

eccived from London, Paris, Glasgow, Edinburgh Dublin, Bristol, Leeds and Manchester, including no only every variety of Ladies' and Children's Clothing and every species of Ladies' work, either ornamental or useful, but a great variety of Drawings in different styles, some by amateur artists of great merit, others by Varley and other distinguished artists. A bronz Statuette of great beauty by Cumberworth, 'African Woman at the Fountsin, and an almost endless variety and ivory ; Books presented to the Bazaar by their auoil Paintings, and many other objects of interest to numerous to particularize. Every variety of De La Rue's Paper, with corresponding Envelopes.

The Liberty Bell will be published, as usual, on th first morning of the Baznar.

ANNE WARREN WESTON, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, MARY MAY, LYDIA D. PARKER, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS HELEN ELIZA GARRISON. LOUISA LORING. ANN GREENE PHILLIPS. HENRIETTA SARGENT, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL. CAROLINE WESTON, ELIZABETH A. COTTON.

THE REPRESHMENT TABLE AT THE BAZAAR

As it is impossible to arrange a Refreshment Roo this year in connection with the Anti-Slavery Bazaar, we trust that the anti-slavery friends in Boston and its vicinity will see to it that the Refreshment Table is abundantly and elegantly supplied.

Donations of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Milk and Cream Cold Meats, Cake and Confectionary, are requested.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY. FORFFATHERS DAY! The approaching anniversary of the Landing of the

Pilgrim Forefathers will be duly observed by the shove Society, on Wednesday, December 22d, 1852, in the Green Church, at Plymouth.

W. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Charles L. Remond, Parker Pillsbury, and others, will be present, BOURNE SPOONER, Pres.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Sec. WORCESTER CO NORTH A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of the Worcester Co. (North Division) A. S. Society will be held at Westminster Town Hall, the 22.1 and 23d of Dec., commencing on Daniel Foster, Wm. B. Stone, and other speaker

will be present. Citizens, without distinction, are in-vited to attend; and it is hoped that the friends of freedom in the neighboring towns will make a special effort to be present. J. T. EVERETT, President.

WORCESTER COUNTY [SOUTH] ANTI-SLA-VERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting, for the choice of officers and other business, of the Worcester County South Division Anti Slavery Society will be held in Houricut-TURAL HALL, Worcester, commencing on Saturday evening, Dec. 18, at 7 o'clock, and continuing on Sunday afternoon and evening, Dec. 19.
Parker Pillsbury, "Lucy Stone, Stephen S. Poster, and Abby Kelly Foster, well-known and abic speak-

ers, will be present.

All persons are invited to attend.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.

E. LOYELAND, Secretary.

PARKER PILLSBURY, An Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, will lecture as

Pepperell,	Friday evening,	Dec. 17.
Plymouth,	Tuesday "	" 21.
South Scituate.	Thursday "	23.
Scienate.	Friday, "	4 24.
Pepperell, Plymouth, South Scituate, Scituate, Hingham,	Sunday, "	" 26.

DANIEL FOSTER. An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will

(Saturday and Sunday. Feltonville, December 18 and 19. Sunday even'g, Dec. 19. Marlboro'

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday. Oakdale. Saturday, NOTICE

The Congregation at Levden Hall, on Sunday, Dec. 19, will be addressed by Rev. John T. Sargant, of Roston. Hours, 2 and 7, P. M. Admission free. There will be a box at the door to receive the contributions of those persons who choose to aid the meet-

Plymouth, December 15.

NOTICE

The sixth lecture before the Union Literary Associa-tion at the Town Hall in Ston-ham, will be delivered by WENDELL PHILLIPS, on Thursday evening, Dec. 23,

CONVERSATIONS

Mr. Alcort will discourse, during the current season, in Boston and other places, on Danonocasar, or the Powers, Protensions, Privileges and Regency of the Adversary in Modern Life; with special references to the Adversary in Modern Life; with special references.

The Personal Demon.
The Family
The Medical
The Schulartic
The Political
The Ecclesiastical Demon.
Legion, or Safan Loosed. ... 117. ... 1V. ... V. VII. The course in Boston will be held on Tuesday

evenings, commencing December 7, at 7 1-2 o'clock in the Basement Hall of Baker's Building, Chapman Terms for the Boston Course.

Tickets for the Course may be had at James Mun-roe & Co's Bookstore, 134 Washington street; and at William D. Ticknor's, corner of Washington and Single Tickets at the door of the Hall, Chapman Boston, November 23, 1852.

TO LYCEUM COMMITTEES,

Prof. W. S. BROWN, Author of 'Chemistry for Be

Prof. W. S. Browx, Author of 'Chemistry for Beginners,' &c., is now ready to enter into engagements with Lyccum Committees and others, to deliver Lectures on Chemistry and Physiology. His stock of Chemical Apparatus is large, and specially adapted for illus rating Popular Lectures,

Prof. B. would direct particular attention to his new lecture, prepared for the approaching season, entitled 'Po-try and Magie of Science.'

Address W. S. Browx, Blackstone, Mass.

The opening Address will be delivered before the Ladies' Relectic Medical Society, next Saturday after moon, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock in the Washingtonian Hall Bromfield street, by Miss E. Barney.

Friends are invited to attend.

DIED-At Plymouth, Dec. 7th, Augusta L., wife of William Spoomer, aged 23 years.

Lawell papers, please copy.

An Edition for the Million

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of which have been printed, in this country and in Europe, in a little more than six months,—a sale which has no coun'erpart in the world's history. Yet, notwithstanding this immense sale, there are hundreds of thousands in our own country who have not yet perused the glowing pages of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, many of whom have been prevented from doing so, from inability to purchase. To remove this obstacle, we have issued this edition

FOR THE MILLION: JA

And millions will now read it, and own it, and drink And millions will now read it, and own it, and drink in its heavenly principles, and the living generations of men will imbite its noble sentiments, and generations yet unborn will rise up and bless its author, and thank the God of Heaven for inspiring a noble woman to utter such glowing, burning truths, for the redemption of the oppressed millions of our rac.

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Nov. 12

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19 S. ROGERS, M. D. No. 1, GLEN SPREET.

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For the Liberator. THE MAMMOTH HEAD. BY THE OLD COLONY BABD.

Let all men praise him, for his head Was wondrous large-A sacred duty to the dead We thus discharge,

What though his heart, for many years, Seemed cold and dead ? He loved the Union, it appears, And, what a Lead !

The Constitution to defend, (His meat and bread.) From the beginning to the end, Employed his head.

Although he could not 'lead his age." His fame has spread-Cool compromise soothed Southern rage, Using his head.

His countless sins, though scarlet red, Crying to heaven, By virtue of his ponderous head, Are all forgiven.

Then, for example, we commend The model head. For those who would to slavery bend, To gain their bread.

May all who lack a human heart, Possess, instead, What will all needful good impart-A 'godlike' head.

> From the National Era. ASTREA. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

- Jove means to settle Astrea in her seat again, And let down from his golden chain An age of better metal. Ben Jonson, 1615.

Oh, poet, rare and old ! Thy words are prophecies; Forward the Age of Gold, The new Saturnian lies.

The universal prayer And hope are not in vain : Rise, brothers ! and prepare The way for Saturn's reign.

Perish shall all which takes From labor's board and can ? Perish shall all which makes A spaniel of the man!

Free from its bonds the mind, The body from the rod, Broken all chains that bind The image of our God.

Just men no longer pine Rehind their prison bars ; Through the rent dungeon shine The free sun and the stars.

Earth own, at last, untrod By sect, or easte, or clan, The Fatherhood of God, The Brotherhood of Man !

Fraud fail, craft perish, forth The money-changers driven, And God's will done on earth, As now in heaven !

THE THINKER AND DOER.

One sits at home, with pale, impressive brow. Bent on the eloquence of lifeless letters ; Noting man's thoughts, from Mind's first dawn til

When Truth seems, heaven-inspired, to burst he fetters.

Another pl'es the force of stalwart limbs, And keen wit sharpened by the whirl of action; For midnight lore no studious lamp he trims, Curtained and muffled from the world's distraction

Two destinies-converging to one end-The glorious issue of all human labor; Where in harmonious union softly blend The praise of God-the profit of our neighbor.

Each has the gift-the stamp affixed at birth, That marks him for the servant of his Master ; The chosen steward of His realm of earth; The shepherd watching for a higher Pastor.

Each has his crown-of earthly laurels here, Gathered and woven by the hand of mortals; And when the Spirit City's towers appear, Dropped on his brow by angels at its portals.

Judge not which serves his mighty Master best, Haply thou mightest be true worth's detractor For each obeys his nature's high behest,-The close pent-thinker and the busy actor.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. TO REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. BY IDA IRVINE.

When I but hearken to the slanderous tongues Of evil men and envious, my weak faith Fails, and I cry, 'Oh Lord! to shameful death Shall thy Redeemed be hunted by foul wrongs? But when, amid the Mammon-serving throngs,

A prophet rises, nurtured by thy breath, Preise to the Lord !' my spirit inly saith; Barth too shall praise him with unnumbered songs. Thus, when the cry for blood waxed loud and deep, And Truth was hooted from the senate hall, Thou, Beecher, wast raised up to rouse from sleep Men's consciences that long were held in thrall

By sheep-clothed wolves : thou thy reward shalt resp When God their deeds shall recompense to all. Philadelphia, 11th mo., 1852.

CHEER UP.

Never so gloomily, man with a mind, Hope is a better companion than fear; Providence, ever benignant and kind, Gives with a smile what you take with a tear; All will be right. Look to the light :

Morning was ever the daughter of night ; All that was black will be all that is bright, Cheerily, then ! cheer up.

Many a foe is a friend in disguise, Many a trouble a blessing most true, Helping the heart to be happy and wise, With love ever precious, and joys ever new! Stand in the van, Strive like a man :

This is the bravest and eleverest plan; Trusting in God while you do what you can. Cheerily, then ! cheer up.

CONTENTMENT.

My conscience is my crown. My heart is happy in itself, My bliss is in my breast.

My wishes are but few, All easy to fulfil; I make the limits of my power The bounds unto my will.

The Liberator, them in the said sermon for going to hear Mr. Fos

POSTER, CUTLER, AND THE PEPPERELL ABOLITIONISTS.

BROTHER GARRISON : Will you grant the use of your columns in our efforts to place the three parties that head this article in their true position before the public in relation to each other and also to the anti-slavery cause ?

Should any of your readers complain of your making the Liberator too much the medium of local and person al matter, my reply is, that, while the principles which underlie the anti-slavery enterprise are eternal as the laws of the universe, and as universal in their application as human rights or the attributes of immutable justice, yet the enterprise has always been local in its operations, and in times past very personal in its de-velopments. In 1835, it took a very local and personal character. Furthermore, we do not write for old abolitionists, but for young men and women-unfledged abolitionists, striving to make wing against the popular breeze, slander, detraction, contumely and falsehood; young men and women yet to be threshed with the winnowed from the tares of selfishness and cowardice on the great threshing floor of active toil and perseverance, as all their predecessors have been before them. We, therefore, only ask to have our case tried before the public; on the verdict we bestow no care.

In May last, Rev. Daniel Foster gave three lecture on anti slavery subjects in this town, which very much disturbed the equanimity of the Rev. Lyman Cutler pastor of the Orthodox parish; a young preacher of good abilities, as far as language and comparison go to make up such a character. Schooled at Andover, sectarian of the most malignant type, and the most craven priest we have ever met with—alarmed at the slightest whisper, lest the word of God be rent and shorn of its power, the Sabbath descerated, the church deserted, and the priesthood disgraced. Now, he came not to hear his old college mate, the man whom he knew of old,' but, in keeping with his friend Perry, ' set a bet ter example. Of course, he knew nothing of the lec-tures but by guess; yet, to rebut them, this cowardly priest felt 'called upon' to bestow upon Mr. Foster and his lectures the one half of the 'Christian Sabbath following, endeavoring to blight Mr. Foster's character. This sermon was, at the time, a 'town's talk.' It was in the mouth of every one who heard it, and even the children of his parish went into anti-slavery families, and holdly commented upon the wicked life and char acter of Daniel Foster, the anti-slavery lecturer-Wherever we went into Orthodox families, or wherever we met with Mr. Cutler's hearers, we were sure to be told about Mr. Cutler's sermon, and how he 'used up,' or, in other words, exposed Mr. F's character, and how he lashed those of his church who went to hear him lecture. Ultimately, these reports were communicated to the General Agent of the Massachuseus Anti Slavery Society, and through him to Mr. Foster, a lecturing agent (and none more efficient) for the Society. Recently, Mr. Foster made it in his way to visit Pepperell. and see Mr. Cutler in relation to the falsehood and slander he (Mr. C.) had put in circulation. The following letter shows the result of that interview :

HUBBARDSTON, Sunday evening, }

A. H. Woon: DEAR BROTHER AND FRIEND.-You ask for an ac-DEAR BROTHER AND PRIEND.—I on ask for an account of my interview with Mr. Cutler, word for word as given by me at my meeting in Pepperell on Wednesday night. Mr. Cutler said, in the presence of Mr. day night. Mr. Cutler said, in the presence of day night. Mr. Cutler said, in the presence of day night. Mr. Cutler said, in the presence of day night. Mr. Cutler said, in the presence of day night. It is a large, commodious in the much talked of sermon preached the Sanday after in the much talked of sermon preached the Sanday after to me in his illustrations, or had represented him as fer to me in his illustrations, or had represented him as fer to me in his illustrations, or had represented him as obliged to stand. On the platform are A. J. Davis, obliged to stand. On the platform are A. J. Davis, obliged to stand. On the platform are A. J. Davis, obliged to stand. On the platform are A. J. Davis, obliged to stand. On the platform are A. J. Davis, obliged to stand. On the platform are A. J. Davis, obliged to stand. On the platform are A. J. Davis, obliged to stand. On the platform of the Bible Convention, in the Town Hall of Salem. It is a large, commodious hall. It is filled to its utmost capacity, many being obliged to stand. On the platform are A. J. Davis, obliged to stand. On the platform are A. J. Davis, obliged to stand. mi-represented him. I said, then I have nothing to to with you as a slanderer. I accept your statement, of course, as a settlement of the question at issue between you and me. To all this, Mr. Jewett will doubtless testify.

Yours affectionately,

DANIEL FOSTER. DANIEL FOSTER.

Now, this letter presents three points to be considered. Mr. Cutler did refer to and mean Mr. F. in his illustration, or the abolitionists of Pepperell have made up the story to injure Mr. C., or they have been the dupes of Mr. Cutler's church members and hearers, who have ' misunderstood and misrepresented ' him.

Now, we wish briefly to show that the abolitionists in this town have not made up these statements, and put them into the mouth of Mr. Cutler, nor do they intend to rest the matter upon the 'misunderstanding and misrepresentation' of Mr. Cutler's hearers.

A few questions direct to Mr. Cutler, as follows, will help to elucidate the subject :-Did you not introduce the here of your sermon the

Sunday morning after Mr. Foster left town in May Inst, as follows-' I once knew a man'? Did you not charge this 'man you once knew' as set-Word, a Sabbath-breaker, disregarding the marriage covenant, an infidel, a dangerous man, who burned the chapel Bible, was expelled from college, a grief to his

father and a heaviness to his mother, whose prayers anp whose tears availed nothing upon their dissolute And did you not clearly and unequivocally connec the hero of your sermon with the public labors of Mr. Foster in this place, in such a manner that the wayfar-

ing hearer, though a fool, could not misunderstand or misapply your meaning? Dare you go before your people, and there deny having done all this, and infinitely more, to blast the character of a man and brother who never injured you, and wound a cause as holy as freedom, and just as God's own righteousness? If you are prepared to deny all this, why did you refuse to furnish Mr. F. your general denial in writing? Why did you refuse to read ex

tracts from that sermon to Mr. F., as he desired you to do ! Why did you own to Mr. Foster that his brother, or 'somebody else,' told you the story of his burning the chapel Bible, one of the acts in the life of your hero, after you had told Mr. F. that he was not in your mine when you preached that sermon ?

Here we will introduce a precious morsel of testimony given by Mr. Cutler himself a few weeks before his in-

WORCESTER, Sunday, 10th Oct., 1852. DRAR FRIEND WOOD:

I see by last week's Liberator, that you request me to furnish you with a report of my conversation with Mr. Cutler, in regard to Mr. Foster, and the sermon Mr. C. preached about Mr. Foster, &c. I called on Mr. Cutler, as you know, to get him to read a notice of our Sunday evening meeting, when Messrs. Garrison and May were in Pepperell. After Mr. Cutler had refused to read the notice, and just as I was taking leave of him. I said, 'Mr. Cutler, I am informed that the Sunday after Mr. Feater had lectured here you preached a sermon, in moilce, and just as I was taking leave of him, I said, 'Mr. Cutler. I am informed that the Sunday after Mr. Foster had lectured here, you preached a sermon, in which you conveyed the idea to your people that Daniel Foster was a very bad man. I wish to know if such is the case, and if so, if you will come to the meeting to night, and establish the charges you have made, after hearing Mr. Garrison read the letter Mr. Foster has sent to be read to the Convention.' His reply was, as near as I can recollect, 'I have called no names, and Mr. Foster can get no hold of me.' 'But,' said I, 'those of your people that I have heard say any thing about the sermon, understood you to mean Mr. F. as plainly as though you had called his name. Now, I this k, as an honorable, candid man and a Christian, it is your duty to say whether you meant him or not. His reply was, word for word, 'I have called no names; but I will say this much the sermon was called out by Mr. Foster's lectures.' He then said, 'I know Foster old, and consider his views of things dangerous to the community.' I then took my leave of him, and as I was turning to come off, he said, 'I don't wish to injure Mr. Foster, and will either see him or write to him, and make the matter right.'

The above is the substance of our conversation, though much more was said by him and myself.

J. H. CRANE.

'I have called no names.' Well, dear sir, nobody

'I have called no names.' Well, dear sir, nobody

'I have called no names.' Well, dear sir, nobody over said you did; but because you preach many things to your people which neither you nor they understand, is it reasonable to suppose that you cannot make some of them understand the things understood by yourself ! Do you think that Measrs. Ephraim A. Lawrence, J. J. till nearly twelve o'clock. It is now after twelve, and Ames, Elijah Chapman, David W. Jewett, pillars of verging towards one o'clock, and the hall is yet full your church, did not understand the lashing you gave of those who are anxious to hear.

he matter right.' And this, sir, you have done by naking liars of the abolitionists in town, or fools of your best paymasters, and shifting the guilt of detraction from your own shoulders on to those entirely in pocent of any such thing. This letter of Bro. Crane o our mind, fastens upon Mr. Cutler the guilt of disimulation. We regret to be obliged to come to this onclusion. We regret that the external pressure of Orthodoxy should for a moment crush out of the heart of Bro. Cutler the love of manly fairness and sacred truth; but if he will place himself in an antagonistica position to the reforming spirit of the age, he must ike the consequences, and pay the forfeiture in loss of lignity of character and the enjoyment of peace.

We could, if necessary, cite more than twenty witnesses to prove Mr. Cutler guilty of dissimulation, (to use a tender word.) We do not rely upon persons of questionable veracity, or persons not well qualified to judge of the import, purport and report of a sermon and we are not afraid to meet Mr. C. in the present of his own friends, his own people. He would not like to read that sermon again, and then say they had fails of political and ecclesiastical intolerance, and misrepresented him, and it was foolishness in him to deny that he meant to scare or drive his people away from the meetings of the 'fanatics.' But all this is too late. His sermon and his apology for reading a notice of an anti-slavery meeting are alike imbecile they will only rebound to his own shame and confusion. The man is ill at ease. In view of some aris ocratic pulpit, all dripping with the blood of Christ n the crucified forms of His suffering ones, to which he aspires, this course may look hopeful; but selfbasement will creep over nim in the silent watches o the night, and greatly disturb his matin prayer and vesper song. This pro-slavery tone of his is the sir of his youth. He knows just enough of the world to know they hate to be rebuked, and a hireling priest is the last-man in nature to mean any thing in earnest How very unlike

The slandered Calvinists of Charles's time,
Who fought and won in Freedom's holy fight!
All incorruptible as heaven's own light,
Spoke each devoted preacher for the right. Spoke each devoted preacher for the right.
No servile doctrines, such as power approves.
They to the poor and broken-hearted taught;
With truths that tyrants dread and conscience loves.
They winged and barbed the arrows of their though!
Sin in high places was the mark they sought;
With zeal they preached, with reverence they were
heard:

heard;
For in their daring creed, sublime, sincere, Danger was found, that parson-hated word; They flattered none, they knew nor hate nor fear, But thought the will of God, and did it here.

Should Mr. Cutler or hir friends feel that any injus tice has been done him (or them) in presenting this subject before the anti-slavery public, they doubtless will be allowed all reasonable space in the columns of the Liberator to vindicate themselves and their cause. We did intend to present the prospects of our cause

in this place, and remark somewhat upon the attempt to get up a 'row' at Mr. Foster's meetings; but our inability to condense, disqualifies us for a contributor to the periodical press. We will, however, ere long fulfil our pledge made to you when here, and give glance at 'men and things as they are' in Pepperell A. H. WOOD. October 24th, 1852.

BIBLE CONVENTION IN OHIO.

SALEN, Nov. 28, 1852.

inson, Joseph Barker, and many others, come here to discuss the great question of Revelation. It is Sun day, and the ordinary meetings are but poorly at tended. The people are here, and deeply interested in the discussion. The following resolutions, nov before the meeting, and being discussed by Joel Tiffany, will show you the spirit and nature of the de-

Resolved, That the origin of the Bible is wrapp n darkness; that we know little or nothing either of he persons who wrote the different portions of the book, or when they were written.

Resolved, That we know of no facts on which the ommon notion respecting the divine or supernatural rigin of the Bible can be reasonably rested.

Resolved, That the Bible itself bears no sure sign of divine, supernatural origin; but, on the contrary, carries on its very face the marks of human imperfec-

tions and errors. Resolved, That the Bible, therefore, is not a book divine authority; that its testimony is not decisive

goodness or badness of any practice. Resolved, That the prevailing belief that the Bible a book of divine authority; the belief that it is a perfect rule of faith and practice—that every thing it eaches is true, and every thing which it enjoins or anctions is right and good, and that we need no other guide to truth and duty, is not only altogether

erroncous, but exceedingly mischievous. Resolved, That man has an infallible rule of life, on his knowledge of and obedience to which depend the progress, perfection and happiness of his nature in

all states of his existence. Resolved, That this rule is found, not in the Bible the Koran, the Shaster, nor in any other supposed ar-

bitrary revelation, but is engraven on the nature of each human being by the hand of his Creator.

The issue, as you see, is between an arbitrary reveation and a fixed revelation; or, in other words, between Fiction and FACT. We began our discussion yesterday; continued it till about eleven o'clock last night, and the interest has been increasing ever since. Our opponents-the advocates of a pen and ink o oral revelation - insist that the contents, or 'subject matter' (as they term it) of the Bible, should not be adduced in deciding this controversy; that the divine authority of the Bible rests on evidences entirely historical, and aside from its teachings They insist that the question whether Moses or Jesus were commissioned of God to teach men cannot b determined by the nature of their instructions. They ineist that God has a right to act in opposition to nat ural justice and equity and love, as he sees fit. They present to us an ideal God-an intellectual God-o whose being we can form an image in our minds as we do of a man, a horse, or a tree. Hence God, as

address last evening, (Sunday,) on the influence of Christianity, showing that no people have perpetrated more numerous and more appalling outrages on humanity than those called Christians. Last night, the entire hall was crowded with an attentive audience

The issue, during the entire discussion of more than | cider from us; and, to speak the truth, like the scion thirty hours, has been between a documentary Revelahas a rule of life, which, if he obeys, will make him just what he was designed to be. Is this rule given to subserve such a purpose. But to have our flesh each individual, or only to one or a few men, to be crushed by the grinders of the cidev-mill, our best by them communicated to the rest? Is it found in Has God given to each one a law of life and salvation, or has he given this law only to a chosen few? I believe it is impossible for God to reveal himself to and crabbed as cur gnarly old ancestors,—against me through a third person, and through the medium this we solemnly protest. Our desires and juices of a written or spoken language, unless he inspires me to hear or to read and understand infallibly. In think that, in our fresh state, we promote digestion, my own body and soul is found the only law which God ever gave for the regulation of my heart and life. So of every other human being.

A Committee has been appointed to prepare a plan of co-operation among the friends of Humanity and Progress, to report at a National Convention to be called sometime during the coming year-time and place to be named by the Committee. Can believers of his nature, relations and duties.

The Convention has raised a Committee to call another Bible Convention in Ohio, during the coming year—the time and place to be named by the Committee; and this Convention has voted to adjourn, when it does adjourn, to meet at such time and place as the Committee shall name.

But I must stop; it is about one o'clock, night We are about to adjourn. This has been a mighty gathering, and it is but the beginning of a great H. C. WRIGHT. movement.

COMMUNICATION PROM N. P. ROGERS WOODSTOCK, Vt., Dec. 6th, 1852.

DEAR SIR,-Claiming to be a medium for spirit communication, and having received one for you, I send it to you, without claiming to know from whence it came. It was given by impression, and all I claim is, that some power, aside from my own, dictated it. Yours respectfully,

MARENDA B. RANDALL.

SECOND SPHERE. To WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON :

BELOVED BROTHER, -As in days 'lang syne' would I address thee, in tones of love; and may I not hope thou wilt still, as then, listen to me? Time has been when we were estranged from each other; but, O! how trifling those little differences now seem to me which divided us! Would to God they had always seemed as small, for now I see and know that I do love thee for thy nobleness, my brother! While of the flesh, I often wished for the tongue of an angel, with which to pour into the hearts of my fellows the thoughts that were burning in my soul for utterance, never considering how inappropriate would be angel language for the children of carth. But now that such a tongue is mine, I see and feel that only human tongue can reach mortal ears; and I may al most say, I sometimes sigh for my tongue of flesh, that I may speak of the glories of the angel home to thee and thy co-laborers in the fields of mortal strife. But as this may not be, I pray thee not to be too scrupulous with what I now give thre through the mediation of a borrowed garment of flesh. It is a grow, and bring forth fruit, submissive one, is freely lent me, and yet I cannot wear it with grace; but my spirit yearns towards thee with so much tenderness, that I would speak to thee, however imperfectly.

With joy unspeakable do I behold thy efforts for the poor forsaken negro; and, although my present sight has changed my views of these things somewhat, I cordially extend the hand of love and fellowship to thee, seeing thou art setting up to the highest convictions of thy soul in these matters. While with thee, my whole soul burned for immediate emancipation. This I now see was an error, and hence I no longer desire it. While I still loathe the hideous form of slavery, it appears to me now that that gradual emancipation which must come through the operation of the love principle upon the hearts of all, is far better than to force the master-even by words-to relax his grasp upon the throat of his victim, by clutching his own throat; for while, in this case, I could rejoice in the escape of the slave, I should be compelled to weep for the transfer of the same condition to the master, who thence becomes a slave to the power which compels him to release his slave.

Do not turn from me, my brother ! for while my spirit yearns as ever for the success of our cause, I am compelled to labor upon a different 'platfrom' from that which either of us formerly occupied, being more charitable toward those who err. as I now see plainly a rumor which has gained very considerable crethat all our errors are sins of darkness, and that nothing is needed to reform sinners but light; the light of truth-glorious truth-truth eternal-universal truth! Therefore, while I can censure no one, I must continually deplore the blindness of my brothers, and as continually labor to reflect that light upon them which shall bring them to a knowledge of the truth.

O! could you look upon the earth from this point, your generous soul would clasp in warm embrace many whom you now feel to curse in bitterness. But my brother, I would not dictate to you, had I power for the human mind is so constituted that it must se upon its own convictions of right and wrong; but I would have you examine these things closely, and mark the convictions of your own spirit-and I know

I shall be with you when you receive this, and anx iously watch the workings of your mind, and if I shall see that I am not repelled, I may address you again when an opportunity occurs. Till then, believe me, as ever. Thy brother and co-worker in the cause of the

slave, through universal progress,

AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.

A few days since, a barrel of very choice Apples 21 Cornhill, on opening which, the following witty and felicitous letter was disclosed, the perusal of which will be as much enjoyed by the readers of the Liberator as it has been by ourselves. To the writer and donor, we return the hearty thanks of all for whose special sustenance and enjoyment this barrel was designed. He his fruits we know him, in more senses than one; and in every sense to his credit.-

Here we are at last-thanks to good timber-safe t No. 21-the real Simon Pure Anti-Slavery Officewhere we have longed to be!

Are you surprised to be addressed by such Round neads as we? You will cease to wonder when re minded that we have a Minister-a Baldwin, too (though no D. D.)-among our denomination; not to mit a 'Franklin' and a 'Priestly.' We do not pretend, however, that these great names are all represented by any individual of us present. You will recognise the 'Baldwin,' but the 'Minister' is rather shy of an abolition sanctum. Perhaps they don't like to be 'chanced up.' The 'Belle-fleur' is here, with rosy cheek, looking as gay as 'sunny France-(a bas Napoleon III. ! or, in English, Bah !) Here, too, is the portly ' Greening,' from Rhode Island; not green at heart, only one of the green-jackets—heart of demo-

of a noble stock, we are glad of it. We give ourselves freely to the grinders of mankind, for the divine purpose of making good blood. We feel a little proud to juices so scorked as to disorder the stomach, harden books, or in the body and soul of each human being? the liver and heart, when we desire only to adjust the functions of these organs of men; to be ground up so as to fire their blood and make their tempers as some ought to be expressed for human welfare only. We and in that way do what we can to make warm hearts, clear heads, and ready hands. For such service, we offer ourselves to the office. As for the Liquor Law, we don't believe it will be

repealed. A blush mantles our cheek at thought of the vile purposes we may be put to, the company which may be forced upon us, should the ' Cider See tion be repealed. We are fearfully confident that a the infallibility of the Bible be friends of progress ? our fermented juices would be deluged with rum They must remain where Moses and the prophets and What a terrible mission from hell would be our Jesus and the apostles stood, in their view of man, then! We think that no one can act so judiciously in a fermented state as in a placid mood, least of all our fraternity. We shudder to think what consequences would ensue, if fire-water should be forced upon us. But we do not yet believe that the Law will b repealed. If apples could vote, we are sure it would not. We know there is opposition to the Law; but don't you think we can stem the tide? We generally keep an eye on the point at issue, and we expect the Law will be sustained. It is a proverb, you know As goes Hull, so goes the State.' Now, hull goes with us to the very core. But should the worse for a season prevail, we have a way of working, if time be allowed, to defeat the aims of wicked men. Ha, ha! It makes us laugh to think how we sometimes outwit the Rummies, by working as fast as we can into rinegar. We are a 'leetle' too tart for them then. So we have our compensation, in the dark hour, to console us.

Let us stand, we repeat, in the corner of the office so long hallowed by the labors of noble men, devoted to a despised but righteous cause; hallowed, too, by the tread of fugitives from a land of whips and chains. Shame that that land is ours! Shame that the bounteous mother who bore us cannot stretch her outlets into a free soil! Shame that her leaves may not breathe the air of freedom, nor shade, by right of law, a single fugitive from bondage! Alas, that we must be poisoned from the bud by the stifling air, the noxious pabulum of slavery !

'Tis an honor to be here, and food for those who labor here. And when the weary bond-woman, fleeing from many sorrows and greater wrongs, rests here, for a time, her timid foot, let us minister to her hunger and quench her thirst! Let us encourage her heart and strengthen her limbs! Give to her of us freely, not only for Charity's sake, but for Freedom's! Let us aid her flight to the land where freer breezes blow than fanned our cheeks,-where she is no more bond, but woman ! Judge Grier may consider these ' seditious and trea-

sonable doctrines.' They are our doctrines, and we are not ashamed to say, they come from our hearts' core, where we hold the seeds of many individualities like ourselves. He may keep us in jail till we rot but we tell him, the seeds will live and germinate and

Yours in the cause of Health, Temperance and Freedom.

FRAMINGHAM, Dec. 4th, 1852.

SELECTIONS.

A Bull Killed by an Elephant .- A correspondent A Bull Killed by an Elephant.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, writing from Athens, Ohio, says:—'The other day, as a caravan of rare animals, including one that travelled with a trunk, was passing up Federal Creek, in Athens county, Ohio, it encountered a sturdy Buckeye driving a large bull. Now this bull, unlike some people, had never seen the elephant' before, and when the 'critter' came in sight, commenced making his fore feet familiar with the 'free soil.' and his lungs familiar, with the stays. the free soil, and his lungs familiar with their ac exercise. His driver and owner warned Barnum's agent to get his elephant out of the way But Mr. Barnum's agent said he would risk his ele-phant, if Buckeye would risk his bull. Whereupor Western Taurus renewed his bellowing, and made desperate lunge at the huge monster of India. The contest was somewhat similar to some political ones, for the elephant with one blow from his trunk stretched the bull upon the ground, breaking three of his ribs, and driving the breath so far from his body that it has utterly refused to return. My Buckeye friend was obliged to be content with Mr. Bull's beef, tallow and hide, whilst the clephant went on his way, driven by his whistling and whittling attendant."

ce :- We learn on very reliable authority, that Mr. Webster confessed to a warm political friend, a short time before his death, that the great mistake of his life was the famous 7th of March speech, in which, it will be remembered, he defended the Fugiwhich, it will be remembered, he defended the Fugi-tive Slave Law, and fully committed himself to the Compromise measures. Before taking his stand on that occasion, he is said to have corresponded with Prof. Stuart and other eminent divines, to ascertain how far the religious sentiment of the North would sustain him in the position he was about to assume."

Courtesy to Liberia .- It is well known that, some Courtesy to Liberia.—It is well known in the dovernment of Great Britain presented that of Liberia with a fine schooner belonging to the British navy, called the Lark; also with the hull and machinery of a fine war steamer, grounded somewhere on the coast. When Governor Robert's late mission to England was concluded, the Government sent him home in a war steamer, despatched expressly for that We also learn that the French Government has

presented to Liberia a very fine steamer, which will be of great service to that republic.—N. Y. Com. Adv. It is stated in the Boston Bee, that T. Starr

King has received an unanimous invitation to the pastorale of the Chauncy Place Church, the oldest, and we believe the most wealthy Unitarian Society

91, and Consider Morton, brother of Justin, aged 94, of Whately, in this State, were born in the same house, voted for General Washington, and have voted at every Presidential election since, including that of A Veteran .- Conrad Heyer, of Walboro', aged or hundred and three years the 10th of April last, not-withstanding the severity of the storm, travelled six miles, and was at the polls as usual, and cast his vote.

Mr. Heyer has voted at every Presidential election.
He served three years in the war of the revolution. Portland Adv. Singular Coincidence.-The vote in Morgan county Va., last year, for Governor, stood—Democratic, 280 Whig. 288. This year, for President, it stands Pierce 291, Scott 201.

Singular .- At the recent State election, the votes for Governor in Lowell and Lawrence were precisely the same. In each town the vote stood for Clifford, 458; for Bishop, 412, and for Mann 225. The New York Times advises young men !

keep away from that city. It says that nineteen-twentieths of them who come there to seek their for-tunes, not only drag out an existence of poverty, but become miserable vagabonds. A Monstrous Tumor.—A tumor, weighing 112 ounces, was taken, after death, from the body of Hannah White, of Gill; on the 22d inst. The sack of the tumor weighed 17 1-2 pounds; the balance being water, on being emptied out, filled a common sized wash-tub. It had been in existence for eleven years.

The oldest living printer in the United State is a man named Carly, in Yorkville, S. C. He worked with Ben. Russell on the Boston Centimet, half a century sgo, and he yet sets type by candle light, and is 97 years of age.

to be here. We crave permission, with head uncovered, to stand in one corner of the office, and, in our small way, to help the cause.

Since the passage of the Liquor Law, (evergreen chaplets of honor to Maine!) humans can't make



CURES WITHOUT FAIL CUTS

CUTS

BURNS, BRUISES,

ESH WOUNDS, CHAPPED MINES

BILES, FELONS, SORES,

SORE EYES,

CHILBLAINS,

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and subjects: also, selections from the discourse of testimonials occasioned by his death. The work will be printed on good paper, withou, bold type, done up in the best style of cloth bids, and will be sold, for cash, at \$1 per copy, pages on delivery.

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CHENEY, according to a provision in his will; and the have appointed DAVID R. WHITTEMORE to see Agent in securing subscribers for the work, to wh Persons, desiring early copies of this book, can wise, to the subscriber.

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November 26 THE ONLY TRUE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED, T. B. Welch's Magnificent PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON

Engraved (by permission from Sharfs out of ginal portrait in the Athenaum, Botton. THIS superb picture, engravel under the spin neutral highly-gitted artist, is the only termilia ness of Washington ever published. It has been the ness of Washington ever published. It has sen its netterized as the greatest work of art ever publish this country. As to its fidelity, we refer to be store the adopted son of Washington, GEORGE WAS INGTON PARK CUSTS, who say, it is a fine. ful representation of the celebrated origins, a CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY, of the Supreme ! of the United States, who says, As a work first excellence and brauty must strike recre one sit; and it is no less happy in its likeness to the first strike recreases the first of his country. It was my good fortune to bether in the days of my boyhood, and his this of his country. It was my good but his country. It was my good but his min the days of my boyhood, and his stake pearance is yet stronely impressed on my mer. The portrait you have issued appears to me about the form and fea ures of the fact. Mis SENATOR CASS, hit is a lifetile representable of the work appears to me to have been administently worthy of the patricular the work appears to me to have been administrative and eminently worthy of the patricular public. Says MARCHANT, the eminist, per pointer, and the pupil of Suart. Your past mind is more remarkable than any other lare for presenting the whole individuality of the my portrait, together with the noble and diguident of air and manner, which all who ever us list sidered a marked characteristic of the illectuars.

it commemorates.

For the great merits of this picture, we could
ery lover of Washington to the portrait inely, is
a the office of this paper, and to the below of in
ng Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Schotz unit

ARTISTS .- Marchant and Elliot, of Not l Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambin, of Phil Ches er Harding, of Boston; Chas. Frist, 81 ton, S. C.; and to the adopted son of fisher Hon, Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an arise Sill MEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmer, Kirth Winfield Scott, Hon., Geo. M. Dallst, Ba. Sal King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Las. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Grahas, H. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Ll. B. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Ll. b., Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Bor, fig. McLean, Hon. Rafus Choate. SCHOLARS. Folsom, E-q., the well known Libraria due ton Athenaeum, who says, 'I would ruber than any painted copy I have cert see: En than any painted copy I have cert see: En than any painted copy I have cert see: En than any painted copy I have cert see: En than any painted copy I have for see: En than any painted copy I have for see: En than any painted copy I have for see and the copy I have for see: En than any painted copy I have for see: En than any painted copy I have for see: En than any painted copy I have for see than a see that the copy is the see that R Jph W. Emerson.

Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EERST Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EERST Mayor of London, &c. &c. &c.

Mayor of London, &c. &c. &c.

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