The copies will be sent to one address for The at, if payment be made in advance.

Tateretisaments making loss than a square intaret times for 75 cts. -one square for \$1 00 The Agents of the American, Massachusetts raia and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auto receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS MISO, EDWARD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK THE PRILLIPS [This Committee is responsible for the financial economy of the paper-not for



TELLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

fol. XXII. NO. 52.

TOMES OF ENGLAND TO THE WOMEN OF

forward, and venture to suggest a course of preis so by a feeling almost irresistible, a feeling in bey and many others will. I am sure, partici-a the days in which we live, more is to be

sently effected by public opinion, and by ap-

by statute laws. If this, or some such address,

metuken by local committees, enriched by gastures, and then transmitted to America, due fall, under God's blessing, to produce a

said of copying the Earl's address, we have siberty of substituting England for Ameri-

nd English laborers for African slaves, and then

arising the aildress, on the principle of our Sa-

schuke, when he said, . Why beholdest thou that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest

selbe beam that is in thine own eye? Or how wilt is set to thy brother. Let me pull the mote out-

time eve; and, behold, a beam is in thine own

HE WISHABLE POOR OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Te ifectionate and Christian Address of many Thou-win of the Wanten of America, to their Sisters, the Work of England.

A common origin, a common faith, and, we

ely believe, a common cause, urge us at

to peen the moment to address you on the sub-stal that system of while slavery which prevails so many, and with such frightful results, in your

We will not dwell on the ordinary topics, on the

pres of civilization, on the advance of freedom

weath century—but we appeal to you very se-

s state of things is in accordance with his

Word, the inalienable rights of immortal souls.

of the pure and merciful spirit of the Christian re-

We do not shut our eyes to the difficulties, may,

flat long-established system; we see and admit

rect contravention of God's own law 'instituted

he time of man's innocency,' debase the sanctity

arriage, with all its joys, rights and obligations

arates families by the ocean, and doo entrates families by the occur, to death by death a life of pennry, and many to death by and starvation. Nor can we be silent on that

se and starvation. Nor can we be silent on that

rdicts to any race of men, or any portion of the an fumir, education in the truths of the Gos-

or the ordinances of Christianity.

A remedy applied to these two evils alone would

sence the amelioration of this sad condition.

We appeal, then, to you as sisters, as wives, and is mobers, to raise your voices to Parliament and our Royal Mistress, and your prayers to God, for the

We do not say these things in a spirit of self-com-

reacy, as though our nation were free from the at a perceives in others. We acknowledge with not and shame our own national sins, and especial-to we deplore the existence of slavery in our hap-

country. But, from what we learn by your own espaces and friends who visit England and Ire-

and the spectroens of debased humanity that

intelligent and happy, than the wretched labor-classes in Ireland and in the cities of England.

Mathew, one of your most popular writers, has inled a state of morals and misery among the

ado poor, that has no parallel in our country, reamong our slaves. While, therefore, it is our

From the Boston Morning Post.

APPEAL TO THE PHILANTHROPIC!

Locus of Boston !- The arrival of the steamer letchings as the gratifying intelligence that her partition, the Duchess of Sutherland, has called a meet-

the United States, a petition for the abolition of

ocs, but has always been foremost in all enter-

promotion of which ladies could take a part

ed to ask your attendance at a meeting at my

elloclock, A. M., for the purpose of acknowl-

a a petition to the ladies of that country

to has lent its wide saloons, and beautiful

is case the number convened at my

parison to the radies of that country for bolism of the right of primogenitare there.— I decling is unfortunately not so extensive as and Hosse, which has already become noted for braily with which its beautiful and illustrious

ery for cinritable concerts, and similar pur

HARRIET HANCOCK, 203 Chesnut Street.

P The following is a sufficient commentary on the

t meering articles from the Post and Observer.

more than can be accommodated. I pro-

benesolent, transcendental, and enthusiastic,

ultation with some of my neighbors, I have

self for a long time been known as the Athens of

ladies of England to adresss to the ladies

ales in England.

within their b

ispensable preliminaries, we cannot ensume of your country which,

ingers, that would beset the immediate change

Mened and Christian country.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24. 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1144.

NO UNION WITH BLAVEHOLDER!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITE DEATH

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their

slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves -- an en-

agement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

lelivered from Sinsi; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for slaves -for articles of merchandise, under

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciurocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

najority in the slave representation over that of the

AMERICA.

ut, in which he says:

ed fruitful impression."

will-Eds. Obs.

lifuge of Oppression. April next, at Aiken. South Carolina, to the highest bidder, 130 negroes. 85 mules, 3 horses, 90 carts and harness, 25 wheelbarrows, 190 shovels, railroad lows, picks, blacksmiths', carpenters' and wheel From the New York Observer. MARL SHAFTESBURY'S LETTER.

wright's tools, &c. &c.

The negroes are, beyond doubt, the likeliest gang. A DIFFERENCE, AND THE CAUSE OF IT. for their number, ever offered in any market; consisting almost entirely of young fellows, from the A Virginia paper, discussing the industrial prospection of the Southern States.

years of age, and four women.

Among the fellows are first rate blacksmiths, car-Among the icloses and the coopers brick-moulders, wheelwrights, and government, the principal trade and commerce of wagoners. Among the women, one excellent wea-

under the management of a gentleman of very su-bas been declining in comparative strength, until the perior ability and experience, and well calculated to picture is now entirely reversed. New York, Philaperior ability and experience, and well calcul ted to picture is now entirely reversed. New York, Phila-train them.) which makes them more valuable than delphia and Boston are now the grand marts of the intrained hands, to which we would respectfully beg country, whilst Charleston and Norfolk have scarcely

A late number of the New Orleans Picayone co

ains the following advertisement, which in itself furnishes evidence enough of the enormities of slavery o sicken the heart :-

years old, but looking not over 28; stamped M. B. have been one of pre-eminent prosperity. But, in-on the breast, and having both small toes cut off, stend of adopting a policy which was obviously cal-He is of a very dark complexion, with eyes small but culated to enrich and strengthen her, she folded her years old, but looking not over 28; stamped M. B. He is of a very dark complexion, with eyes small but bright, and a look quite insolent. He dresses good, and was arrested as a runaway at Donald-sorville and was arrested as a runaway at Donaldsonville some three years ago. The above reward will be mortifying and humiliating commercial inferiority paid for his arrest by addressing Messrs. Armant, Brothers, St. James parish, or A. Miltenberger & Co., 30 Carondelet st.

Enterprise, industry, skill—every thing that could tend to advance her welfare, and increase her power—was systematically done; and by vigorous and

From the Christian Inquirer.

THE CHURCH TERMAGANT. We have read lately, more in sorrow than in an-

which was delivered in that gentleman's own pulpit, by one of his admirers. It is unique in homiletic literature, being in fact an entire eulogy upon the regular occupant of the pulpit. It reminds us of the funeral sermon prepared by the eccentric Rev. Thomas Williams for the celebrated Dr. Emmons, in anticipation of his death. Mr. Williams asked and obtained permission of Dr. Emmons to read the sermon to him for revision, and the Doctor stood the doctrinal part very well; but whenever a strong culogium on his worth occurred, he would exclaim, Now, Mr. Williams! how can you say so Whereupon Mr. Williams would say, 'My dear Dr. Emnions, you know you are supposed to be are the most interested in knowing the truth, do not, dead now, and can't say a word.' We have too high or will not, or pretend not, to see it—all the while that this sermon was ever read to him, or he would have insisted upon not being dead, or treated as such. Such snappish, denunciatory, assuming and to its effects.

There is, in one of the contract of the c such. Such snappish, denonciatory, assuming words disgrace any Christian pulpit, and partake of the most offensive qualities of the new Pharisaism that their words. The Church Termagant is now fairly inaugurated, and the culogist of the Melodcon, who s capable of so much better things, has won the place of file-leader among its shrill-voiced scolds.

We have no quarrel with any man for admiring Mr. Parker; for all men have their liberty of opinon ; and there has been for hundreds of years a conderable class of persons, some of them very pure and nigh-minded people, who have held in substance the same views of religion. Our chief objection to the discourse before us, and the whole school to which it belongs, is its assuming rancorous temper; its pettish assumption of all merit to its own partisans, and consigning to obloquy all not of its own feather. The ministry of this style of reform has anset prayer that God will speedily prepare the rate the removal of slavery from this land of lib-mi, we do implore you, by all the motives that can receive. make the human soul, to exert yourselves to give see the human soul, to exert yourselves to give see and reaction to our staveing, ignorant and defined while bestiren and sisters, who are wandering bosseless in Ireland, and perishing at your palace much power in its chief advocate, yet little of the hat contrition for sin which has been deemed a part of every projound Christian experience.

The sermon before us has some rhetorical smart-

ness, some well-turned sentences, but its chief interest is in its impudence and attempt at severity.-The preacher denounces a set of men who have been and who would still be ready to befriend him, and he rejoices in the professional disappointments of neighbors who have eeen faithful, laborious Christian men, and who, in common with most Boston minisparishioners from the city to the country. All men have their troubles; and we have little respect for the spirit that exults over a neighbor's misfortunes, or glorifies its own little triumphs. For an educated, accomplished man, who has known and done th duties of a Christian minister, to preach and publish such a eermon, is one of the saddest developments of the semi-barbarism of the new philanthropism which uses as much of the guillotine as its vocabulary and to clock, A. M., for the purpose of acknowledge of grating to the grace and our sisters of larger and for their wise and comprehensive action in what of a suffering class of the people of this continuation, also, for the purpose of, evincing a similar meres in the institutions of England, by uniting a particular street of the control modern manners allow.

MILLARD FILLMORE

In a few short months, this distinguished patriot and able Chief Magistrate will retire from the elevated position he now so worthily fills, but his able administration of the government will long be referred to with pride and gratification by the people.— The New Orleans Bulletin, in an article connected with this subject, says:

'When Millard Fillmore is forgotten by When Attliard Fullmore is forgotten by the American people, we shall have fallen upon evil times. But he will never be forgotten by the brave, the patriotic, the true. The foundations of his fame are laid in honor, patriotism, and truth, and can never be shaken. As long as parity of purpose; self-sacrifleing devotion to country, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union; enlarged and product the statement of the country of the second of the country of the statement of the second of the half at the Museum, to which we can, in such dent statesmanship; and absorbing desire to vindi-cate the honor and interests of the country in all incate the honor and interests of the country in all in-tercourse with foreign nations; sagacious and far-seeing recommendations to Congress in regard to in-ternal policy; the expression of an inflexible deter-mination to maintain the compromises of the Consti-tution, and execute the laws under the same; a fer-vid anxiety to unite all sections in bonds of frater-nal effection, and to draw closer the ties which bind BORSES, SLAVES, AND OTHER CATTLE! for fear the following advertisement will not get Scient circulation in the Southern papers, in it is that been inserted by order, we give it a ce in our columns without charge: pariant Sale of Negroes, Males, etc., on the 27th nal slection, and to draw closer the ties which bind us together—tics cemented by and baptized in the blood of our revolutionary succestors—so long, we say, as such deeds have an abiding-place in the hearts of the freemen of this glorious land, the name of Millard Fillmore will be held in affectionate, undying remembrance.—N. Y. Christian Inquirer.

Selections.

nge of 21 to 30 years, some few boys from 12 to 16 pects of the Southern States, remarks as follows;—

*For a long time after the organization of our government, the principal trade and commerce of wagoners. Among the women, one excellent wear was carried on by the South. Charleston and Sempstress, another one a good cook.

All the above negroes are well trained and disciplined for rail and plank road working. (having just completed a splendid piece of work at Aiken, S. C., tively empty. But since the war of 1812, the South

untrained hands, to which we would respectfully beg leave to call the attention of those engaged in such enterprises.

The unules are all stout, young, select, and in fine order. The carts were gotten up by one of the best manufacturers in the State—iron axles, and not much injured by use.

We deem it unnecessary to say more, as the property will show for itself.

Terms cash. ways had, as they still have, it in their power to enjoy a superior position in the contest. Her natural joy a superior position in the contest. Her natural resources are incomparably superior to those of her great rival. The materials for sustaining and aggrandizing herself are boundless.

If the had only been true to her own interests, and,

If she had only been true to her own interests, and, from the commencement, had devoted her energies in the proper spirit, to the prosecution of works with in her own borders, for the development of her means—if she had resolutely and assiduously con-tended for the preservation and enlargement of the TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. Ran away from tended for the preservation and enlargement of the plantation of the undersigned, the negro man supremacy she once enjoyed, in the way she ought to have done, her condition at the present time would nrins, suffered the golden opportunity to pass and by this miserable course brought upon herself the

> unrelaxed efforts, she has elevated herself to the proud ascendancy to which she aspired. Who can blame her for so doing? The South could have much more easily done the same thing with equal success. She chose, however, not to do so, and the fruit of her indolence and neglect is visible in the vast enrichment of Northern communities at her ex-pense. The merchant princes of the land hold their sway in Northern palaces. Southern trad rs and planters have built up the overshadowing influences which are there enthroned.'

> Is it natural, wilfu!, or judicial blindness, that pre vents these Southern writers from seeing the real cause of the difference in the commercial prosperity of the North and South? It is as plain as the nose on the late Duke of Wellington's portraits, in Punch, to all the rest of the world, and yet the people who

nost offensive qualities of the new Pharisaism that prised; he then loses his money, at which he is even more surprised; and he finally loses his health, so anthropists, who seem to be dainty amateurs at the pusiness, and zealous chiefly in the spitefulness of positive surprise surprises, and zealous chiefly in the spitefulness of positive surprise surprise knows no hounds. His lamentations become vociferous, and he berates fortune, as the malignant enemy who delights in his unhappiness, and has tal en tairs to visit with all manner of affliction. But, in the midst of his complaints, a crusty bystander suggests that which might more easily be traced to an enemy the poor victim had been in the habit every day of putting into his mouth. Thereupon, his rage became excessive, and he insisted that he had 'never taken drop too much in his life; besides, it was notorious that drink was good for the wholesome?

ous that drink was good for the wholesome.

This is pretty much the case with our southern reasoners. They point to the gradual decay of their commerce, and bewail it; but when any one tells them that they have a constitutional disease which produces it, they incontinently get engry, and fall to calling hard names. We have no doubt that the representation of the more rapid growth of the North, made by the Virginia print, is true. We believe that the South is inferior to the North, in enterprise, that the South is interior to the North, in enterprise, skill and industry, while she has natural advantages equal to those of the North, if not superior; but we an assign an intelligent and adequate reason for these phenomens, which our Virginia contemporary is unable or afraid to do. We can point him to that great social and political injustice, which hangs like

great social and political injustice, which hangs like a nightmare upon the energies of the South, and which he so cautiously winks out of sight.

It is in vain for the South to hope to enter into commercial competition with the North, so long as slavery remains one of its cherished institutions. All history shows, as well as the experience of the United States, that slavery can be rendered profitable in agricultural labor only, and that as soon as manufacturing and other pursuits are introduced, it retires. It is a species of labor adapted to the sim-plest processes merely, and which shrinks from complicated and extensive operations. Nor can slaves, as a general thing, be employed on ships, or in the management of railroads, or in any tasks which separate them for any length of time from the immedi tte eye of the overseer.

are eye of the overseer.

Commercial prosperity, during the middle ages, spring from political and social freedom, and the whole drift of human experience since has gone to show that it cannot subsist without it. On the continent of Europe, one of the first things that the trav-eller notes, is the superior thrift and activity of hose nations under constitutional government, compared with those under despotic. The latter are stagnant, sterile, and paralyzed, while the former are alive with the bustle of trade.

singmant, sterile, and parayzes, while the former are alive with the bustle of trade. In Spain, they are still discussing the propriety of erecting railroads; there are but three or four rail-roads in Italy; there is but one in Austria, and that built by the givernment, while the only two in Russia are also the work of the government; but in France, Germany and England, where the enterprise of the people has some chance, and the people themselves have an interest in the result, all these

themselves have an interest in the result, all these modern improvements are prosecuted with an energy almost equal to that of the United States.

A similar scene is presented by the map of our own country; New England, New York, Ohio, and the other free States, are literally covered with internal communications of all kinds, with every facility to rapid and cheap production; but as you move South, you come to the lumbering old stage cosch, wretched roads, and the pack saddle. Despotism there, like despotism in Europe, works like a blight upon hope and activity.

From the Boston Traveller. THE EMPIRE OF HAITL

ITS CLAIMS TO THE PAVORABLE NOTICE OF AMERICANS. BOSTON, Oct. 28, 1852.

Boston, Oct. 28, 1852.

Messes. Editors:—In accordance with your kind invitation to correspond with you, I commence with the subject which is now so fairly before the American people—the recognition of Haitian independence by 'THE FEOPLE' of the United States. Not that I propose to discuss the question in its diversified bearings, but to give some facts in my own personal experience, derived from a residence of near six years at the capital of the empire. It is already known, or ought to be, by the American people, that the Haitians have, for near fifty years, governed themselves, and 'taken care of themselves,' in quite as enlightened a way as any nation on the in quite as enlightened a way as any nation on the continent of America, south of the United States. continent of America, south of the United States. It can also be demonstrated that in the liberality of their treatment of foreigners, they have equalled not only the governments of South America, but those of Continental Europe, in point of religious toleration, liberty of commerce, and in every other point, except their refusal to admit whites (les blanes) to the privileges of citizenship—a prudential measure, which is far from proving them incapable of taking are of themselves.' It is a notorrous fact that, in protestant Germany, the Baptists are, at this time, reated with much greater intolerance than they ever inve been in Roman Catholic Huiti. Of the imortance of the commerce of Haiti to the American portance of the commerce of frait to the American people, it is quite unnecessary for me to say a word. Porty-eight gentlemen of Boston, representing property to the value of near thirty millions of dol-lars, have recently spoken with sufficient clearness on this point. I will limit myself to a few facts, bearing upon the maintenance of order and the character of the present administration. I hesitate not to say that I believe there has been the past six years. less murder, less robbery, and less incendiarism at Port-an-Prince, than in any city, of the same size, and during the same period, in the United States. During this whole period, and even longer, there has een but one fire at that city of thirty thousand inhe United States? I have travelled in the country

ple, there was almost an universal major.

ple, there was almost an universal major.

Imasses, except in his own Commune. Who is Sonlongue? He was elevated to that position by a constitutional vote of the Senate, in that solemn and
very critical moment when the much beloved Right
laid a corpse in the palais national. I was informed
that he even shed tears of surprise when his election
was announced to him.

I was standing on the verandah of the palace,
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I was standing on the versudah of the palace, when the Senate, with the President elect, came out of their hall. Soulouque (as he was then called) sented himself with a circle of venerable generals, with whom he conversed in such a pleasing and yet lignified manner, that I said to the American gentle-nan at my side, "this is certainly about as interesting an appearing man as I have ever seen.' And I have as yet had no proof that the title of Emperor was one of his own seeking. A petition was cir-culated for a few days in Part-au-Prince, asking the Senate to confer upon his excellency Sontonque, President d'Haiti, the title of Emperor. This the Senate did in a very peaceful manner, and the act case he found in Europe? Will Louis Napoleon, who is now straining so hard to follow in the steps ner above the Sovereigns of Europe, with the United States has treaties of amity and com-

erce?
But as this article is already lengthy, I will close by answring the question, which may arise in some minds: why a missionary should meddle with matters of this nature? There are two very good reasons. First: like the merchants who ask that their sons. Pirst: like the merchants who ask that their commerce may be protected by treaty stipulations, I consider that the very abaird position of the United States, in refusing to acknowledge the independence of Haitl, is calculated to embarrass the benevolent efforts of American missionaries, as well as the commerce of American merchants. On this account, I consider that the American churches will be recreant, if Congress is not inundated with petitions, demanding immediate efforts for the establishment of treaty stipulations with Hairt. My second reason is, that, as a Christian minister, I feel bound to believe that 'God is no respector of persons.' God is no respector of persons,?
Yours, &c.,
W. L. JUDD.

Missionary of the Am. Bap. Free Mission Society at Port-au-Prince.

From the Philadelphia Tribune of the People. PENNSYLVANIA HALL.

The brief existence and wanton destruction of this The brief existence and wanton destruction of this building is a part, and a very dark part, of the history of Philadelphia.

The wish to secure Southern trade for our merchants and manufacturers, and Southern patronage to our medical schools, boarding houses and hotels, led to the infliction of this everlasting disgrace

non our city. The means resorted to were—to excite the morbid prejudice of the rabble against any thing like association, on terms of equality, between individuals of different colors.

So long as the colored man corried the brick, and the white man laid them, or the colored man drove his life, to save the Union, by silencing all Antithe horses whilst the white gentleman or lady sat on Slavery agitation!

the next seat of the carriage or the same with him, the next sear of the carriage of the same with min-all right. The colored barber might take our choic-est bucks and stiffe t nabobs by the nose, and turn their heads about at his pleasure, as though they were heads of cabbage—many of them being in fact of less value than that esculent—and all was proper enough; but let a colored woman walk by the side of a white woman, and converse with her, or a colored man take familiarly the arm of a white friend as an equal, and sit on the same sofa with him, what insolence! what intolerable assurance and distressing propinquity! The sovereign mob and distressing propinquity! The sovereign mose was invoked to put a stop to the abominable spectacle of men and women recognising a fellow-being in one possessed of a skin not colored like their own, and the mob responded to the call, as they have since done to other calls for the work of destruction, and Pennsylvania Hall—a building erected to perpetuate human rights and defend human liberty, was soon a mass of ruins; without any attempts being made by

shameful outrage.

The loafer in his lament complains that 'times isn't as they use to was, and so it appears to be with the colorphobists, if the statement which we give below may be relied upon; and we begin to trem-ble for 'the republic,' when we think what may be the result, should our present aristocratic minister at the Court of St. James so far forget his obligations

the Court of St. James so far forget his obligations to 'save the Union' as to be found guilty of walking arm in arm with President Roberts.

Why, the next step, after such a faux pas, might be to take a glass of wine or a cigar with Faustin I.; for if his color could be overlooked, the royalty of the latter need be no insuperable barrier to these little courtesies, since our ambassadors and travel-ling gentry are very much gratified by the notice of a crowned bend generally, and would not be so likely to think of the particular texture of the hair growing upon such a head, the royalty being presumed to constitute its crowning glory. But, seriously, if Abbott Lawrence could associate with President Roberts on terms of equality in London, why ties with an ambassador from Hayti? Now, if you are an unfortunate colorphobist, do not faint at the suggestion, but look calmly at the question, and answer to yourself as best you may, what rational argument can be adduced for withholding from Hayti a at all hours of the day and night, 'o'er mountain recognition of that independence which France and heights and in valleys low,' in lunely forests and England have long since acknowledged, and when amid cultivated fields, and have never been treated our trade with that island far exceeds our trade with disrespect by the coarsest peasant or the rudest with several states or governments of Europe, with mountaineer.

with disrespect by the coarsest peasant or the rudest mountaineer.

In these journeys, I have never been refused a night's lodging at the poorest cabin, where from accessity or convenience I chose to stop. And when I have called for the bill of fare, I am almost universally answered by the expression. Just what you choose to give, (Ce que vous voulez me donnez, or, in the simple patois of the paysan, ca on vooluz baille moi.) And although it is the land of the old buccaneers, and where the example of foreigners he exhibited more of violence and fraud than of gentlemess and honesty, still from Tiburon to Samana, and from Jacmel to Cape Haytien. I know of not a single cove where a ship may not enter, nor a single mountain fastness where a traveller may not pass with safety from robbers. And notwithstanding all that American editors have said of the 'bloody reign of Soulouque,' I am able to say, from my own personal American editors have said of the "bloody reign of Soulouque," I am able to say, from my own personal knowledge, that His Majesty Faustin the First condition of society which is so revolting to your did not come to the head of the government by any of his own ambitious efforts. So quietly had he alof his own ambitions efforts. So queriy had he always wave lived, and with such regularity had he always filfilled his duties as simple commandant at life his duties as simple to the correctness of our argument, we can produce this subject torther, but it you are not satisfied to the correctness of our argument, we can produce this duties as simple torther, but it you are not satisfied to the correctness of our argument, we can produce this duties as simple commandant at life his duties as simple his

'I was astonished and gravified to see Mr. Lawrence "I was astonished and gravified to see Mr. Lawrence, walk through the parlors, arm in arm with President Roberts of Liberia, introducing him as a particular friend to 'My Lord Mayor.' Sir Charles, and other notables. What a change when the American Ambassador, the associate of Lords at the Court of St. James, at home a m-rehant prince and leading citizen of Boston, does openly what other citizens of Boston have been mobbed for attempting—walks arm in arm with a second-like colored man just as if he were a man and respectable colored man, just as if he were a man and gentleman; does this, too, in the face of the world, and in the presence of Southern gentlemen, who no senate did by a very present insurer, and in the presence of southern gentiemen, who no was not followed by any demonstrations of discondent to the part of the people. Where can a parallel ters o' African chiefs and kings. It seemed a worthy who is now alraining so hard to follow in the steps of this, his illustrious predecessor, succeed as well? List April, I saw him put on his crown with quiet do List April, I saw him put on his crown with quiet dignity, surrounded by many thousands of the Haitinas, in an immense temporary edifice, very tasterfully arranged, erected for the occasion at the Champ de Mars. And I would ask those who are pleased to sneer at the black Emperor, wherein he is a sinner shore the Sovereigns of Farone, with whom

From the (Ohio) Anti-Slavery Bugle. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN' AT A BOSTON THEATRE.

Boston, Nov. 16th, 1852. Dean Marius: It would astonish you to see how we are putting down Anti-Slavery agitation.' The great Dead-of-Disappointment blew-his last breath away, in a vain endeavor to extinguish the flame of excitement which his own words and deeds had kindled on the subject of human slavery. Again and again, he commanded the agitation to cease, But it ceased not, though he did. He ceased and deceased; but the agitation swept on, with tornado

power.

Boston is still festooned with crape and cambric Boston is still festooned with crape and cambric all the way from Charles' River to the Heights of Durchester, drooping in deep mourning over the loss of her favorite idol. The 'mottos' which appeal down so eadly to you in every conspicuous place, would make another 'Book of Lamentations.' Buston should be written Buchim, now—'the place of the meepers or mourners,' as in the days of the Hebrew Prophets.

But the sincerity of the grief and mourning is But the sincerity of the grief and mourning is pretty clearly seen. The Democrats were half consoled by the result of the presidential election. And now, a prominent and wealthy Boston whig, the proprietor of the most popular, and deservedly popular Theatre in the City, has just placed a dramatic representation of Uncle Tom's Cabin upon the stage, in a manner to bring the whole subject of slavery before the community as never before. I have long wished to behold such an achievement, as the surest prediction of the speedy overthrow of the slave system.

And now, the Theatre is openly, where it has long een actually; before and better than the Church. Let the terrible fact be told in thunder round the world. In the Play, the slaveholder declares bold-ly, 'Slavery is of the Devil.' In most of the forty thousand ecclesiastical Theatres and Playhouses of our country, the ghostly performers solemnly say, if is of God. In the language of one large Presbytery.
It is the Lord's doing, and marvellous in our eyes.

'It is the Lord's doing, and marvellous in our eyes.'

Now we have got the Theatre versus the Church, on the question of slayery. The Theatre says it is of the Devil. The Church claims that it is of God. Let us wait patiently for the verdict. The question is before a jury composed of the civilized world.

Of the manner of the piece and of the performance, I need not now speak. It was Uncle Tom's Cabin, on the stage, and before one of the largest and best looking audiences I ever saw in any theatre. And five hundred people bought tickets in the foremon for secured scals, at double price,—and excepting those seats, the house was almost literally crammed, nearly an hour before the rising of the cuttain. And the most radical sentiments, together with the shooting dead of the kidnappers in pursuit of 'George and Eliza,' were most loudly applauded: of 'George and Eliza,' were most loudly applauded:
—and one thing more, the Play will, doubtless, from
present appearances, be a fortune in the pocket of
the proprietor of the museum. Vive la agilation!

Yours, as always, PARKER PILLSBURY.

THE DISCUSSION.

BY THE LATE NATHANIEL P. ROGERS.

The discussion goes on. It pervades, it possesses, it 'agitates' the land. It must be stopped, or slavery dies, and the colored man has his liberty and his rights, and Colonization is superseded. Can it not be stopped? Cannot the doctors, the editors, the property and standing, the legislatures, Congress, property and standing, the legislatures, Congress, the mob, Mr. Gurley, somebody or other, some power or other, the governors, his honor the Chief Justice Lynch; cannot any body, or every body united, put down this discussion? Alas for the 'peculiar institution'! it cannot be done. The club of Hercules could not strike it down; it is as impalpable to the brute blow as the stately ghost of 'buried Denmark' was to the 'partisan' of Marcellus. It cannot be stopped or checked. It is unrestrainable as the viewstopped or checked. It is intrestrationable as the view-less winds, or the steeds of Apollo. You hear it every where. The atmosphere is rife with it. 'Abolition,' 'immediate,' 'compensation,' 'amalga-tration,' 'inferior,' 'equal.' 'inalienable,' 'sughts.' 'the Bible,' 'of one blood,' 'West Indies,' mobs,' 'aron,' 'petition,' 'gag-law,' 'John Quincy Adams,' Gastava,' These are the words and as familiar execo.' petition.' gag-law.' 'John Quincy Adams.'
Gannison.' These are the words, and as familiar is household phrase. The air resounds to the universal agitation. Truth and conviction every where result,—the Genius of Emancipation moves triumphantly awong the half-awakened people. And Slavery, aghast at the general outry and the fatal discoveries constantly making of its diabolical mornities, gathers up its all for retreat or desperate death as the case shall demand. leath, as the case shall demand.

death, as the case shall demand.

The discussion can't be smothered—can't be thecked—can't be shated—can't be endured by producery. The first has gone forth. It is registered in heaven. The colored man's humanity is secertained and proved, and henceforth he is destined to libery and honor. God is gathering his instrumentalities o purify this nation. War, Slavery and Drunkensess are to be purged away from it. The drunkers ess are to be purged away from it. The drunkard, hat won't reform, will be removed from the earth's urface, and his corpored shame hidden in her friend-y recesses,—his spiritual 'shame,' alsa' to be 'ever-asting'—with that unatterable 'contempt' which oust attend final impenitence, as saith God.

Liberty slaveholders, Christianity slaveholders, church member slaveholders, minister slaveholders, doctor of divinity slaveholders, church slaveholders, missionary slaveholders, "Board of Commissioner" slaveholders, monthly concert slaveholders, Bible Society slaveholders, and Bible WITHOLDERS! Society slaveholders, and Bible withholders!
What will the coming millennium say to you, or do with you? What disposition will it make of you and your avatem, should it burst upon you when it is in the full tide of experiment! the land smoking with it! Will not the glorious morn and opening dawn of Christ's kingdom prove flaming fire to decour you from the face of the earth? The millennial day pouring in its living light upon scenes, whose enormity shrouds the natural sun, what will become of the actors in these scenes? O for the warning voice that once affrighted Nineveh, and claid for nation in sackcloth, from the king on the throne to the begger on the dunghill; that laid a people in sahes! But it may not be. Another fate, we fear, attends this last of republics. Warning is esteemed as

But it may not be. Another this last of republics. Warning is esteemed as unockery, and admonition as frenzy.

Shall we hold our peace amid scenes like these? Shall we argue and persuade, be courleous, convince, induce, and all that? No—we shall attempt no such thing, for the simple reason that such things are entirely nocalled for, useless, foolish, inadequate.

Argue with slavery, or argue about it; argue about a sinking ship, or a drowning man, or a hurning dwelling? Convince a sleeping family, when the staircase and roof are falling in, and the atmosphere is loaded to suffocation with smoke! 'Address the understanding,' and 'scouthe the prejudices,' when you see a man walking down the roof in his sleep, on a three story house! Baudy compliments and you see a man walking down the roof in his sleep, on a three story house! Baidy compliments and arguments with the summambulist, on 'Table Rock,' when all the waters of lake Superior are thundering in the great Horse Shoe, and deafening the very war of the clements! Would you not shout to him with a clap of thunder through a speaking trumpet—if you could command it—if possible, to reach his senses in his appalling extremity? Did Jonah arguly with the city of Nineveh?—'Yet forty days,' cried the vagabond prophet, 'and Nineveh shall be overthrown!' That was his salutation. And did the 'property and standing' turn up their noses at him, and set the mob on to him? Did the clergy discountenance him, and call him extravagant, mis-

the 'property and standing' turn up their noses at him, and set the mob on to him? Did the clergy discountensuce him, and call him extravagant, misguided, a divider of churches, a disturber of parishes? What would have become of that city, if they had done this? Did they 'approve his principles,' but dislike his 'measures' and his 'spirit? Slavery must be cried down, denounced down, ridiculed down, and pro-slavery with it, or rather before it. Slavery will go when pro-slavery starts, The sheep will follow when the bell-wether leads. Down then with the bloody system! out of the land with it, and out of the world with it—into the Red sea with'it! Men shan't be enslaved in this country any longer. Women and children shan't be flogged here any longer. If you undertake to hinder us, the worst is your own. The press is ours. Demolish it, if you please,—muzzle it, you shall never. Shoot down the Lovejoys you can; and if your skirts are not red enough with his blood, dye them deeper with other murders. You can do it with entire inepunity. You can get the dead indicated and tried along with you, and the jury will find you all not guilty together; and 'public sentiment' will back you up, and say you had ample provocation. To be sure, you will not escape the vengeance of Heaven; but who cares for that, in a free and Christian country? You will come to an untimely end;—but that, you know, is nothing to a 'judicious,' well-regulated,' 'Christian spirit!' But this is all fanaticism. Wait and see!

day of April next.

The andersigned, having nearly completed their matnet on the South Carolina railroad, will positive asil, without reserve, on Tuesday, the 27th day of made to the store le lection

Erl of Shaftesbury has a letter in the Lonwell request you to insert in your paper this let-god a copy of the proposed address which secom-age it is with very great reluctance that I put

OP GTON

New Yer hiladelphi , of Chark Washingto STATE , Major Go Ion, Wm. Boyd, Ha m. John JURISTS Hon. Jaks Cha of the Buther own Everett. I gtan Irris pham. J. Longfells ROPE La Alison, Le SS throus

HILDS, ELPHIA

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RE,

From the New York Evangelist. NEW ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT.

A remarkable movement has been commenced in Bagland, under the adspices of the highest person-ages and names in the kingdom, to bring to bear a new influence for the abolition of slavery in this country. The class from which the movement takes new influence for the abolition of slavery in this country. The class from which the movement takes its spring, is one from which we are to expect just and temperate measures, and a wise abstinence from any attempts which do not fall legitimately and honorably within their sphere. It is a class, moreover, which wields in England, and will not fall to wield here, a powerful influence; and as it seems, to bid fair to draw within its scope nearly all the worth and culture of the kingdom, we cannot be indifferent to the efforts which shall be put forth from an formidable a source. As it now appears, it seems worthy to be hailed with confidence and joy by all who long for the removal of this greatest of evils.

The papers by the Arctic announce that on Friday evening, 26th nit, a meeting of the Ludies of England' was convened by the Duchess of Sutherland, at Stafford House, for the purpose of addressing a memorial to the ladies of the United States, calling on, them to use their influence for the abolition of pregro slavery. The names of the ladies present, or who signified their concurrence with the meeting, were the Duchesses of Sutherland, Bedford, Argyles, Dowager of Beaufort; Countesses of Derby, Carticles Sh. Ozeshury Litchfield: Viscountesses Palmer-

were the Duchesses of Sutherland, Bedford, Argyle;
Dowager of Beaufort; Countesses of Derby, Carlisle, Shuftesbury, Litchfield; Viscountesses Palmerston, Melbourne; Ladies Constance Grosvenor,
Dover, Cowley, Ruthven, Belhaven, Trevelyan,
Parke, Hatherton, Blantyre, Dufferin, Easthope, Paxstor, Kaye, Shuttleworth, Buxton, Inglis, Mayoress. tor, Kaye, Shuttleworth, Buxton, Inglis, Mayoress; Mesdames Charles Dickens, Lyon Playfair, Alfred Tennyson, Mary Howitt, Charles Knight, Murray, Macaulay, Rowland Hill, with others of lesser

The address was read by the Duchess of Sutherland, and is as follows: we need not commend it to the candid and Christian consideration of our

The Affectionate and Christian Address of many Thousands of the Women of England, to their Sis-ters, the Women of the United States of America.

A common origin, a common faith, and we sincrely believe, a common cause, arge us, at the present moment, to address you on the subject of that system of negro slavery which still prevails so extensively, and, even under kindly disposed masters, with such frightful results, in many of the vast regions

of the Western world. We will not dwell on the ordinary topics, on the progress of civilization, on the advance of freedom everywhere, on the rights and requirements of the nineteenth century—but we appeal to you very senineteenth century—but we appeal to you very se-riously to reflect, and to ask counsel of God, how far such a state of things is in accordance with his Holy Word, the inalignable rights of immortal souls, and the pure and merciful spirit of the Christian re

ligion. We do not shut our eyes to the difficulties, nay, the dangers, that would beset the immediate abolition of that long-established system; we see and admit the necessity of preparation for so great an event; but in speaking of indispensable preliminaries, we canno be silent on those laws of your country which, in direct contravention of God's own law, instituted in the time of man's innocency,' deny, in effect, to the slave, the sanctity of marriage, with all its joys rights and obligations; which separates, at the will of the master, the wife from the husband, and the children from the parents. Nor can we be silent on that awful system which, either by statute or by cus-

that awful system which, either by statute or by custom, interdicts to any race of men, or any portion of the human family, education in the truths of the Gospel, or the ordinances of Christianity.

A remedy applied to these two evils alone would commence the amelioration of this sad condition. We appeal, then, to you as sisters, as wives, and thers, to raise your voices to your fellow-citizens, and your prayers to God, for the removal of this affliction from the Christian world. We do not say these things in a spirit of self-complacency, as though our nation were free from the guilt it per-

ce ves in others.
We acknowledge that our forefathers introduced, nay, compelled the adoption of slavery in those mighty colonies. We humbly confess it before Al-mighty God; and it is because we so deeply feel. mighty God; and it is because we so deeply feel, and so unfeignedly show our own complicity, that we now venture to implore your said to wipe away our common crime and our common dishonor.

There are many reasons why this address should

There are many reasons why this andress should be presented rather by the women than by the men of England. We shall not be suspected of any political motives; all will readily admit that the state of things to which we allude is one peculiarly distressing to our sex, and thus our friendly and earnest interposition will be ascribed altogether to domestic, and in no respect to national feelings. We shall propose to form a committee for the purpose of collecting signatures to the address, and of transt, when complete, to the United States. a general committee would be too large for the transaction of the daily business, we shall propose a transaction of the daily business, we shall propose a sub-committee, to report from time to time to the general committee; but there is every reason to hope that the whole matter may be terminated in a short space of time. It only remains for me to acknowledge the kindness with which you have accorded to my request in attending here this day. I hope and believe that our effort, under God's blessing, will not be without some happy results; but whether it sueceeds, or whether it fail, no one will deny that we shall have made an attempt which had, both for its be-

on earth peace; good will towards men.'

The memorial was then agreed to, and a sub-com-

It is stated also, that this meeting was the be-ginning of a wide and efficient organization; that a subscription was commenced, and an office of busi-ness opened—looking to ulterior movements.

Our readers will doubtless chaerve with much Our readers will doublies observe with much pleasure the interest manifested by the Earl of Snarressuar, and by some distinguished British ladies, including several of high rank, in the abolition of slavery in the United States of America. We think the course pursued by the Noble Earl, in endcatoring to promote the welfare of the laboring data in our compounds and executive the several states. class in our own country, and especially his efforts on behalf of young persons employed in factories, render him a peculiarly fit person to advocate the claims of the injured and helpless victims of a far more ruthless oppression than any that has been witnessed in England in our time, and one far greater in exten than that which was swept from the British West Indies by the indignant voice of the British people in 1838—now fourteen years since. But we not only object to the correctness of the statement that the slave is not fit for immediate freedom, which, it may be remembered, was conferred by the authorities of Antigus and Bermuda on the British authorities of Antigua and Bermuda on the British slave with super-eminent success; but we protest against a statement, which may afford some shelter to the wretched blunder and inhumanity of a miscalled apprenticeship, terminated before the time originally fixed by the law, in consequence of the numerous and intolerable evils to which this semi or more than semi-slavery naturally and inevitably led.

— Britisk and Foreign A. S. Reporter.

THE BOSTON BAZZAR .- The interest which this instrumentality for promoting the Anti-Slavery cause has long excited in this country, continues unabated. We have learned that contributions have been sent from the following places:—Edinburgh, £170 Glasgow, £160; Perth, £70; Dublin, £130. Large Glasgow, E100; Perin, 270; Dubin, E130. Large boxes have also been sent from Bristol, Leeds, and sundry other places. In the box from Edinburgh were enclosed contributions from many parts of England, namely, Penzance, Reading, Busingstoke, Liverpool, Birkenhead, Luncaster, Leeds, &c. From Bolton, in Lancashire, a box containing about £30 in Bolton, in Lancashire, a box containing about £30 in value was senf. Among the articles was a doll, dressed as 'Topsy;' intended to stand in a conspicuous place in the Bazzar, and to sell copies of her 'Appenl,' which appeared in our last number. Many very interesting incidents have come to our knowledge, relative to some of the contributions, too numerous to detail; but the following we cannot withhold:—The immates of the blind asylum in Edinburgh, on hearing of the opportunity, gladly availed themselves of it, and contributed of their own handy work to the cause of the Slave, to the amount of four pounds, besides two pounds in money! which may well awaken the inquiry in many minds—have we, according to our opportunities, done what which may well awaken the inquiry in many minds—have see, according to our opportunities, done what we could for this cause? As usual, many declared they would have most willingly done something in behalf of the effort, had they only known in time; which induces us, for the information of such, to repeat, that contributions are sent from Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c., every year, to the Annual National Anti-Slavery Bazzar, held at Boston, U. S., in what

called 'Christmas' week; and that they are nerally sent off in the beginning of the 11th fouth - British Friend.

THE DEATH OF DANIEL WEBSTER

THE DEATH OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

This distinguished orator and senator, by common consent the most eminent and highly gifted man in America, died on the 24th of October, of liver complaint; induced, as we believe, by the bitter grief and mortification which he enfiered in consequence of his ignominious rejection by the Baltimore Convention, of the nomination for the next President of the United States. In the hope of being nominated and triumphantly elected to this dignity, he had, within the last few years, made shipwreck of his political character, had given all the weight of his reputation and the aid of his eloquence to procure the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law, and had made his name forever loathsome to all intelligent and consistent friends of impartal liberty. In his personal character, this repowned orator was notoriously veall its catalogue of inseparable crimes, more than the all its catalogue o' inseparable crimes, more than the fact that it has restored to America the protetypes of slavish adulation in the pulpit, and unprincipled perversion of justice on the bench, which diagraced the times of the Smarts in England.

ly appreciate the lessons, both from his lips and exam-ples, in teaching the sustaining power of the gospel. His last words, 'I still live,' they might interpret in a higher sense than that in which they were usually re-garded. He had taught how to obtain the light of faith and the life to come.'

These gross mis-statements are going the round of English papers, and excite neither surprise nor dis-guist, except in the minds of a few. The ordinary its friends for distinction in future-be meant the Comreader could never gness that this eulogy was pro nounced over the coffin of a man of vast verted talents, the self-dishonored victim of his own guilty ambition, whose life had been spent in squan-

BRITISH ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE.

our cause has suffered, both abroad and at home, for want of such an organ in that field, it is impossible to estimate, but we have long hoped and waited for some person qualified for the work to begin it; and now that this hope is realized, our faith is quickened in the certainty of the happy results which we have anticipated from it. The depletion of the antislavery sentiment of England has been the mission

Mr. Jones (Pennsylvania) inquired whether he un slavery sentiment of England has been the mission of the British and Foreign Committee, and of their organ, the London Anti-Slavery Reporter. They seem to have regarded it as morbidly active, as a brain fever of a peculiarly dangerous type, and their course of treatment has been much like that of old time physicians to disorders of that nature, until there was reason to fear that its very life would be starved and drugged out of it. That the earnest, intelligent abolitionists of Great Britain had not long ago adopted toward the London Committee and their Reporter the Christian injunction. Let the and their Reporter the Christian injunction, 'Let the dead bury their dead,' and established for themselves a medium of communication with the public, is to be regretted. Probably no one can feel this more deeply than themselves. Far better had it been for ause of the American slave, far better for the progress of universal liberty, had no such Commitor paper been in existence for ten years past.

But without complaining of the past, we accept with thankfulness this movement of the present to supply its long-felt want. The promise given in its commencement is confirmed by its continuance.—
The Advocate is conducted with much ability and excellent judgment, and displays not only a true appreciation of anti-slavery principles, but a thorough knowledge of the history and the condition of the cause, especially in this country, where its great bat-tle is to be fought. Though its limits are as yet too narrow for the necessities of the cause, it condenses into that compass a great amount of inter-esting and instructive information. In style, it is clear and attractive, in principle uncompromising and in spirit liberal and catholic. We welcome again to its important position and beneficent work, with the fraternal greeting of the abolitionists of Pennsylvania. We give its conductors and supporters our heartiest God speed in their enterprise .-Pennsulrania Freeman.

ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION.

The political agitation of the country is over for the present, and the noise and confusion of a heated contest have subsided. The machinery lately brought to bear upon parties for party purposes i laid aside, and the voices of the thousands of lectur ers, and hundreds of thousands of 'documents' are silent as the grave. The political harvest is past and summer ended, but the slave and the country are not saved. Since, then, we are not again soo to act, as mere politicians can act—through the bal lot box, and the political armor is laid aside, wha course shall those who have entisted under the ban ner of free soil, free speech and free men adopt dur ing the interregnum of the political kingdom? If no more liberty to disband our forces than is an army of conquest after an undecisive battle. The trial at the ballot box, from time to time, shows only the comparative strength of the contending forces, to case can excuse us for relaxing our ef-

forts in drumming up recruits.

How shall recruits be secured for 1856, or for any and all times? Of course, the free soil press will do its duty and keep its readers at their posts, but this of itself is not sufficient. Not one voter in a hundred ever sees a free soil paper, and can never be reached in that way. If the Northern States are to reached in that way. If the Northern States are to be enlightened upon this subject so as to secure our object in four years, some instrumentalities beside free soil journals will be absolutely necessary. A large proportion of the citizens in the country will never pay for light, but it must be poured in upon

them without price. This, the press, as now con-ducted, cannot and will not do.

Free lectures and free documents, in our judgment, are mainly to be relied upon in this warfare. breadth of our land, without price to the unconverted In order that this may be done, the elect and faithful must sustain the lecturers by liberal contributions. Here the question arises, who shall go for us and do this indispensable work of preaching the anti-slavery gospel to every creature? Our organization consequents are successful. pel to every creature? Our organization con-plates no such effort, and it is to be feared will do nothing, as such, in that direction. Fortunately, however, in this State lecturers are already furnishhowever, in this State lecturers are already furnished to our hands. The Mass, Anti-Slavery Society have in the field some of the most elequent and impressive lecturers in the State, who will do as much as any voting abolitionist can do to form a correct public sentiment upon the institution of slavery.—The objections against these lecturers have disappeared. The finitless war of 'old organization' and 'Liberty party' has come to an end, as the latter has withdrawn from the contest, and the former has directed its batteries against the common enemy.—The cry of harsh language against pro-slavery men and institutions is drowned in applause for Mann and Giddings, who, in this respect, have out Garrisoned Garrison, while the charge of infidelity has long since recoiled upon those who made it. Having heard many agents of this Society during the past year, we are fully convinced that their lectures are productive of great good, and consequently advise every friend of freedom to give them countenance and support. Surely, while we have no lecturers of our own in the field, let us do what we can for those who are doing our work for us. It is not the mission of the Anti-Slavery Society to make proselytes to swell the ranks of their party or association, but simply to manufacture anti-slavery sentiment and anti-slavery men, men who will be ready in any emergency to act ed to our hands. The Mass. Anti-Slavery Society

THE TARIFF-DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

THE TARIFF-DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Millson (Va.) expressed his views on the tariff, contending that the abolition of the duties on raw materials, without a corresponding reduction on manufactured fabrics, would be the same as paying bounty out of the Treasury to manufacturers to sustain themselves against foreign competition.

Mr. Giddings (Ohio) remarked, it had been well said in a Whig paper, that protection is growing more and more dim, and the whole world are now opposed to the protective policy, and it is in vain for the Whige to struggle against the onward progress. The discussion here had become stale and unprofitable; during three days, not withstanding the eloquent speeches, the seats have been nearly empty, showing how little interest is felt in the subject. There is but one kind of protection, where the prohibitory principle has been carried out, and that is, slave trading. The slave growers of Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, enjoy a perfect protection, for by ry principle has been growers of Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, enjoy a perfect protection, for by the law it is made death to import slaves from abroad, while slaves can be transported from Maryland and Virginia further South. The laborer and the manu-Virginia further South. Virginia further South. The laborer and the manu-facturer of the nation have no protection. They can, however, generally take care of themselves.— His Northern Whig friends, while they say they want to protect Northern labor, countenance and maintain the sale of human flesh. But the people who preached his funeral sermon:

'The Rev Mr. Alden, the parish minister, having read an appropriate passage from Scripture, delivered a appropriate passage from Scripture, delivered a appropriate passage from Scripture, delivered a several circumstances which occurred in the death-bed several circumstances which occurred to the profession of the internation of the Sta

the purpose of increasing competition?

Mr. Giddings—I spoke of the manufacturers of slaves, and not of slavery—it is the manufacturer of slaves alone, who is sustained and honored by the laws of the country. One great and striking policy has characterized the administration which promise Measures. The man whose death has this day been announced in the Senate, in March, 1850 put forth the programme which was carried throughly the influence of the Executive. The Fugitive Slave Law has been in operation more than two years. guilty ambition, whose the had been spent in squandering the rewards of his great genius in the gratification of the lowest proposities. It is terrible to see such genius so fallen, such mighty gifts so meanly and miscrably misapplied.—British A. S. Advocate. to the Southern master. What are the facts? For three months ending the 3d of December, a larger number of fugitive slaves crossed the Northern Lakes, and found protection under the Canadian We have read with increased satisfaction the second number of this publication, the commencement of which we noticed some weeks ago, as the organ of the living and active anti-slavery sentiment of England. Such a paper has long been needed to occupy just the position which this fills. The extent to which our cause has suffered, both abroad and at home, the men and Democrats who at Christiana stood firm in defence of the principles which every freeman holds dear to his heart. They struck down the op-pressor, and laid him in the dust. He thanked the

gress of their cause, evidences of which are seen in the election of Benton in Missouri, and Gerrit Smith, the popularity of Uncle Tour's Cabin, the preaching of the Gospel, and the songs of poets.—
He said that Fred. Douglass's prospects were brighter now than Gerrit Smith's were four years ago. When he comes here, we will have another illustration of the Fugitive Slave Law—a fugitive from labor, bringing with him African blood. tion of the regitive Stave Law - a lightly from the bor, bringing with him African blood.

A Southern Voice - Then we'll catch him.'
Mr. Giddings said, Douglass would ask no favo

of Southern slaveholders or Northern serviles. He is competent to speak for himself, and the man who comes in contact with him will get off second best In conclusion, he referred to a letter from Mr. Web ster to our Minister in Spain, regarding Cuba. writ-ten in January, 1843, commenting upon it, and say-ing that it associated Webster's character with infa-

ing that it associated Webster's character with infa-niv. He said, with the annexation of Cuba to the United States, a fire would be kindled to burn off slavery, and drive it from the Continent. Mr. Stanly (N. C.) said there is one matter in the President's Message, which I do not see adverted to in the pending resolutions of reference. An ap-propriation was made last session for a lunatic asylum, and this is of some importance to Congress-men and others. (Laughter) men and others. (Laughter)

Mr. Houston replied that he had proposed no refer-

ready ample provision for lunatics confined her transported to Baltimore. (Renewed laughter.) The Committee rose without disposing of the quantum tion before it, and the House adjourned.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, DEC. 24, 1852. VISIT TO PENNSYLVANIA.

The contrast between an anniversary meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society and one of the Massachusetts A. S. Society is somowhat striking though in many things identical. In the principles to be inculeated and the measures to be prosecuted, there is almost perfect agreement; the platform of each is free to all who choose to make their appearance upor t-as free to the opponents of abolitionism as to its friends; the discussion is general, without regard to omplexion or sex; the occasion brings together large number of the most earnest and most reliable advocates and friends of the cause; and the interes s sure to be more and more absorbing, through eigh or nine consecutive sessions, occupying three days hardly allowing any time for the customary meal and rest. But there is far more excitement, sno usually more stirring speaking at the latter than a the former. This is owing to a difference of locality and also in the personality of the assembly. In Mas achusetts, the annual meeting is invariably held i Boston, -the head-quarters of the Cottonocracy and Weister Hunkerism, which are sure to be resolutely ttacked and faithfully exposed. This often stira up the baser sort' to put down by hissing and hooting what cannot be met with argument nor disproved b facts. As the speaking proceeds, the manifestation of approbation or disapprobation are strong and fre quent, according to the person or topic under consideration-those animated by the spirit of beasts and serpents generally occupying portions of the gallerie and remote parts of the house, ashamed of their post tion and conduct, and unwilling to be recognized by the better portion of the audience. Men of all sect and parties are sure to be present, mixed up with thos who have sacrificed all their sectarian and party pro dilections upon the altar of bleeding humanity. In its general appearance, however, while thus diversified in reality, the meeting is homogeneous, and mark-

ed by no external peculiarity. The anniversary of the Pennsylvania Society is held in the interior, (and wisely, for that region. either at West Chester or Norristown-two besu and quiet villages, too far removed from Philadelphi for the convenience of its rowdyism, and so far abo-litionized as to offer no molestation. A very large proportion of its members is composed of those who either are or have been connected with the Society of Friends, still retaining their peculiar garb and using their peculiar dialect. The appearance of the a bly is, therefore, remarkably staid and solid; there is

no sign of hurry or bustle in coming together, or in the proceedings, but every step is taken methodically, and the entire business is performed in accordance with the maxim, 'slow and sure.' Great care is taken in regard to what is adopted, and much circumspection exhibited as pertaining to the phraseology used from an habitual training to avoid whatever may every such occasion) that might be more profitably employed; but it is better than heate and recklessness position manifesting itself, and the habit of Quakerism being inclined to a silent hearing rather than to audible approval of the sentiments of the speaker, the meetings seem lacking in warmth and enthusiasm to of the Cabinet and the Senate House, and never knew the eye of a Massachusetts abolitionist. But, undermount of principle, a resoluteness of purpose, a devotedness of soul, not surpassed by any band of reformers in any part of the land. The anti slavery and consequently moves with greater celerity and Perhaps it does not concern us here whether he wa boldness; but it is not better in quality, nor more who have trials and dangers enough to prove their mettle and their faith. Indeed, so far as personal safety is concerned, they are incomparably in greater fierce and unscrupulous religious proscription, perus cling all the more tensciously to principle, and lean

We wish the Pennsylvania Society contained a larreproach of the Quaker sect in that State, but very

inapproachable ; and it is proffered with such evident pleasure and whole-heartedness as to make its enjoy. the easy virtue of walking in it. ment by the recipient at least two-fold. While at West Chester, we were most kindly entertained by a ed, on all hands, to have been the most laborious, ac worthy Friend, J. Hoorzs, who has a spacious resi- tive, and able of his whole career. Tried by the dence, very finely located, in which for some years tone of the public press, or by any other test, his inpast he has kept a flourishing boarding-school, in the fluence was as great as ever; and this so-called great nost creditable manner. Long may he live-a blessing to the rising generation, to be diffused and perpetuated to the latest posterity!

friends John and HANNAH Cox. (among the trucst of the true in the anti-slavery ranks,) to their . home, sweet home, at Kennett, where we spent three of the pleasantest days of our earthly existence, and to which we should be glad to make a pilgrimage annually. For many years, their hospitality has been proverbial, alike to the fugitive slave and the anti-slavery lecturer. For their great kindness and unwearied atas other dear friends in that neighborhood, to whom we feel ourselves indissolubly allied in spirit. Our grateful acknowledgments are also proffered to CHAN-DLEE and HANNAH DARLINGTON, at whose house we were introduced to a large and intelligent circle of friends, more or less interested in the various reformatory movements of the age. That occasion constituted an oasis in he journey of life.

During our stay at Kennett, we attended two sesions of a quarterly meeting of Priends, held at the Square, and were invited to participate in the proeedings-an invitation which we accepted, it being as cordial as it was unconditional. This meeting was the sacrifice just when the people were coming round mainly composed of those who more and more realize to his own opinion. the great truth, that genuine Quakerism is of the with external and slavish conformity of dress and language; who feel that the limitations of sect are fetters upon the soul, and that progress is the law of being; who deem it not enough that they have Penn, and Fox, and Barclay, for their fathers, but are con- ing on the horizon was that great movement against vinced that they also, like those fearless reformers, have a work to do in an evil age, even at the expense of their reputation, and at the risk of being ejected from the synagogue. Indeed, they seemed to consider themselves already cut off, in spirit if not in form, from the great Quaker organization, now so fearfully degenerated, through a ceremonial, bigoted and time serving spirit; and it was a subject of earnest inquiry and solemn deliberation with them, at this gathering. as to the course they ought to pursue, and the testimony they ought to bear, henceforth, as 'PROGRES sive Fairnes. Various propositions were suggested. and discussed very ably; but as we left before a final decision was made, we are unable to record it here. From all that transpired, however, while we were present, we are inclined to believe that the result will e, the calling of a general conference, in the city of Philadelphia, some time next spring, of all free and kindred spirits, irrespective of sect, to consider the expediency of forming a religious association, which, while it shall prescribe no creed and resort to no forceful discipline, leaving the soul untrammelled shall prove co-operative in the furtherance of the cause of Reform, in its most comprehensive sense. We can pay no higher tribute to the meetings alluded to, than to say that we never attended any, more gratifring to our feelings, or more congenial in spirit with our own. Among those who participated in the disrussion were Joseph A. Duopale, formerly of Ohio now of Kennett, and well known to the readers of the Liberator -a thorn in the side of Quaker Hunkerism, and a troubler of its peace, but possessed of a loving and reverent spirit, aspiring after all that is beautiful and good, and a practical reformer on a world-wide scale; Oliven Johnson, the Editor of the Pennsyl- lish language endures. Perhaps so. He may live it vania Freeman, who, by his cogent reasoning and lucid expositions, did excellent service, though in very feeble health; Maux Graw, of Philadelphia, whose remarks were singularly pertinent and impressive ; and Robbut Lambounns, a venerable preacher in the Society of Friends, upon whose mind old age seems to exert no power, keeping pace as it does with the proearly manhood with patriarchal benignity of demeanor Our old and much esteemed friend, Dr. BARTHOLO NEW Pussell, an honored signer of the Declaration of

Sentiments adopted in Philadelphia in 1833, is a reaident of Kennett Square. It gave us much pleasure to take him once more by the hand, as he has faith-fully adhered to the cause through every trial. Many a poor slave is indebted to him for safety and shelter in the hour of sharp distress. He still presents a very hale appearance, and distant be the day when time shall press heavily upon him.

*Mr. Jourson was suddenly taken very ill during the meetings, and confined to his room for severn weeks. He has not yet so far recovered as to be alle to resume his editorial labors, though convalescent.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Law could have died with him, he would indeed have slept in blessings. But the evil that men do lives but praise of the dead.

We have nothing to do with him here as a jurist or an orator; nothing with his private character. Were we to pause a moment at that saddest of all and sights. his death bed, it would be only to remark the pitiful flattery with which it has been described and dwell on, in a tone which reveals the emptiness of our spiritual life. One would think our priests awe-struck, or heside themselves with gratitude, that the Great Man condescended to die a Christian!

The two Whig Chiefs have gone, and we find we have had Oberlins and Fencions grinding in the mill lying all this calmness and moderation, there is un public and private life would best bear the closest scrutiny, with the added merit of setual slaveholding beside, has slone escaped Canonization! Compared with such Protestantism, there was dignity, self-re spirit at the East is more adventurous and aggressive, spect, and a true emblem in the Pope with an Emperor nolding his stirrup.

a great man. The slightest analysis, however, of mos enduring, than that of our Pennsylvania co-workers, that has been said of him, even by those who begin by emphatically pronouncing him great, will show how utterly unworthy he was of the epithet. It is acknowledged by most that his life was, as a whole, a peril (living In such proximity to the slaveholding failure—that he failed to impress any great or original regions) than the Eastern abolitionists; but their cour- idea upon his times; that he not only failed to carry age has been equal to every emergency, sublimely any great measure, but never conceived or originated tranquil and ever victorious. In New England, the one; that he so far mistook either himself or his times. times of great personal danger have passed away; but that of most national questions, he has stood, at difabolitionists have been called to look in the face a ferent periods, on both sides, and that his last opinion was always the erroneous and the losing one. He haps far more trying than physical danger, certainly talked against slavery constantly up to 1850, but nevfar beyond any thing us yet experienced by our friends or exerted a tittle of anti-slavery influence, or stirred in Pennsylvania; and this has had its uses in making one heart against the system. Giving the lie, in that dissstrous year, to all his empty rhetoric, this great light in falling drew not after it one of heaven's host. If the elephant turned from the van, he neither car ger infusion of anti-slavery Presbyterianism, Con- ried any away with him, nor crushed any in his regregationalism, Methodism, &c. &c. &c.; not because treat. Kidnappers at heart, who would have been it is not eminently catholic in its spirit, and is not silent, though not converted, had he spoken for Libdesirous of welcoming persons of every sect to its crty, may have given him thanks when he descend membership, but because the claims of the slave for ed to lead their ranks. They were the men whom sympathy and aid are paramount to all sectarian his anti-slavery rhetoric of thirty years had convinced divisions, and should combine together in one frater. neither of his sincerity nor of his ideas. Had he nal body all wto are sincerely desirous of the over- spoken then for Liberty, he might, probably, have throw of the slave system. Certainly, it is not to the prevented the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law and turned back the tide of Southern aggression ; not. much to its credit, that a larger proportion of its however, by any greatness or influence of his own members is actively laboring for the deliverance of our It would have been because other men-Adams, Gidenslaved countrymen, than that of any other religious dings and their followers, on whom the Master denomination; but it would be more pleasant, and STATESMAN of the anti-slavery movement, WM. LLOYD more encouraging, to see a less striking contrast in Ganasson, had impressed his great idea—because these men had elaborated for him a policy, prepared On the score of hospitality, our Quaker friends are for him a public, created for him a North, built for him and showed him a way, and asked of him only

The two years that followed this change are allow man talked every day and everywhere, wrote to every body, and on all occasions; his vigor of thought, his energy, were marvellous; instead of seventy years, From West Chester, we accompanied our beloved it seemed the May of youth and bloom of lustihood. Yet what did he effect? Horace Mann, whose humblest friends Mr. Webster stooped to persecute with the pettiest mulignity, was re-elected by increased majorities. A Free Soi! Senator succeeded to his own chair : Massachusetts recoiled from the party that had owned her for fifty years : Syracuse laughed him to special scorn : no single vote, south of Mason and Dixon's line, could be begged to do him even the empty honor of a nomination; while, for political adherents, he fell into hands which have linked his name only with ridicule.

What is greatness in statesmanship? It is, in one form, by instinctive sympathy or pre-eminent ability, to understand and guide your own times; in another form, it is to outrun your own age, and mould the future. Had Webster either of these? Did he understand or guide his own age, who was always only first among the laggards ? whose friends boast for him, as proof of 'practical statesmanship,' that he so ofter sacrificed his convictions to popular opinion? and yet who, strangely awkward, always contrived to make

Did he foresee or mould the future, who was never the Bantist, but always Caiaphas, with timid pel-should die, lest the whole nation perish? who dropped from the revised edition of his works his best anti-slavery speeches, at the very moment when loomslavery, so momentous that before it all American History since the Revolution is destined to pale and

fade away?

To be a great American, one must have a glad, ublime, and fearless faith in the people, in the safety of trusting them with their own Government and Institutions. None of Mr. Webster's speeches are hopeful, but of late years he seems to have had no faith at all.

He was, without doubt, a great Jurist. But how much of his constitutional lore he owed to Story, we shall never know till his friends are more just than he, and allow the Judge's letters to him to be published He was certainly an eloquent and able advocate: too much so, even in the Senate, where it marred whatever claim he had to the character of a statesman. If he were not an orator, our age has not produced

one : though it would be difficult to name the burning phrase or proverbial sentence which, like Chatham and Mirabeau, he has lent to literature, or giver to the people as household words.

In simple intellect, no American has ever equalled him. But that massive brain contented itself with saying common things uncommonly well. It never went sounding on and on, to pilot the people into broader and deeper life. The great heart was fretting about broken toys, while the nation girded itself for great duties, and found its way onward alone. But mind does not govern, it is oftener will. It is not intellect that makes heroes, but character. This mar made great speeches; and there is an unconscious confession of the real truth in the very form of expression so many of his sulogists adopt. He will be read it has been said a hundred times, as long as the Engprint. Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Garrison, will live as long as the American nation is remember-

God gave us three able men in this age. CALHOUN the pure, manly, uncompromising advocate of slavery; the Hector of a Troy fated to fall. CLAY, the secret, facile, and therefore more dangerous ally of Calhoun; the graceful Belial of politics, who

Counselled ignoble case and peaceful sloth,

In the third, the ablest intellect of all, we looked to and the King of Men, one who should be the Voice of the Spirit of the Age. In place of this, lo! a mocking bird ! His song, at one time, the Constitutions system of Marshall; at another, the tariff policy o Clay; and he was a double thief from Calhoun-first of the Free Trade principle, which he abandoned just when all else saw it about to triumph, and second, o the Slave policy, for which he died. The great states man sinks to be the mere Swiss of politics, without even the usual shrewdness of his race at a bargain, We argue greatness from a man's sime. This man simed to be President; and died, as his most intimate

friends say, broken-hearted because he failed, he friends say, or over the same of her followed his instincts, and led the van of her ideas, he had been tenfold more than Prolust of onice : Oreat men never die brokmitten

That disease killed Wolsey, not Milton or Colors Still, in justice to Mr. Webster, it should be a great popular ideas that any intellect or on as will, can govern America. haptered into the sport the age, which no single mind can greatly adms here, much less control, a great man may become people's idol; his self-forgetful consecration that pe him tentors manner to a from his position he shall gain an influence being greater than manhood and mind could together be After all, the only leadership possible with make expressed in the war-cry of La Roche language

Si j'avance, suivez moi; Si je recule, tuez moi; Si je tombe, vengez moi.

If I ADVANCE, FULLOW Me. If I RETELL, he tree h your idea, and sacrifice even we How sad the wreck of such a life! Communic you find no other cause to plead this the of aglowest instincts against our highest and hallest send, ments? Alas! that your latest and silest argument ments; Alas, that job full and an accentification was the duty and rightfulnes of care-catching!

liculous to-day, may become of weight and fearful is idols, that are dangerous; and precedents set by such need special protest. What weapons they become the hands of unserupulous initators! Tacitus willlong ago-Non timemus Verpatinaum; es Prison We have a right, then, to demand even of these whe their protest against this his most serious tresers

the cause of liberty and progress.

Mr. Webster once pointed to the characteral Waiington as sufficient proof of the excellence of Anncan institutions. It is this view of his own men that is saddest of all. As Washington in I'll a Webster in 1850, were each the natural result of the institutions of their day. Our State taught his barter justice for expediency; taught him the im allowable to sacrifice one race to the properly another. Our Church taught him to make might stalking-horse for ambition. Our party politistens ed him, burdened with great abilities, some change awkward recollections, and the possibility of less fame, to throw off every high thought, and them that did most nobly become him, and run a ner si men, who, unknown yesterday, and to be femu to-morrow, could dare any depth of meanies in their end. The heaviest brain God lent this spens beneath the lesson, and he died broken-hearted, I cursed be the institutions of which such is the sil

ral product!

· His voice of wisdom and power, which as home among us, has penetrated wherever them an oppressor to be rebuked, or a victim to be dem Everywhere it has brought hope to the eraphys the down-trodden, and confusion to the stoops

These words a young man had the heliast utter in Fancuil Hall, which echoed to last a in the chained Court House, lest, marel by sight, some should be unable to obey Mr. West and 'conquer their prejudices!' These young man, reputed to possess the connec is of humanity, had the heartless effronter uses the presence of men who still trembled for the see of father and mother, wife and child, beause public sentiment which Mr. Webster unserne as most are now willing to confess,) had signific steeled against them! They could not have been tended as sober irony. That were a crast still ing insult, of which Mr. Hillard must be desselve capable. To suppose he believed then the set degrade his intelligence to the level of the House Winslows and Hale Smiths. It is now ren per ly admitted that Mr. Webster's course on the futive Slave Law was dictated by persons suitons shaped by regard to private ends. His prices in the office of Secretary, has declared that the prohe alleged were mere pretences. But whether to so or not, if he really acted from noble motion, the call of inevitable necessity-still, Mr. Hingli sertion is false. All, even then, that Mr. West friends could plead would be, that patriotism sal cessity excused him for withholding the post their desire, and causing the eyes of the wider in lifting up his hand against the atheries the saw help in the gate. Mr. Hillard is famed at h orician. An old adage, not to name being should have warned him, when giving a take part ugly facts, to avoid language too suggester #1

truth. It y a des louanges qui médices.

The curses of the poor have blighted his louanges and have being the louanges and his louanges and hi He is mourned in ceiled houses and the metadh But the dwellers in slave hars and factores and highways thank God they have one energites What a terrible record will Hierry make spirel him! The friendless and the hunted cannot him. joicing at his death! Grant all his more against them, that the slave knew him only at a emy: knew of his logic, only to feer it: eliable ence, only to wear chains hearier for in wight to pray to God against it. Wherever that it face turned, it carried gloom to the slaw's berth how many a hearth, since 1850, has it require utmost Christian principle not to call does on his head! He bore all this, and died head was not nominated! And this was the party growth of our soil and justitations, this the heart that our Christian republic can effer take for a place beside the Photions, the Hamilton

Jays and the Fayettes!

Pericles consoled his death-hed with the second that he never caused a Greek to wear mostros poppy, nor mandragors, nor all the dross of the world could have medicined our Perica sweet sleep,—he who clung with so much hand birthplate and homestead, and bowed in set over a daughter's death-bed, had he remember many homes one ruthless act of his selfan had made desolate, and the hundreds of childen had made orphans.

EXE GARRISON :

has been my fortune this week to lecture in the the best my tortune and week to lecture in the free Democrate outnumber the other parties. Free Democrats Statement of the other parties, straint good from this fact, I hoped to have large regards good resettings. In this, however, I was dethersale in both these towns, there are many Soler and very few abolitionists. The Free ter lay great stress upon voting, and condem ter by great stress upon voting, and condemn forms at to doubt his anti-slavery integrity, because when no go to the bollot-box. Of course, then, or ar sure to vote to a man; particularly when an ortal election is pending. When the alternative the election of an Adams, a Wilson, a Weston, a gol, a Howland, and other men like these, pledged get a Hawisno, and Congress for liberty, or the parts for Milgs, pledged to be the obsequious ser and the Siare Power, then surely these Free Soil and the state from all about voting, will be ear end late and all day at the polls, making every end ate and all day he every effort necessary to more, and pulling nation every effort necessary to per nen. I wouldn't give a brass farthing for mi sirers principle of the man who believes in let of roting, who would allow any cause, which the to could possibly control, to keep him away the fle polls. No matter if he stood alone, still he milisted and cast his influence for freedom. And deep man who calls himself an abolitionist and a or gone to the polls last Monday, the Massachuand decration to the next Congress would have and execute opposite to what it now does. The be here all but two. The Free Soilers are not well consecrated to humanity, and hence they lose and Their spasmodic efforts only make the sucand sixtery more sure and marked. Suppose the postes, after the campaign at the season of Pentecost, be gone into winter quarters till another Pentecoal come round, as the Free Spilers do after each would they have revolutionized the world? or fathers go into the revolutionary struggle the desultory, fitful spirit? Or, if they had, will Trenton, Saratoga and Yorktown have become beer sames? Where are the fifty lecturers whose nes were paraded last autumn in the columns of Cassasted as the public champions of impartial al saircrail liberty? Is alayery abolished? Are beries secured? Or do they argue, with their other Lovejoy of Cambridgeport, that this agitation with herm, and the people need rest? The past four in there ought to have been at least one hundred ustings in Massachusetts every Sunday evening, for spablic and earnest discussion of the great issues for time; and such men as Wilson, Sumner, Mann, lafference and S. C. Phillips ought to have been maly to speak in these meetings, with Garrison, Polles, Foster, Pillsbury, Abby K. Poster and Lucy more. The anti-slavery men and women of the old Componwealth dugit to have furnished the funds risch's movement; and they would gladly have in it if the leading men had only taken the initia fir steps, and led the way with tried fidelity. In god of doing this, they have decried the Garrisonim, and affiliated with the Democracy, by whom, a plost return for this subserviency to unbelieving expeliener, they have been betrayed in this fall carn-The Free Soilers who organized the coalition defeated through compromise, the disease of which or rable men all die, while the uncompromising South strong in his unswerving integrity, is clothed br the voluntary suffrages of men of all parties, who er attracted to him by his own fidelity to his princi-

The Whigs have triumphed in this State, becauhe Free Seilers have managed their cause so foolish-The Lea and the Commonwealth cannot wink it it of sight that the Free Soil party has lost ground codily during the past four years, nor can any one ful to see that the reason for this is their own criminal mineness. They have failed to plant in the springthe and to cultivate in the summer; how can they treet to gather in the autumn, and be housed and din the winter? Will they learn wisdom from the past, and henceforth eschewing all evil-that is, comminise with slavery or slavery supporting partiesput themselves openly, carnestly and perpetually on e side of freedom, and against oppression? While loing their own work, in their own way, (only be all the time doing,) will they give to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society a cordial and efficient support in the moral spitation which this Society keeps up for buth and justice and freedom, now every where whichen to the earth? Let them never hope to sucred while they proscribe and thwart the pioneers in his holy cause. And let them ed true ground; let them stand on the ground of 'so compromise with oppression'; let them go to work and labor with apostolic constancy and zeal to hapite the people into the knowledge and love of libery, and there may be harmony and co-operation bearea all divisions of the great anti-slavery army, and before another four years shall have passed, old Masschoolts may be released from the domination of the Slave Power! Eternal Wisdom grant that it may be m! At the same time, I would deprecate and trail indiscriminate censure or undue severity of crit-Fig towards the Free Soilers. I would gladly own isd rejoice in all the good they have done or may 4. I rejoice in the auti-slavery truth so nobly spo lea by Mann, Giddings, Palfrey, Summer, Rantoul, Scrand and Hale in Congressa. Let us have 'a little able such grape' this winter, and a good deal more set before the people all the time. Let Free Soilers the the high ground occupied by Gerrit Smith, and tay to the Whig and the Democrat, 'Come with us and we will do you good.' But never let them go down to alliance with them in their party organizatime I trust these political abolitionists will learn a essen from the past which they greatly need, and go to work for a wide-apread and radical overturn.

My meetings at Millbury were thinly attended. actinveterate prejudice against Mr. Garrison in my weds during the day time, and one of the Orthodo. descens told me, the second evening, that my meetp were small because I was a Garrisonian, and the cople of Milibury, he said, could not bear Mr. Garhon. I was pained to find the Free Soilers saleep. and in such a deep, slumber that they could not be hosel. The election is over, and they have gone its water quarters till next September. I was rehed the privilege of speaking in the vestry of the Corregational church, though that was the only fit here for a meeting. However, the Congregational master was out the second evening, and endorsed that I said on the relation of Christianity to Ameriten darry, with this exception, to wit, he thought I Yn 100 serere with Moses Stuart and Gardner Spring. but, he owned that they had utterly perverted the Uspel of Christ in their teachings upon this question, end he owned, also, that this was the vival question of a age, taking precedence of all others. I said thing harder about them than these admissions; so the not see as we differ greatly on that point. I the Massachusetts Society will send me back to dilbury again, and then, if the vestry is shut against na, I think I shall be able to let my light shine a little are. I feel perfectly sure, however, that it would sopen another time, and that I should have an audithere to hear me. I tried carnestly to get some subwhich to the Liberator, but did not succeed. I found a certifal welcome and a happy home in a true antisatury family - a piece of good fortune which did not attend me at Graften. I arrived in that wealthy and beautiful village early on Thursday morning, put in irelation twenty-five printed notices, and during the day, gave verbal notice in most of the shoe and on shops. I hired the Academy Hall, bought fluid ad coal, at the appointed hour lighted and warmed

FREE SOIL SOMETIMES HARD SOIL. | it, and had an audience all told of twenty-five, and got article of the Constitution :- The Society shall give dollars of paying expenses. To-day it stormed, and the prospect of increasing expenses to no purpose induced me to come home, where I shall enjoy a brief hour of the truest rest earth knows, before I start forth anew upon this arduous but most delightful Yours fraternally. work.

DANIEL FOSTER. Cambridge, Dec. 27th, 1852.

THE COLORED PEOPLE IN CANADA-DO THEY NEED HELP?

Mr. Gannison-From your kindness to myself while in Roston, as well as from your interest in the fugitives in Canada, I am persuaded you will give me How readily will you, and all persons who have no a hearing in their behalf. I have carefully examined the article in the Liberator of Nov. 224, and this is the sum of the whole: 'The resolutions express the views of the great body of the fugitives -such are the facilities for a livelihood in Canada, that new comers not only supply their own necessities, but are able in a short time to take care of others—that from the profuse liberality sent to Canada from the States, few fu gitives have been benefitted, the almoners taking the lion's share—the great waste of clothing from being le't to mould-the assault upon Henry Bibb and wife, and the pernicious influence of the 'Refugees'

Now, these are grave charges, surely, affecting not only the interests of thousands in Canada, but the renutation of many in Michigan and elsewhere, who were supposed to be quite respectable people, until these 'resolutions' and affirmations informed the world to the contrary. It will be well, therefore, to look into the statements.

And first, as to their origin. There is a small faction of colored persons, in and about Winsor, (most of whom have never been slaves.) from whom proceeds most of this newspaper opposition. And now let us look at the truthfulness of the Winsor resolutions. The offirmation that the resolutions express the voice of nine-tenths of the fugitives in Canada is only an assertion without evidence, an assertion that has been contradicted by a public meeting of the fugitives, and by the fact that as fast as the Home Society' can furnish homes, the people receive them with all joyfulness. The next affirmation, that 'the new comera move with such rapid march towards wealth, from much destitution, that in a short time they answer to appeals made by others for help, appears too ridiculous to deserve an answer. Do you send hundreds of schile families and persons to Canada with not a shilling in their pockets, or clothes enough on their backs to keep them warm, and see if there would be no need of help! Why did the Boston people send ten thousand dollars to the fire-stricken people of Montreal, last summer? and the New Yorkers twice as much more? and the Philadelphians as much more? Is fire worse than SLAVERY? or does slavery better qualify people for successful labor than freedom? Wonderful people are these fugitive brothers of ours, surely! But, alas! this beautiful vision seems to stand contradicted by a long array of appalling facts. Last winter, HIRAM WILSON (whose name will go down to posterily as a sweet odor in connection with the wrongs of the fugitive) wrote thus : 'Many are now reduced to very great distress. I have taxed my frail powers to the utmost in affording relief to the poor, and succor to the friendless. My wife and others have been with me till we are all nearly prostrated. For three weeks I have been incessantly on the move for the relief of the poor; the calls at our mission house are numerous, and some of them affecting in the extreme.' There lies before me whole printed page of heart-rending accounts of suffering, for the relief of which this dear servant of God was obliged to run into debt hundreds of dol-

lars. Mary Teal (the successor of Fidelia Coburn Brooks, who came to he grave from her hardships in Canada,) says, 'Children have travelled a hundred miles through the forest to get books and clothes, and I have been under the painful necessity of sending them empty away, having nothing to give ! Mr. May says- There has been a great deal of destitution and suffering, in some instances absolute starration Now, if a resident of Canada might be so occupied in writing 'resolutions' and letters as to be a stranger to all these facts, that is quite possible; and that such a resident would be quite as useful out of as in Canada, is equally possible.

Another charge, not to be overlooked, is, that 'Fee persons have been helped from the profuse liberality of clends in the States'!!! 'Every almoner acting often with as little justice as a slave catching commis sioner'! Here is robbery and fraud on a large scalesufficient to consign a score or two of persons to the pen- of Uncle Tom's Cabin gave one hundred dollars, and itentiary, embracing every missionary and nearly every the authoress has promised an annual contribution of teacher in Canada; for, be it known, that Mr. Bibb has not even heard of a hundredth part of the ' profuse liberality, that has reached Canada. I have sent hundreds of dollars there (two hundred at one time from my own people,) that Henry Bibb never heard of. What are we to think of the credulity of persons sending broadcast such sweeping, such foul slanders? You will have your thoughts, and I will have mine.

Now, a word about the 'waste of clothes from being

suffered to mould.' This has been true in a few and but a few cases. Nor was any one at fault for this waste. The donors directing their gifts to one in no particular, or their arrival not being known, they have remained in a damp place until injured.

Not very trivial (unless it be from its source) is the assault upon Mr. and Mrs. Bibb. From one of the oldest and most influential abolitionists in Detroit, I have just received a letter, containing the following:- 'O - I know nothing, but have heard her spoken of repeatedly as a special opponent of Mr. Bibb That there is any just ground for this opposition, I have not been able to learn, although I have frequently made particular inquiry. That much that is charged against him is false, I have no doubt.'

The person bearing this testimony in favor o Mr. B., the late Mayor of Detroit, (Mr. Chandler) says, . No man in this community enjoys the more perfect confidence of our entire population than he.' Suppose, now, Mr. Bibb's paper is patronised by that of a people, the best of whom 'can read alt. Maine, tle !? It would be a curiosity to know whose paper is taken by these people. The colored people in the States can read a good deal, and yet S. R. Ward com plained that they scarcely patronised his paper at all Frederick Douglass makes the same complaint But who supposed that this neglect constituted these editors greater sinners than those eighteen on whom the tower in Siloam fell! Suppose, too, that many fugitives are hostile to Mr. and Mrs. Bibb ;-they have been so to many other of their friends. A public meeting in Canada once passed a resolution to whip one of their teachers, who was then wearing her life out for them. All this proves-whatever you choose to have it, of course. Having been frequently in the communities where Mr. and Mrs. Bibb have resided since their removal to Canada, I feel bound to say, they stand as high in the estimation of, and are looked up to more by the refugees than any other persons in the community. Last summer, during the prevalence of the cholers, I spent a short time in Winsor, and during my stay there, Henry Bibb and wife were thronged with applications for aid and counsel. From morning to night, and in the night, they were on the move to meet these calls; to get a doctorprovide watchers-to get a coffin-to send somebody to dig the graves-and to bury the dead. For all these works, the people looked to them, as children to parints; and they performed them, too. (The truth is George Harris' of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' never went to Africa, or, if he did, he has come back to Canada.)
Why the assault is made upon this Society, you will

slavery.' The presence of this article is the source o opposition from the free colored people. There are two other objections that may be mentioned here: the smallness of the appropriation, (twenty-five seres,) and the withholding from the settler power of transfer for fifteen years. The objectors would have fifty acres assigned to each family, and expose the recipient to the wiles of 'land sharks' the moment he get ossession of his new home!

Look now at the propriety of siding these people at all. How largely the Bible dwells on the duty of aiding the poor! And if these people are not poor then none are poor. If charity should not be extended to these, then there should be an end of charity an 'axe to grind,' pronounce him the best helper o selves! Such a HELPER is the Refugee Home Sorie ty. Let me read to you a few testimonials in its be half :- If this effort shall be successful, more will thereby have been done for the colored people than could be done by sending clothing and money for a score of years.' Rev. George Whipple, Secretary of the American Missionary Society.

'I am prepared to hail with joy unspeakable the

movement which contemplates the purchase of lands in Canada for the settlement of the poorer share o them who have no homes of their own.' Rev. Hiran Wilson, more than fifteen years in Canada.

'I have no doubt your plan of providing a home for the fugitive is deserving of much encouragement. Rev. Dr. Willis, President of the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada.

Least of all would I discountenance a generou co-operation with and liberal giving to such a Society as the Refugee Home Society. I believe that Society to be siming in the right direction. It promises mor for their permanent good and future elevation tha any other that has yet been started. Let me say mor explicitly, if I can, that I cordially recommend the project of the R-fugee Home Society to the generous assistance of all who wish to befriend the fugitives in Canada. Rev. Samuel J. May.

Your readers have not forgotten the high commer dation Mr. May gave to Rev. Mr. King, of the Elgir Settlement, and the success of his Refugee Home en terprise. Just about three years ago, Mr. R. was himself a slaveholder. He emancipated his people, and went with them to Canada, and settled them and others on fifty acre farms-the settlers paving in time for the whole. His experience and testimony are therefore invaluable. Of the first, I will give but a single line - The settlers are exceeding our most sanquine expectations.' Of our work he says - The friends in the United States can provide homes for the fugi tives by purchase of crown lands and holding then in trust for them-[i. e., until we give the deeds] perceive by the papers that you are endeavoring raise a fund for that purpose. I hope you will be suc cessful There are some fine tracts of government land that can be easily obtained now, but in a few years it will be difficult to obtain them. I trust the friends o the colored race will not lose the favorable opportunity of securing them."

I might add a long list to these testimonials, from missionaries now in Canada, and from philanthropis who have visited that country; but if these grumblers will not hear these, neither would they be persuaded though ' all the world should testify.

Who are the officers and managers of the Society thus commended ? The President, Rev. H. D. Kitch ell, stands at the head of the Congregational ministry of Michigan. On the Executive Committee are three wholesale merchants, four or five practical farmers, hree editors, one lawyer and one 'gentleman.' Messrs. Hallock, Holmes and Garner, and the Messrs Powers, (members of the Society of Friends) have stood in the front of the reformers of Michigan from the first; and, Heaven helping them, they will go for ward in this good work, until thousands of happy homes shall be secured for these sable exiles, and hundreds of schools welcome their now free children Shall the steam-ship arrest its career for the small fry that may chance to cross its track? So as Gop mightier than steam, shall he work out this great goo o these his ignorant and long-abused ones. And le these opposers, who are seeking bad aminence' for themselves, 'take heed lest haply they be found fighting against God !

Yours fraternally. C. C. FOOTE. Philadelphia, Dec. 14th, 1852.

P. S. The people of Boston and the region round about' have contributed near five thousand dollars t the Canadian Refugee Home Society. The publisher

THE PROPERT ION.

BY THE OLD COLONY BARD. Harsh as the truth,' we're bound to cry on, Desnite the toool advice' of low. I'd rather be a roaring lion, Than be a fox, though trained by Iox. Stern words for justice we should ply on, Nor heed the homily of Iox. The anti-slavery car will fly on, With or without the aid of Ion.

The fleeing slave will Northward his on, Nor wait the piloting of lox. Oars ever shipped we all might lie on. If we should heed the prophet Iox.

THE PREE DEMOCRATIC VOTE. Annexed is the Free Democratic Vote in the United States, at the recent Presidential election, as near as it can now be ascertained, as compared with the Free Soil Vote in 1844 : the vote for Martin Van Buren in 1848 not furnishing any criterion, as he drew off a large party of 'Barnburners' from the old Democratic party, who went in a body for Gen. Frank Pierce :-

1814.

3.161

1852.

8.030

6,695

2,534

States

New Hampshire,

Annual State (All Comments of the Comment of the Co	PROPERTY AND LOCAL CORNER AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY	Committee of the Commit	BRICES NAMED IN
Vermont.	3.984	8,621	4,63
Massachusetts,	10,939	29,008	19,04
Rhode Island,	005	640	63
Connecticut,	1,943	3.160	1,21
New York,	15,812	25,433	9,62
New Jersey,	131	344	21
Pennsylvania,	3,133	8,860	5,72
Delaware,		062	06
Ohio,	8,050	31,782	23,73
Indiana,	2,106	6,934	4,82
Illinois,	3,439	9,731	6,29
Michigan,	3,633	7,237	3,60
Wisconsin,	772 477 (3)	8.842	8,84
Iows,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,612	1,61
Kentucky,	ni mala an	266	20
Maryland,	night sacus o	054	0.
North Carolina,	HIR WE II	059	0.
California, (East.)	2000 0001 1 (000	250	20
. Af two faworst a f	62,217	157,620	96,4
1848—Van Büren, 1852—Hale,		292,828 157,620 135,208	

EMPLOYMENT WANTED. Mrs. MARY BROWN. Dutton Place, 13 Southac street, needs employment She is an intelligent and capable woman, and is ready to do washing or other domestic labor. She has seven children, dependent on her labor and care. We have satisfactory evidence of her industry and integrity, be at a loss to know. Scarcely was it in existence, satisfactory evidence of the satisfactory evidence and believe her to deserve, as well as nee , this as-

Death of Dr. W. F. Garore—Many of the Christian reformers and philanthropists of this country are familiar with the name and character of Dr. Carove, late Professor in the University of Helldeberg, Germany. In 1846, there was published in this country the German Liberty Almanae, in which was a long address to the German citizens of the United States. This was the production of Dr. Garove. He felt a deep interest in the cause of the glaves of this country. Three years ago, he was instrumental in the formation of a German Society to promote the abolition of Slavery in the United States, but more directly to give information to the Germans emigrating to the United States, that they might maintain a right position of hostility to that sin, after they should become citizens. The Society is flourishing, and continues its correspondence with philanthropists in all parts of the world. The sad intelligence of his decease has recently been received.

A son of Mr. Betts, of Wayne, Erie Co., Pa. was heating a kettle of spirits of turpentine on a stove, with four younger brothers and sisters about him; the father was absent, the mother in an adjulining room, when, on the young man putting some rosin in the ket-tle, it exploded or boiled over on the stove, filling the whole room with flame and gas, and striking every per-son present blind and helpless. Mrs. Betts was found strangled by the neighbors, and all her children so burned that three of them died the same night, and the two remaining were not expected to survive when last heard from.

The Memphis Whig announces in detail the death of the Hon. John W. Crockett, which occurred in that city on the 24th olt. He was a son of the celebrated David Crockett. He was in Congress, as his father's successor, through six sessions, then became connected with the New Orleans Crescent, and, about a year ago, went to Memphis to practise law. At the last National Whig Convention, the Tennessee delegation cast their vote for him for Vice President.

To In 1850. Ohio produced 1.961,770 hogs; Kentucky, 2.861,163; Illimois.1,915,910; Indiana, 2.263,776; Tennessee, 3,114,111—making the number of slaves raised by these five States alone, in one year, 12,239,730.

William H. Seward delle ved an eulogy on Dan iel Webster, in the Senate, on Tuesday, last werk. We are sorry he did so, for he cannot fail to off-nd many of his admirers, who surmise that he kept back a great deal that he knew in reference to Mr. Webster's character.-Hartford Republican

The Independent, the Congregational paper of New York, has been onblished four years, and during that time has attained a circulation of over ten thousand copies, having two thousand clergymen on its list of subscribers. It is conducted by pasiors of Congregational churches, and has in addition stated contributions from Revs. R. S. Storrs. George B. Cheever, and Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. With such editorial arrangements, it could hardly fail of being, what it certainly is, one of the best religions papers of the day. Published at 24 Beekman street, New York, at \$2 per annum, when paid strictly in advance, York at \$2 per annum, when paid strictly in advance,

France.-On Wednesday, 1st the Corps Legislarif t to sum up the votes for the empire. The Assem-ndjourned at 7 o'clock, when the following was pro-imed as the result of the *Plebiscus*:—

No. Null.

Majority for L. Napoleon, Emperor, 7.547.718 Immediately afterwards, the whole Corps Legislati went to St Cloud, en costume, to announce the result.

Next day, Thursday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., Napoleon made his public entry, as Emperor, into Paris. Russia .- The Duke de Leuchtenburg was buried Nov

4th, in the Church of St. John of Jerusalem, with cere-monies no less imposing than those for the Duke of Wellington. CANANDAIGHAY, Dec. 10.

Railroad Accident—Three Persons Killed.—A fatal collision occurred on the Rochester and Syracuse rallroad, at 7 o'clock this morning. The express train from Buff-slo came in connact with the dirt train, near a place called Williamsville, instantly killing three persone, and injuring three others, one, it is supposed, mortally.

tally.

F. B. C. Clark, Esq., of Boston, has published a people of entitled 'Plea for Hayti.' It favors the recognition of Hayti by the United States, and is filled with much historical and statistical information relating to that country. ... O

Horatio Greenough, Eso, the sculptor, as w learn from the Transcript, died on Saturday morning last, after a short but violent attack of brain fever.

Mr. Greenough ranked very high in his profession and his loss will be severely felt by all lovers of art Naval.-John Montgomery Dale, one of the oldest commanders in the U. S. Navy, died at Philadelphia

on the 15th inst.

The Jerry Cases—Another Arrest.—Hiram Brown, colored, has been arrested by the Marshal for heiping in the rescue of Jerry. He wintered in Canada. Marshal Allen had had the warrant for a long time, but has been muchle to serve it. Brown having kent out of Loss of two Steamers on the Mississippi .- A despatch

from Mcupphis states that the steamer Western World was run into and sunk, a few days since, by the H. R. W. Hill, near Hurricane Island, at d was turned bottom up, proving a total loss. Several lives were lost. clergy of the country. It is a great event to a

illustrious father, in the 37th year of her age when she died. On the 8th July, 1835, the poet's daughter was united to Lord King, subsequently (in 1838) created Earl of Lovelace—a connection by which the ful witness!

lineage of Locke was blended with that of Byron.

She left two sons and a daughter.

Another Gift Book.

Rev. Dr. JAMES WALKER has be n chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of President Sparks, of Harvard University.

with illustrative engravings, just published by Upham

The Boston Almanac, for 1853, has been published, in its usual style of elegance and neatness, by Damrell & Moore, George Cooledge, and John P. Jewett & Co. It contains several new wood cuts of public buildings, a newly engraved map of Boston, Bonner's old map of the town as it was in 1722, an article by Dr. J. V. C. Smith, on ancient and modern Boston, and a great variety of intelligence useful for business map. This is the algebraic terms of the seven as its contained and will doubtless have a wide circulation. business men. This is the eighteenth number of a most valuable little work, which has always been a

this country in 1818.

Remains of John Quincy Adams .- The remains of Remains of John Quincy Adams.—The remains of John Quincy Adams were removed this morning from the burial ground in which they had been deposited, in order to consign them to a tomb under one of the churches, with the remains of his widow who recently deceased at Washington, and which were brought to Quincy this morning. The coffin containing the revered remains was opened, and the features of Mr. Adams were found in a perfect state of preservation. Mr. Adams has been dead nearly five years. The body was enclosed is an air-tight case.—Herald 16th.

The National Era.—The circulation of this paper has reached nearly twenty-five thousand copies week-ly, and is rapidly increasing. The An abscording slave from Richmond, Vs., was found on board the steamer Hoanoke, at Nor-olk, and sent back to his master.

TV A paper is just started at Norwich, entitled "The American Orean Soop Journal." We know of several Soft Soap Journals devoted to the business of soft-coaping the people,

E NINETERNTHE NATIONAL

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The National Anti-Slavery Bazaar was opened on the orning of WEDNESDAY, the 22d of December, at 10 o'clock, in HORTICULTURAL HALL, School The Managers have much pleasure in announcing

hat the collection of articles on the present occasion fully equal in variety, beauty and utility, those of any previous year.

Very large and valuable contributions have been received from London, Paris, Glasgow, Edinburgh.

Dublin, Bristol, Leeds and Manchester, including not 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 bronze Statuette of great beauty by Cumberworth, 'African Woman at the Fountain,' and an almost endless variety of petits abjets of every description in bronze, china and ivory; Books presented to the Bazaar by their authors, Autographs of distinguished men, Engravings oil Paintings, and many other objects of interest too numerous to particularize. Every variety of De La Rue's Paper, with corresponding Envelopes.

THE REPRESHMENT TABLE AT THE BAZAAR.

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

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

THE PROSCRIPTION OF THE PREE SOIL SEVATORS The following is the vote in the U. S. Senate on the mean and base proposition to exclude all the Free Soilers from all the Committees :--

Against Proscription-Messrs, Broadhead, Chase

For Proscription-Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badg For Proscription—Messre, Adams, Atchison, Hadger, Bayard, Borland, Biradbury, Bright, Brooke, Butler, Cass, Catheart, Charlton, Clemens, Cooper, Dawson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iows, Douglass, Felch, Fish, Foot, Gever, Gwin, Hunter, James of Tennessee, Mason, Miller, Morton, Pearce, Shields, Smith, Jones, Soule, Spruance, Toucey, Underwood, Unbann, Weller, 28 Unbam Weller-38.

The New York Post, with true manliness, remark on this affront :-

The result of this vote was to exclude from the The result of this vote was to exclude from the Committees of the Senate, Mesars, Halo of New Hampshire, Chase of Ohio, and Sumner of Massachusetts. Such an indignity, we believe, was never before perpetrated by an American Senate, or upon an American Senator. It was one of the most ill-bred and uncourteens proceedings we ever heard of in a deliberative assembly. We do not propose to stop now to discuss its impropriety, or the inconsistency of proscribing one class of 'independents' at the North, and overlooking precisely the like offences in the independents of the South,—Mesars, Soule and others,—who were quite as distinctly without the organization of the Democratic party as either of the proscribed triumvirate we have mentioned.

THE NO TO THE BAZAAR!-The Anti-Slavery Ba gast was opened on Wednesday, in the Horticulture Hall in School Street, and presented an elegant dis play of articles, of every variety and price, and abundant beyond all precedent. The contributions of our trans-Atlantic friends have been extremely generous and add immensely to the brilliancy of the exhibition. Now, friends of universal freedom ! fail not to give a prompt attendance-take all the money you can spare, Stevens, of Bos on a volunteer in the Ninth Rog: and a little more, with you—empty your pockets clean ment under Gen. Pierce, in Mexico, died at his resi- by your purchases—and induce as many others as you dence, Friday morning, aged 30. He contracted in the can to 'go and do likewise.' The Bazzar will probaservice the disease of which he died.

PERSONAL. We are so mixed up with the antislavery cause, by the peculiar circumstances of the case, as often to be made the subject of gross personal abuse or exaggerated praise, even in our own columns The latter appearing in the Liberator, may look a little vain or egotistical to some, but we trust not to be spoiled by it, especially when countless viols of defrmation are so profusely poured out upon us! We make this apology, in consequence of the high tribute paid to us in Mr. Phillips's article on Daniel Webster which could not be omitted without mutilating hi the way. He has been bailed till January. Loguen, the colored preacher, was bailed yesterday. and things. He is no flatterer-though a very partial friend in this instance.

SAMUEL J. MAY ON DANIEL WEB-TER. The death

tom up, proving a total loss. Several lives were lost. The steamer More Castle has also sunk near the same place, but the particulars are not known.

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The steamer More Castle has also sunk near the same place, but the particulars are not known.

But there are true ministers, who don't belie his talents, his virtues, or his vices. Rev. Samuel J. May, of this city, is one of them. Sunday before last, he of the sunk placed him and a striking piece.

Lady Ada Augusts, the 'Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart' of Lord Byron, expired, a few weeks since, after a lingering illness of more than one year's duration, at No. 6 Great Cumberland place, London. She was born in 1816, at the fioble poet's town residence, No. 122 Piccadilly, and was like her illustrious father, in the 37th year of her age when illustrious father, in the 37th year of her age when

for publication in the Liberator. We shall lay it before our readers next week. All honor to this faith-

ANOTHER GIFT BOOK. 'Cousin Frank's House hold, or Seenes in the Old Dominion, by Pocanon On the first of January next, the sale of lot. Ford & Olmstead, 122 Washington Street. The autery tickets will be forever prohibited in Virginia—so thor says of it, 'Were we content to be an humble imitator, we know of no one whom we should b THE BOSTON ALMANAC, for 1853, has been publish. prouder to follow than the noble author of that won

WORTH BUTING, PERUSING, CHECULATING, PRESERV-The countess Rumford, lately deceased, has bequeathed in her will \$15,000, and a homestead valued at \$5000, for a Widow and Orphan's Asylum, and \$15,000 to the New Hampshire Insane Asylum, and \$2500 to the Concord Charitable Female Sofiety. 56 pages, by Crosby, Nichols & Co., 111 Washington Death of Madame D'Arusmont.—The Commonwealth learns that the celebrated Madame D'Arusmont, or as she was formerly known, Frances Wright, who died very suddenly at Cincinneti, Ohio, on Tuesday last, was born in Dundee, Scotland, Septe 6, 1795. Her perents were related to some of the most distinguished families of Scotland and England. She came to this country in 1818. Street, which may be obtained at the Anti-Slavery

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAL. I was our intention to acknowledge the handsome donation received from this source for the Christian Press, in the same paper containing the note from the Committee advising us

containing the note from the Committee advising us of the appropriation, but in our press of business it was overlooked for the moment.

As we depend upon weakly receipts for paper payments, the fifty dollars thus given was a timely and valuable aid, and the reception of it gave us the more pleasure because evincing great liberality of feeling upon the part of the donors, inasmuch as our course does not, in all respects, meet their entire approval. Such largeness of views is worthy of special remark in this day of warring prejudices and interests. We tender to the ladies of the Committee our hearty thanks, and wish them still greater success in similar efforts hereafter.— Cincinnate Christian Press.

In this connection, we would gratefully acknow edge a donation of \$50 in aid of the Liberator, received from the Directors of the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle of Cincinnate. This will enable us to extend our free list, for the benefit of the caus. -Ed. Lib.

DANIEL FOSTER, An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :--Holden, Oakdale, Holden, Friday, 25.
Oakdale, Saturday, 30.
Providence, R. I. Thursday, 30.
Coyentry, R. I. Sat. eve'g and Sun.Jan.1 & 2.
East Greenwich, R. I. Tucsday, 4.
Westerly, R. I. Wednesday, 5. Mystic Bridge, Conn. Thursday,

In each place and neighboring villages, Mr. Foster will spend several days.

FALL RIVER

An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at Fall River, on Saturday evening and Sunday next. Dec. 25th and 26th, commencing on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock
Stephen S. Foster and Charles Lenox Remond will be present. For further particulars, see local bills.

DIED-In Lynn, Dec. 10, Mrs. Harrier E., wife of Dr. Addison Davis, aged 22 years.

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For the Liberator. THE PUGITIVE AT PLYMOUTH. Now thanks to thee,

Most faithful friend, most kind, protecting night-Whose mantle dark full oft has sheltered me From Luman sight.

Sweet moon, thee too I thank, but most that blessed guiding Star, Whose cheering ray, my weary journey through,

A long farewell I bid ye now, foul fetters, whips and brands-He fears ye not, who, far from Slavery's hell, Securely stands.

How light and free I bound along upon this sacred shore! What joy! that I a fettered slave shall be No more, no more !

To bothe me in this consecrated sen-Receive its baptism in the holy name Of Liberty.

For Liberty Once o'er these waters cast her spell, and gave Them power from Slavery's blighting touch to free The meanest slave.

Now let me lay My head upon this sacred rock-before me Stretches the ocean-come and dash your spray, Ve white waves, o'er me!

Full is the sir Of spirit forms of those, who laid their bones-Their martyr lives being spent-to moulder there, 'Neath yonder stones.

How sweet, to sleep In freedom from the chains that long have bound me How sweet to feel that forms angelic keep Their watch around me !

· Was it a horrid dream, or did I hear The dreaded voice of my old master near?"

· I hope your sleep was pleasant; for, perhaps, No leisure now you'll have for taking naps. You seem in doubt; these friendly lashes take, To make yourself quite sure that you're awake ! You cannot well have all your thrashing now, Some devilish nigger may get up a row; But, once our far off cotton fields in view, You'll get the whole, and that with interest too; Out of your flesh and blood I'll have the cost Of all this wasted time and money lost.'

· One moment stop, just cast your eyes around, We're treading upon consecrated ground! These are the very waves which proudly bore The Pilgrim Fathers to this distant shore; This sacred rock received their wandering feet, On yonder burying-hill their graves you'll meet; Their spirits even now are hovering near, There surely cannot breathe but freemen here.'

· There cannot? then you'll have to hold your breath For you are mine, mine only unto death ; Mine own, to serve me when and where I will; Mine own, to scourge, to torture, and to kill. Should this still doubtful to your mind appear. One blow from this good stick will make all clear.' Sons of the Pilgrims, now to you I turn. You turn in vain, and that you soon will learn.

The hours are short and few that they'll be taking. From building churches, and from money making. And these they spend in decking the old graves :-What time have they to waste in helping slaves? Their fathers did good deeds enough of yore, What need have they, forsooth, of doing more?"

· Genius of Liberty, I look to thee For aid, ir. this my great extremity.'

O simple fool and stupid, not to know That Liberty was banished long ago! Banished I'm certain, cannot say but dead, And Slavery now governs in her stead; Who, just to make them easy in the traces, One day a year at their disposal places, Wherein to tell each other they are free. And shout aloud the praise of Liberty. Whom will you call on next? Please be in haste, No time have I in parleying to waste.

· If there's a God in heaven, on him I call, For he who marks the little sparrow's fall, Will, from his lofty throne, my misery see, And from this evil will deliver me.

· There is a God in heaven; but his command No longer is regarded in the land ; The Devil is king, and reigns triumphant here, With Slavery for his prime minister. He, to be sure, will always gladly lend A hand, in time of need, to help a friend; But this is just his busiest time-I fear You'd find it very hard to get his ear: Besides the debts he owes, of small amount, To those with whom he keeps a cash account, Whole droves of politicians, now, are handing Him their heavy bills of four years' standing; Favors to favorites now must be accorded, And they who've served him best be best rewarded. Whose aid can now deliver you from evil, Since none can come from God, or man, or Devil?'

Then stood he up, that simple slave, and lowly, Then stood he up, upon that rock so holy; Before him, restless, tossed the darkening waves-Above, loomed up the hill of many graves-Before, dark clouds drove swift across the sky. The rising wind, in gusts, swept furious by; Then spoke he thus: 'There's yet one other friend, Who'll ne'er refuse deliverance to send." And, sudden springing upwards high in sir, Me uttered one loud cry of wild despair,

nen, swiftly falling, in the waves beneath e found that other friend he sought-'twas Death ! wature now all her forces seemed to call.

To help her mourn at this grand funeral : The sorrowing moon and stars from sight were flown And poured their tears in drenching torrents down; The heaving sea sent forth its dismal moans, From earth and air came dying shricks and groans; For every wind of heaven had, wailing, come To chant the dying hero's requiem. And now, with rapid strides, across the sea A dreadful phantom seemed approaching me; O'ercome with fright, I started with a scream-Oh, joy! to wake, and find it all a dream. S***** HOLMES.

For the Liberator

BUNNY THOUGHTS POR GLOOMY DAYS

BY LUCY A. COLBY. The bright and beautiful days are gone, And the wintry hours creep sadly on, And instead of the whip-poor-will's voice in the vale We hear the rush of the angry gale; The brooks have forgotten the dresmy tune They sang in the balmy hours of June, The fir-trees are hoary with ice and snow, And the marmot and rabbit lie far below. Warm-housed from the Winter's cold

Now gather we close round the fire-side bright. And glad our hearts with the dear delight Of the joys which in brighter and lovelier hours Were numed by the sunshine and falling showers:

For the world without is a solitude, And its only voice is the North wind rude, And the lustreless sun sheds warmish gleams, Like the eye of a cyclop filmed with dreams, Asleep in his rock-built fold.

And flowers are culled on the upland slope... Sweet emblems of purity, love and hope-Bright weeds upheaved by the restless ses, And mosses torn from many a tree, And many a rock all dripping with wet, Are ours to gladden and cheer us yet, And they bring back thoughts of the pleasant Past, Till our hearts with a joy are beating fast, That could not be bought with gold !

The Liberator.

TO MEAT EATERS, &c. &c. BY PROP. QUILLAUME H. TALROT.

As to the cruelty which the practice of meat eating occasions, is it not horrid to seize, for instance, a poor little lamb, and with the same hand from which it would lick its food, slowly and deeply plunge a knife into its throat, and there hold it and turn it to widen the wound, and plunge the knife deeper again, and cut snew the poor victim alive, all the while increasing the wretched suffering of the inoffensive animal till it has bled to the last drop; and the object of all this butchering process to satisfy an artificial appetite for flesh! If poor, harmiess animals are to be sacrifixed to it, they should at least be guillotined, instead of cruelly subjected, as they are, to a lingering death.

I am well aware that to speak thus of the sufferings of dumb animals will seem ridiculous to many; but such might find the sentiments a little less ridiculous, were they once themselves tickled by the Indian's scalping knife. They might then learn that to be cut up alive is not altogether so indifferent.

But why should not animals deserve pity? Dock man alone deserve it? Then what extra title has he to it? Perhaps his Nero-like tyranny over all creation! But some may be tempted to answer- His virtues and dignity.' In that case, to make the answer valid, cease to call man every one that has a human form, for only then will the title be worth any thing; and to grant that title with due reference to the actual state of one's mind is more in conformity both with good sense and the Bible narration of man's origin; for it was evidently the mind, not the body, that God created in his image. Then, the actual state of one's mind is the test by which to identify him as a man. If any one objects to that test, let him take the Scripture narration into account, and if he believes that God created man in His image, would be dare, without reflecting unjustly on the Creator, to call MAN this or that living human form, whose conduct and inclinations have a prepon derance to the Satanic? O! let HIM rather be called man who tries to cultivate what resemblance he has to his Maker! To encourage him in his noble pursuit, we would point out on whom to bestow his love and admiration, to the great God of the universe; or, vision, among the countless marvels of creation, but to the glories of a moon-starry night, exclaim, 'Child of God! lift up thy head, and look to the heavens!

But what? Child of God? Yes, child of God! And there is thy title of nobility, O man; a true title of nobility; not assumed ambitiously, sustained unworthily, proclaimed with boast and hypocrisy, and believed foolishly, but written in heavenly records, sustained by self-victories and the performance of duty, proclaimed by thy mind's genealogy, and believed from evidence. Compared with it, let kingly titles sink to their own level. May you, O citizens of this glorious Union, aim at no less than to be men; seek that title as your chosen dignity, and conquer virtue for a republican crown!

But, apologizing for this digression, we return to our subject. Let us first divest ourselves of the impression made by custom and habit, and then consider, independently of those and just as it is, the inexpressible amount of acute suffering uselessly inflicted on a part of the living creation. If you have ever received a severe wound or bruise, how much did you not, at that moment, abhor suffering ! You would have felt very unwilling, then, to inflict it; and admit that your estimation, at the time, of the injustice of causing it wilfully, and of the pressing importance of preventing it, was the right kind of estimation, because you were then cognizant of the true nature of the case what would you then have thought of subjecting millions of harmless animals to excruciating pains, and that simply to satisfy an artificial ap-

satisfy that carniverous desire, but any other, clean or unclean-and the very hog itself-is accepted to gratify Monsieur Human-being's palate.

To improve on the custom of meat eating, it is not an uncommon thing to eat it even half raw, so that, like a wild beast's, the palate may be tickled with blood; and if the consumer be of a certain class of people, (who sometimes call themselves smart,) his smartness and speed at table will point him out, at least, as an even match for a peculiar quadruped. His speed and smartness may be yet further increased by a delicate dish called mince pic, -an inviting amalgamation of sugar and chopped flesh.

I do not intend to offend any one, and it is surely

better to tell of mistakes than to have them pass unno noticed, and suffer their evil results. Tartar formation loose teeth, decay, impure breath, and even worse, all belong to meat eaters, and they deserve them all. Now, to speak plainly, were it but to purify his breath. more than one married man should find, in the superior effects of a vegetable diet, much inducement to adopt it, if he were true to those professions of consideration, care, devotedness and respect which he probably lavished on his better half before she became his own ; but it seems that those great vows are not always the true dictates of a warm heart and philosophical mind, the combined agency of which would be the most reliable guaranty of their fulfilment. And yet, should every lady be pitied whose pre tended submissive and devoted lover has been transformed into an inattentive husband ?- for ladies seem to forget rather easily, that all that glitters is not gold, and, whether they are all foremost in distinguishing true from false merit, we would not assert It is possible, too, that if some of them are deluded by a dazzling show, it is no more than being taken in their own trap; but all that does not exculpate the selfish man who would take advantage of woman's confiding heart to win her affections by a temporary dienlay of refinement and affected superior qualities of which the true source in him may be as dry as his soul, is well replenished with hypocrisy. But enough of this, for it begins to sound like gossip, and gossip is such a poor favorite of ours, that we would as we talk about the weather; although, as the following stanzas have nothing to do with either, and are a capital illustration, we will use them to close this di-

THE FLATTERER. FROM THE GERMAN.

The spider sits and spins alone, And sings meanwhile, in humming tone, Tra; la, la, la; la, la, la; la, la, la!

So fine he spun, so long he spun, And hummed, 'O, when my thread is done!" He hangs his house with curtains nest, And then midway he takes his seat.

Thus to a was dering Fly he said: 'Come see the curtains I have made.

O! nearer come, thou churming Ply, And let me see that diamon I eye ! 'Those charming wings, so bright and clear, The Fly more near, and nearer drew, O! welcome, dear!' was still his song, 'My threads are fine, my threads are strong.'

He bound her with his threads so fine, In vain for pity cries poor Fly,
"Tis now too late, she there must die! And whilst ascend her cries and groans, Sir Spider's song blends with her moans.

Be sure you do not come too nigh, When flatterers praise your diamond eye A very common objection against a vegetable die that meat is necessary to the strength of the body and also enables it to bear the weather in a cold elimate. But the spirit of that objection springs too directly either from ignorance or from a mere excusfor refusing to improve and continuing to gratify a deprayed taste, that we should take little pains to refute it; therefore we would answer, as all objections of that kind should be answered, Prove it to be so ! I by science and experience, the use of meat is show to be attended with many injurious effects, and regetable diet to be perfectly healthy, (when a grad usl transition is made,) it should lead to a pretty sur guess that the latter promises also to impair no one strength; and, other things being equal, we have nore confidence in health as a protection against cold. than in meat, or drugs, or any thing else. We would suggest, against the rigor of climates, another expedi ent also; brave the weather, and go through life with cool head and a searm heart; and, like a genuin neart, as long as it can move, let it never get cold.

There are some persons, however, who, havin eaten meat all their lives, suddenly give it up, feel un well, and then say that they know from their own exerience that they could not do without it. We heard f a literary institution where the students, having listened to a lecture on the subject, concluded unan mously that they would no more use ment, and con sequently, for one whole month, it did not appear o the table. Before the expiration of the time, however, they began to complain of their state of health and at last injudiciously concluded anew that they would not dispense with animal food. It would be surprising, indeed, if such a thorough and sudden ransition to a different kind of diet did not make

But the greatest objection to giving up the use of meat is the one which springs from the powerful opposition of the senses to the dictates of the mind, and, in this case, to give up what is deemed a source of enjoyment, meat being agreeable to the taste.

O, senses! senses! traitors to human happine how long shall you aid to deceive and persecute the mind! And yet O thou evil being, or whatever thou art! O mysterious influence, whose evil agency and power over the mind are through our senses, should we reproach thee? Thou hast caused and causest, it is true, by the numerous and multiplying effects of thy evil deeds, long, and great, and numerous suffer ings to the human mind; yet, should we reproach thee? For not as a persecutor, indeed, shouldst thou be looked upon, but as an agency of retributive justice; yea, of justice against that weak, self-debasing and degenerated mind, which, rather than to assert its majestic, imperial rights, will become a tool to thy power, a slave to thee, and, alas! a servant to the senses. And yet, is not the mind from God?-Was it not destined to reign? to rule its corporeal empire, and to derive, as the results of a well regulated domination, a pure and heavenly pleasure? But if it will abdicate its throne, and fly to thee for enjoyment, if it will become a subject of the senses, des tined to serve them, then let it bear the consequences; and continue thou, O mysterious influence, punshing justice, continue to enslave and tyrannize Will not the mind, perchance, roused to a sense of shame and urged by misery, combat to assert its rights and regain its heavenly calm and happiness which it should, in honor, accept but from the hands of Victory; and then, triumphant, let it exclaim Senses, obey! I, the mind, should command! And t will find, by experience, that self-empire is a source of happiness. Look around you, O friends ! question the human race; or rather, question your own experience, and declare if contentment ever sprang from a

triumph of the senses over the mind. And now, I have endeavored to present you some nducements towards a reform which I think would be conducive to your interest. Will you not give it some moments' consideration? And unless you can back out with some radical objection, should you refuse to give it at least a trial? Do you love reform? do you love improvement? do you love good, and do you detest evil? Then combine with those who have let them bail that day flesh-devouring practice, with its concomitant evils, shall give way before one more triumph of good sense. Will not soon shine the day which shall witness that one more advance towards human refinement-the day when the direct and indirect unavoidable influence of a wide-spread evil will have been removed, as another stumbling-block, and its cruelty have ceased to disgrace human agency; when those of our race who stand unfortunately prominent in that agency (the batchers) will be known but as a class that were, and, to tell of such a joyful disappear ance, none remain but Haynau-butcher for ever, ac cording to the order of his blood-soaked brain, and the appointment of his royal master?

As connected with this subject, allow me to recon nend also, and above all, the practice of Reason-the grand source of all enjoyment. La Raison! O, la chare et nien-siman Raison! who will tell her power who will picture her beauty? who will comprehens her loveliness? Bright daughter of heaven ! O that we could year thee a throne in every heart! Diving attribute! when wilt thou bless the human heart at large? Then shall man be lovely, and love his fellowman. Thou art all lovely and powerful, O Resson and let that one despise thee who can trace one evi which thou couldst not remove; for if he can trace that evil, then the Giver of Reason must be less pow erful than his great enemy.

O God, source and dispenser of all noble attributes rom our inmost heart we ask one blessing-that we cherish search and follow Wisdom!

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE

N. E SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN A year has passed since the formation of the Soci ty for establishing a 'New ENGLAND SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, and the Committee to whom was entrusted the care of carrying into execution the object of the Society are now prepared to repor

the result of that year's experience. The idea of this School was first suggested by the uccess of a similar institution in Philadelphia. The esults there obtained were so encouraging as to lead o the belief that a school would be equally successful Boston, where the manufacturing arts are at leas of equal, if not of greater importance.

To extend the sphere of employment for women by opening to them a new and profitable occupation fitted to develop their minds and talents, was the fire object which the founders of this institution propos ed. To aid the manufactures of the country, nishing new and valuable designs for all fabrics which design is applicable, is a hardly less importan purpose, intimately connected with the former; while the elevation of taste, through a more thorough study of nature, and a more skilful use of forms and colors, is a result so inevitable from the means employed to ensure success in our other sims, as to render our enterprise as interesting to the artist as to the manufa turer and philanthropist.

The Committee have endeavored to keep these three ins steadily in view, and the experience of the year

pectations of the good which may be in the future. The large pecuniary assistance furnished at the outset by manufacturers, proves their sense of the importance of the project, and more extended inquiries show the almost unlimited demand which exists for designs in various styles. So rapidly have the manufactures of New England increased that it is difficult for the fancy to keep pace with them. As Dr. Franklin's mother regretted that he son should enter the over-crowded business of printing because there was already one newspaper in America, so, many ask now, Will not a very designers soon overstock the market?' We would mention, in answer to this question, that one single house in Boston employs four designers constantly sending two fresh designs to their mills every day When we remember the immense amount of printed calicoes and lawns, mousselaine de laines, ginghams, shawls, table-cloths, paper hangings, oil cloth for floor and car linings, coach lace, &c., which are constantly manufactured, and whose value is greatly dependant on the excellence of the design, to say nothing of designs for furniture, china and glass ware, jewelry, stucco work, iron railings and ornaments, we see that in fitting a woman for a designer, we ensure to her an ample field and a sure reward for talent and indus-

But our efforts have not been entirely confined designs for manufactures. The kindred branch engraving has received a due share of attention, and the great and increasing demand for both lithographic prints and wood engravings, have stimulated us to exertions for giving a full opportunity to those pu-

Neither have we been disappointed in the talent of New England women. Of the many pupils who have wished to enter the school, very few have been rejected on trial as being deficient in that degree of native power, which, with perseverance under good tuition, gives a fair promise of success.

The School was opened on the seventh of October 1851, at a room over Warren St. Chapel, with sever pupils. Mr. Wm. J. Whitaker was engaged as teach-It was shortly after removed to the hall in Thorndike's Building, Summer St., which afforded space for about seventy pupils. This has been the average number for the greater part of the year. Several months were devoted to a thorough course of elementary instruction in linear drawing. This was followed by drawing from nature and from casts, and by painting in India ink and water colors.

In January, Miss Jane M. Clark was engaged assistant teacher of elementary drawing, and in April, Mr. Albert S. Bellows took the place of Mr. Whitaker as head teacher of the School. Instruction in botany was given to all the pupils by Miss Fanny A. Parsons, and a course of five lectures on the same subject delivered by Rev. John L. Russell.

The condition of the School during the last term which closed July 30th, was as follows :-

Owing to the extreme heat of the weather, the attendance at School was less regular than in the winter, the whole number of pupils belonging to the School being sixty-three. Of these, the first classconsisting of about twenty pupils, had been in the School from eight to ten months. Thirteen of this number were employed, under the direction of Mr Bellows, in designing for calicoes and de laines, paper hangings, car linings, &c. Some of these designs had been purchased. Manufacturers and designers who have visited the School, express the opinion that the ability and skill shown in these designs, as well as their practical character, prove that abundant tal- affairs, instead of running after madesp projects of ent exists in this line among our country women, and that the true means have been adopted to develop it. Two of the most promising of the class have been engaged in the designing department of the Lowell Mills. Three of these pupils were practising Lithography, under the instruction of Mr. Bellows. Three were engraving on wood, under the direction o Messrs, Baker and Smith. The illustrations of Brown's Almanac and Pocket Book, from the designs of Mr. Billings, were executed by them. In both these departments, work has been produced which has commanded the approbation of the best judges, and these pupils all give promise of becoming excellent artists.

The other classes were in various stages of elementary preparation. They are fully equal in talent and industry to the first class, and having the advantage of the experience gained since the opening of the School, will probably be even better prepared to enter the higher departments.

While the Committee feel that the success that has thus far been attained is fully equal to any expectations they had formed, they wish neither to over-esmate, nor allow others to over-estimate, what ha been accomplished. They do not suppose that a few months' instruction can make an accomplished artist in any branch. It is comparatively easy to produce a few designs, but unless native ability is seconded by thorough and long-continued instruction, common place and mannerism in design, poverty and want of originality in invention, and final disappointment, will be the inevitable result. A natural impatience on the part of the pupils for speedy results has been one of the greatest difficulties the Committee have had to struggle with. Few persons have an adequate notion of the extended knowledge, accurate training, and long practice that are requisite to ensure success as a designer; but keeping this high standard in view. and looking continually forward to greater excellence they yet believe that after a few months' instruction it will be possible for a large portion of the pupils to contribute to their own support

The Committee propose to continue the School of similar plan for the following year; not having been able to receive all the applicants for instruction during the past year, they have engaged rooms adjoin ing their former one in Thorndike's Building, sufficient to accommodate at least a hundred pupils, with the necessary arrangements also for engraving and designing. The plan of instruction is as follows:

All the pupils, on entering, will devote several months to a thorough elementary course of outline geometric drawing, followed by drawing from nature and casts, instructions in botany, &c., until the pupils themselves and their instructors can judge of their capacities for higher branches. They will then select the peculiar department they wish to enter, and follow a course of instruction especially adapted to it. In their present instructors, the Committee have thus far found their hopes fully realized; they propose to retain them, and to procure the best practical talent in the specific branches which the means placed at their disposal will allow.

Up to this time, the training of the pupils has been altogether elementary, but the School begins to be in a position to advertise for undertaking work of various kinds-such as wood engraving and lithography, designing for paper hangings, car linings, table cloths, and other manufactures ; and the best instruction that can be procured will be given in designing for calicoes and de laines, the most important and difficult granches. The demand for this labor is very great, and constantly increasing; the only problem is to educate artists who can meet it.

The Committee ask of the public a renewal and increase of the subscriptions of the first year up to the amount which the Treasurer's report shows to be necessary. They invite, also, the co-operation of manufacturers, publishers, and all other persons interested in the subject, in giving them work, and furnishing them with information in regard to their speofal branches of art. Among the most pleasant incidents of the year was

a visit from Mrs. Anne Hill, the accomplished principal of the Philadelphia School. Her interest in the New England School, and her account of her own labors, were very encouraging to the pupils, and she gave the Committee much valuable information,-

such as to confirm them in their most sanguine ex- | They feel that they, as well as all interested in the cause of art and employment for women, are sharer in the great loss sustained by the Philadelphia scho in her sudden and terrible death. They trust that the warm friendly feeling existing between these kindred institutions will long continue, and prove a constant source of mutual benefit.

The Committee would also express their thanks to hose friends who have given or loaned to the School Rowers, books, casts, engravings and patterns of man ufactured goods, as well as to the proprietors of th Boston Athenœum, of the Dusseldorf Gallery, and o the Shipwrecked Mother, for the opportunity their pupils of visiting these interesting exhibitions These things are very necessary in developing the taste, 'for the greater is one's acquaintance with works of art, the greater is his power of originating hem,' and the Committee would not otherwise have cen able to procure them.

With most cheering augury for the future, the Committee submit the report of the year to the Di rectors of the Society. They have necessarily en countered many difficulties in an enterprise so new but they feel that the great point is proved, viz. ; that bundant talent for designing exists among New Eng land women, and they need only a fair chance an good instruction to compete successfully with any i he world. They trust it is not necessary to urge tha an enterprise which seems to them so important promising so well and now on its trial, should not, a his point, be suffered to languish for lack of means and the earnest hopes of many be disappointed.

EDNAH D. LITTLEHALE, Secretary for the Committee.

The following article from the Boston Courie shows that Kossuth gained nothing by his endeavors to propitiate the pro slavery spirit in this country :-

THE QUIET HORSE.

Kossuth is enjoying his elbow chair in very quie yle in the neighborhood of London. Those wh expected him to plunge, sword in hand, into the howels of the Austrian empire, will have the satisaction, or mortification, of knowing that he is much oo wise to do any such thing, and that he is likely o keep out of harm's way for the rest of his life. In fact, he makes no secret of avowing that he thinks it quite useless to make any more such fuss as he has been enacting. The holders of Hungarian bonds will pardon us—or not pardon us—for suspecting that the business does not pay as it did at the beginning, and that this is no small crook in the lot of Mr. Kossuth. It is very amusing to hear him, fresh from his financiering operations in this coutry,-despising that dirty stuff-gold. He was remested, on a recent occasion, to make a speech at a neeting of the 'Reform League' in London. The following is a part of the letter which he wrote in reply:-

"I her leave to decline the honor of addressing your's, or any other meeting in England publicly, and beg to be left, under the protection of your country's laws, to my noiseless, but not idle, privacy; ropean Ocmoeracy, than any time-absorbing shower of words could be. Sir, I have done with oratory. As to the present state of European Democracy, I say it is best not to talk much about it. 'There is no good fowling by beating the drum."

Kossuth has reversed the practice of the countryman in the fable who, having flung grass without effect at the thief in the apple tree, proceeded to try what virtue there is in stones.' The Hungarian orator, having flung words about him without raising a bayonet, proceeds to try what virtue there is in saving nothing. He cannot disguise his spleen at

We see Ireland going over to America, and thousands and thousands from England and Scotland to Australia, for the sake of a handful of gold dust. England has never experienced such a dearth of po-litical activity as I see at the present. · Put to us in one scale all the hidden gold of Aus

tralia, and all the comfort and luxury of your palaces and in another scale a most laborious existence in our free fatherland, we will scorn your gold, your comfort and luxury, and take "freedom." This is pretty well for a man who bagged ninety

thousand dollars in a speech-making tour in the United States. It is very clear that he does not 'scorn your gold' enough to give it back again, notwithstanding the present state of European Democ-Census of South Carolina for 1850 .- The following

tatistics relative to the State of South Carolina, sho the number of slaves in the State to be 10,520 greater than the white population, and 1,669 greater than the combined white and free colored population : White population, Free colored, 297,703

Slaves, 378,223 Total : pulation of the State. Deaths during the year, Dwellings in the State, Families in the State, Runaway slaves during 1850,

Manumitted during 1850,
Manufacturing establishments producing five
hundred dollars and upwards,

A Singular Slave.—It appears that the application of the Laws of New York, in letting the Lemmor alayes go free, attracts some attention down South-though when our friends in that quarter hear of the good price the owner got for them, they will probably cease to worry. As it is, we are told that one Mr. Tamanus, who was about going from Maryland to California, taking his 'nigger' with him, became alarmed at these new views of justice, and after h got to Baltimore, determined to send the man back The journal from which we derive this interesting in-The journal from which we derive this interesting in-formation, adds that the man was very reluctant to go, preferring much to come this way, as his master had intended at first. Strange negro, that !—N. Y.

New York and Virginia.—The Richmond Whig publishes statistical tables showing the extent of the foreign trade of Virginia, compared with New York, on which it remarks:—

on which it remarks:—

'The above tables show that Virginia has regularly decreased, while New York has increased. Thus the import trade of New York has gradually increased from about \$840,000 in 1769, and from three millions from about \$840,000 in 1769, and from three millions of dollars in 1791, to the enormous sum of fifty-seren millions of dollars in 1832! While Virginia has fallen off in her import trade, from two and a half millions of dollars in 1791, to \$375,000 in 1829—\$550.000 in 1832—not a great deal more than the freight of half a dozen ships."

Talking of old patriots, John P. Hale stated in a recent speech, that he received a letter from Com modore Stewart, the hero of the great naval battle he modore Stewart, the hero of the great naval battle be-tween the Constitution and Guerriere, just after his nomination, thanking him for accepting it, and declar-ing that the only hope of the country, as any more a land of Liberty, was now in the Free Democracy. Wonder whether 'Old Ironsides' ever 'knew the meaning or felt the power of patriotism!'—Common-teredith.

Our government lands cost one dollar an acre on an average, and champagne two dollars a bottle. How many a man dies landless, who, during his life, has swallowed a fertile township, trees and all !

Webster Testimonial. We learn from the Courier we learn from the water that over fifteen thousand dollars have been subscribed in this city, for a monument to Mr. Webster, and that the Committee who have the matter in charge, will probably decide to erect a statue in some suitable

An Appropriate Prayer.—The following conclusion of a prayer by Rev. E. G. Wood, in the Indiana Legislature, we commend to all Christians who have occasion to remember the Legislature of this State at the throne of Divine Grace. A more appropriate and acceptable prayer could hardly be offered:

And the Lord have mercy on our legislators. Spare their lives until they may return to their homes, and then put it into the hearts of the people to keep them there, and return men of temperate habits and sentiments, who will do some good.

France, who is quite active at the sge of 114 years. She has witnessed the following governments:—Louis XV.. Louis XVI., the Republic, Napoleon's, Louis XVIII., the Hundred Days, the 2d Restoration Charles X., Louis Philippe, and the present Republic

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Reform College, Oct., 1852.

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The portrait you have issued appears to me to be The portrait you have issued appears to be war exact likeness, representing perfectly the expension well as the form and features of the fact. Asian SENATOR CASS, 'it is a lifelike represential the great original.' PRESIDENT FILMORE with the work appears to me to have been admirable ecuted and eminently worthy of the patrange of its of the work appears to me to have been admirable ecured and eminently worthy of the paircage of a public.' Says MARCHANT, the emissis peak painter, and the pupil of Stuart, 'Your pmi and mind is more remarkable than any other largest for presenting the schole individuality of the ega portrait, together with the noble and dignifed num of air and manner, which all who ever aw he sidered a marked characteristic of the illustrous and it commemorates.'

it commemorates.

For the great merits of this picture, we emitting a cry lover of Washington to the portrait itself, it is in a the office of this paper, and to the letter of the ping Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars among

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ARTISTS .- Marchant and Elliott, of New York Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambkin, of Paidon Chester Harding, of Boston; Chas. Fraser, of Car Neagle, Rothermel, and Larinskin, Chas. Fraser, stries ton, S. C.; and to the adopted son of Wassism, G. C.; and to the adopted son of Wassism, Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist SIAE. MEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmere, Kipi de Winfield Scott, Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, Hos. R. E. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lim. Bost, Esc. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Grasham, Hos., Jas F. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. JÜßE.-Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Ha Jar Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Ha Jar Folsom, Esq., the well known Librarian of delawing the Company of the Wassism of the Folsom, Esq., the well known Librarian of delawing the Company of the

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