pollais, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to le directed, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square in-

se tel three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00.

If The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are autherised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial

Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORISG, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILDRICK, and I in the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides

every question are impartially allowed a hearing. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 48.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind,

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. - John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

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

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES -- AM engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatai

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for staves—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . To call government thus con-stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

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

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET

staves. The first was the immunity, for twenty ye

of preserving the African slave trade; the seco

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1853.

WHOLE NUMBER 1191.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE PUGITIVE SLAVE-LAW.

We have procured for insertion in our paper to-day, a late opinion of Attorney General Cushing, in regard to the execution of the fugitive-slave law, in regard to the execution of the fugitive-slave law, which will be read with interest by all who desire to see that essential feature of the Compromise fathfully sustained. The fugitive-slave law is well known to be the vital portion of the adjustment, and a moment's reflection will satisfy any one that, unless the law is executed with fidelity, it cases to be of any value. But the law can only be carefully who are willing to encounter. cases by marshals who are willing to encounter every obstacle in the discharge of their duties. The abslitionists understand this thoroughly, and hence the violent assaults which are made upon those marshile who manifest the right determination in marshile who mantlest the right determination in executing the law. We have lately witnessed scenes of this kind in Pennsylvania, and we may expect it wherever there is the slightest hope of operating upon a marshal either by force, intimioperating upon a marshal either by force, intimi-dation or other appliances. To have the fugitive-slave law executed, the government must protect and sustain its marshals in the execution of their duties; and this opinion of Attorney General Cushing, which has received the approval of the President, shows that the administration intend to stand by those marshals who are faithful in executing their trust. The opinion of General Cushing is clear, pointed and conclusive—defining the law with distinctness and ability, and illustrating fully the settled policy of the administration, as well as its determination to see the laws faithfully executed .- Washington Union.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, 14th November, 1853.

Sm: The Secretary of the Interior has referred to mea letter of the Hon. J. D. Bright, one of the senators of the State of Indiana, with documents ac-

companying the same. In June last, Pleasant Ellington, of the State of Missouri, instituted proceedings in due form at In-dianapolis, in the State of Indiana, for the reclamation of John Freeman, a colored man, residing in Indianapolis, alleging that Freeman had escaped from service due to Ellington, in the State of Kentooky, and a warrant was issued by a Commissioner of the United States, directed to John L. Robinson, Marshal of the United States for the State of Indiana, commanding him to arrest Freeman, and hold him to abide lawful decision on the premises.

On a hearing before the Commissioner, the alleged fugitive asked for time to obtain evidence to disprove the claim, which was granted, and at an disprove the claim, which was granted, and at an adjourned hearing, about two months afterwards, it was proved satisfactorily that Freeman did not owe service to Ellington, and he was accordingly discharged and released; whereupon he has brought a suit against the Marshal, for alleged misfeasance in the premises, in his arrest and personal exami-istion. In view of which facts, Mr. Bright inquired, in behalf of the Marshal, Ist, whether the case be transferred from the Courts of the State of Indiana to those of the United States; and 2d, whether the Marshal may be authorized to employ counsel in his defence, at the charge of the United

States.

In regard to the first point, I am of opinion that both parties being inhabitants of the State of Indiana, there is no existing provision of law by which the case can be removed to the Courts of the United States, and I do not think it expedient in this case, at least in the present stage of it, to suggest any other possible mode of bringing it before the Courts of the United States. It may, of course, be made

the subject of revision there.

As to the second point, I am of opinion that it would be proper for the President to authorize the

employment of counsel at the public charge for the defence of the Marshal.

It is the Constitutional duty of the President 'to take care that the laws be faithfully executed.'—
This by no means implies that he shall interpose in a matter of mere individual and private litigation. But cases do sometimes occur between private individuals, and more frequently where a public officer is a party, in which a public interest is accidentally involved, rendering it lawful and advisable that counsel be employed by the United States. And it may be a case of public concernment, though no property of the United States is at stake, for the integrity of the Constitution and conservation of the laws are a matter of much greater importance to the Government than the defence of a parcel of the national domain, or the collection of duties on a cargo of imported mer-chandize. In any case it is a question of discretion on the part of the President, or head of the depart-ment, to employ counsel for the U.S. or not, ac-cording to his indepart of the case it is cording to his judgment of the particular circumstances, without its being possible to lay down any more specific general rule on the subject. I have no doubt of the power of the President in such emergencies; if is of familiar practice in the daily business of the Government.

ness of the Government.

Examples of this are not wanting in cases where no officer of the United States is a party, and no interest of the United States directly concerned, other than the general security of the Constitution, or the peace and honor of the government. Of this an illustration occurs in the part which the United States took in the case, some years since, of the in-dictment found in the State of New York against

Alexander McLeod.

I shall not attempt to lay down any general rule of executive discretion in such cases, for the reason already intimated, that this discretion must of necossity be guided by the particular circumstances. But questions in the execution of laws which affect the relation of the United States to foreign governments, or the relation of the States between themselves or them and the federal government, may, it seems to me, call occasionally for the employment of counsel in behalf of the ministerial officers in the

of counsel in behalf of the ministerial officers in the United States, whose official acts are in controversy. In fact, the government of the United States acts in the domestic affairs of the country chiefly through its judicial and ministerial officers. Attack on them while administering the laws, so as thus to render acts of Congress ineffective, is the first step, as all the history of the country indicates, in the progress of insurrection; and the defence of those officers, in such contingencies, is the defence of the integrity and stability of the government. (See United States vs. Vigol, ii. Dallas, 248; United States vs. Fries, pamph. Phil., 1800; Shay's case. Minot's History of the Insurrection in Massachusetts.)

I think the class of cases, of which the present is one, belong to the same category, in their nature, and in their relation of importance to the public welfare, and to the duty of the President; seeing that the faithful execution of the acts of Congress for the inner-State extradition of lugitives from service, in the face of the organized combinations to defeat or resist that execution, and to harass those agreed in it because to the congress of the congress of the congress of the face of the organized combinations to defeat or resist that execution, and to harass those agreed in its properties.

There is a recent provision of law which express ly recognizes the power of the President in the premises. It is the act of August 31, 1852, ch. premises. It is the act of August 31, 1852, ch.

108, s. 11, which enacts, 'That where the ministerial officers of the United States have or shall incur extraordinary expenses in executing the laws thereof, the payment of which is not specifically provided for, the President of the United States is the northern lakes, known as the 'under-ground the united States is the northern lakes, known as the 'under-ground the united States is the northern lakes, known as the 'under-ground the united States is the northern lakes, known as the 'under-ground the united States is the northern abolitionists main-

d to be so by Congress.

I advise, therefore, that the authority prayed for be, under suitable regulation, given in this case to he marshal.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. CUSHING. (To the PRESIDENT.)

From the Detroit Tribune. THE FOSTERS AND GARRISON.

We publish to-day so much of the proceedings of a meeting of the colored citizens of this city, held to express their opinions in regard to Abby Kelley and her husband, and William Lloyd Garrison, as seems to us to be necessary to accomplish that ob-ect, having omitted that part of them which assails the motives of the Editors of the Democrat, and other professed friends of the negro race, denouncother professed friends of the negro race, denouncing, with indiscriminate severity, all Christian Churches. We have taken this responsibility, in the first place, because we consider one of the articles in the Democrat, at least as richly deserved. We refer to its criticism of the Fosters, and we intended to have add as weak by the control of the c tended to have said as much when we published tended to have said as much when we published the communication a few days since reflecting upon that article. It is quite probable that the Fosters are honest in their anti-slavery sentiments. But it seems to us that they have selected it as a hobby upon which to ride into notoriety, and by the means of which the hartes to discontinute descripts much of which to ride into notoriety, and by the means of which the better to disseminate doctrines much more objectionable than the wildest abolitionism,—doctrines, indeed, which strike at the root of all civil society, and that aim a deadly blow at religion itself. In running off after these wild and selfish fanatics and infidels, and in being influenced these whose who

selfish fanatics and infidels, and in being influenced by them to assail with bitter invective those who have stuck by them through weal and through woe, though not with quite so noisy professions, we think they are doing themselves a far greater injury than those they denounce so bitterly. They have always found enough in Detroit to sympathize with and aid them, in all their laudable objects. And especially have they found the people of this city ever ready to assist the panting fugitive to recover his freedom. And so far as we know, too, it is not true that the church anywhere at the North, as a body, has lent its influence to perpetuate the evils

We submit whether the under-ground railroad ought to convey return-passengers who are 'on the ought to convey return-passengers who are 'on the ought to convey return-passengers who are 'on the ought to the power or means' to get back to their old the power or m body, has lent its influence to perpetuate the evils of slavery. There may be now and then a clergyman North, who defends the Fugitive Slave Law. Which pervades counties in which this description to indiscriminate attacks upon churches and in-

From the Detroit Free Press. THE INFIDELITY OF ABOLITIONISM.

In speaking of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania State Anti-Slavery Society, recently held at Norristown, the Philadelphia News says:

Norristown, the Philadelphia News says:

'Those who yet entertain any doubt of the truth of the charge that most of the abolition leaders are in truth infidels, need but procure a copy of the proceedings of the convention at Norristown, and read the discussion which took place there, to satisfy themselves that the charge is not unfounded in truth. Those proceedings afford ample proof that infidelity has made such progress among those one-idea fanatics, and seized hold so strongly upon the minds of most of the leaders, as to constitute now one of the chief topics of discussion at their gathernow one of the chief topics of discussion at their gather-ings, and to be the subject of constant contention and

No one who will read the proceedings of all or any of the abolition conventions held during the past year or two, can doubt that the leaders of the sect are infidels, and that their followers are rapidly becoming so. Having but one idea and but one plank in the platform of their belief—arrogating to themselves entire infallibility—treating the opinions of others with an intolerance that knows no charity—they stand ready to assail the belief of every man and of every holy of men that does not come up to

they stand ready to assail the belief of every man and of every body of men that does not come up to their standard—that does not square with their one principle. Hence not only the leading statesmen of the country, both dead and living, receive their maledictions, but ministers of the Gospel and the church itself are attacked with the yiolence of madness. And not content with this—obviously to show their contempt of all things sacred and divine—they deny the authenticity of the Bible, and speak of God with a levity that is shockingly horrible.

We have not seen the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society alluded to by our Philadelphia contemporary: but those of the conventions which assembled at Springfield, Massachusetts, four or five months ago, are fresh in our memory, and must be in that of our readers. Never was there a more disgraceful assemblage in a civilized community than that. Could the French infidels, who abolished the Bible, and solemnly declared that there was no God, have been present, they would have been overwhelmed with amazement: for there were no such scenes in the darkest days of the French infidelity as those canced at Springfield. What sort of friends to the slave are Garrison and Abby Kelley, or the other kindred spirits that congregate at abolition conventions! They deem it a humane act to steal negroes from their masters, run them into Canada, and there leave thus to setuated by 'principle' are they, that they would not contribute a dollar to purchase all the

other unlawful or unjust contrivances, is plainly of these infidel abolition lecturers come along, we would counsel that they be allowed to address of the Union.

A NUT FOR NEGRO-STEALERS.

provided for, the President of the United States is authorized to allow the payment thereof, under the special taxation of the district or circuit court of the district in which the said services have been or shall be rendered, to be paid from the appropriation for defraying the expenses of the judiciary. (Session Laws, 1851-52, p. 99.) For aught I can see to the contrary, this provision of the law is directly applicable to the subject-matter; and was designed to be so by Congress.

not engaged in God's service, they are at least do-ing no worse than violating the golden rule, 'Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you.' But their consciences are not seriously troubled, so long as they can find plenty of negroes to steal, and are not called upon for bread and but-ter to keep the new-made freemen from starving, after they snuff liberty in the Queen's dominions. These philanthrowists much profes to see the newafter they snuff liberty in the Queen's dominions. These philanthropists much prefer to see the negroes perish of hunger in Canada, than grow fat and sleek in Kentucky. It is a matter of principle with them. Their organ in this section is the Democrat, published by a brace of Reverends in this city; and whenever a train arrives by the 'under-ground railroad,' the fact is duly chronicled in that model sheet.

But the poor negroes have the worst of it. The liberty to famish is not the sort of freedom they had been led to believe was in store for them: and they find, when too late, that they have made a bad bargain—that the abolitionists are their friends in pretence, and not in fact. The following is a nut which negro-stealers can crack

'A day or two since, Mr. S. J. Grath, of Henry county, Kentucky, and Dr. Brown, of Owen county, started up the river on one of the mail-boats, on their way to Canada, where they have gone to reclaim their slaves, who ran away some time ago. The former lost one and the latter two of his slaves, who were enticed off by the abolitionists, and are now on the point of starvation in Upper Canada. They want to return home, but have not the power or means, and, after repeated entreaties, their masters have consented to bring them back to their old homes, where slavery exists only in name.'-

We submit whether the under-ground railroad

But they are few and far between. Entertaining of property is most numerous. When the best these views, we are not willing to lend our columns men in the country—old and wealthy men—those who have a great stake in the peace and good order who have a great stake in the peace and good order of society—meet together for such purposes as are mentioned in the resolutions below, it may well be supposed that the provocation has been great, and that they are in earnest in what they propose to

There was a mass meeting of the citizens of How-There was a mass meeting of the citizens of How-ard county, at Fayette, on the 21st of October, at which Samuel C. Major presided, and C. M. Maughs acted as secretary. The preamble adopted at this meeting declares that 'numerous and repeated acts of disobedience and outrage having lately occurred the support the county among the slave normalation. throughout the county among the slave population, resulting, in one case, in the death of an estimable citizen, and principally, as we believe, growing out of the fact that we have domiciled among us numer-ous free blacks and slaves hiring their time, both ous free blacks and slaves hiring their time, both of which conditions have proven fruitful in the dissatisfaction and theft among the slaves, therefore, be it resolved, that a committee of six be appointed for the purpose of waiting upon those persons standing security for slaves, and to notify said persons that such slaves must be given up to their masters, and also to notify all free persons of color that they shall leave Fayette and vicinity by the first of December, 1853.

This committee having been appointed, another was ordered; in connection with those appointed at

This committee having been appointed, another was ordered; in connection with those appointed at a previous meeting, to act as a Town Patrol, whose duty it shall be to see that no negroes be found loitering about the streets and alleys after 7 o'clock at night; and in case any such be found, to give them nine and thirty lashes, regardless of their having a pass.

By another resolution, twenty-six of the most

By another resolution, twenty-six of the most respectable citizens of this county, whose names are given, declare themselves responsible for the action of said committee, in the rigorous discharge of their duty.

We noticed, the other day, that twelve slaves had escaped in one party, from Marion county, had crossed over the river at Quiney, and from there had been run, in the night time, to an abolition hole in Adams county. This seems to have roused the people of Marion county to the total inscenrity of their property, and they met in large numbers at Palmyra, on the 7th inst., for the purpose of devising means to prevent the escape of slaves, and to secure their arrest when they absconded. James B. Redd was chairman, and B. B. King, secretary. A series of resolutions were adopted, organizing A series of resolutions were adopted, organizing the 'Marion Association.' A competent person is to be selected as head of the patrol of the county, and competent assistants are to be provided.

CHOICE LANGUAGE. We find the following choice language applied, in a Southern exchange, to Abolitionists: 'As to the Abolitionists, and "abolition philan-

humane act to steal negroes from their masters, run them into Canada, and there leave them to starve; but so actuated by 'principle' are they, that they would not contribute a dollar to purchase all the slaves in Christendom. And they would be satisfied with no plan by which slavery should be gradually abolished—immediate abolition, regardless of consequences, is their watchword, or no abolition at all. Impracticable on every subject, their influence is all for evil—in no respect for good.

But the infidelity of this sect—their attacks upon the Christian church and the Christian religion, their assaults upon the Bible, and their denial of God—we desire to hold up to public attention and public reprobation. The evil is, perhaps, one that will best cure itself; but right-thinking men, no matter what may be their peculiar options in regard to slavery, should discourage, in all proper ways, the propagation of doctrines which so inevitably lead to infidelity. We observe that the West has lately become a field, over which several of this sect are travelling as itinerant lecturers.—Our own city has lately been visited by some of them. They sow poisonous seed, from which grows fruit to cat whereof is death. While we would tolerate free speech on all questions, yet, when any

SELECTIONS.

From the Rhode Island Freema

PRESIDENT WAYLAND AT ROCHESTER.

This head of the Baptist Church recently preached a sermon at Rochester, N. Y., in which he confirmed the truth of the charges which have been uttered by the reformers against the Church, during the last twelve or fifteen years. The drift of the sermon was, that the denomination has been governed by a clerical aristocracy, spiritually unfitted for advancing the cause of Christianity, while the lay members have felt little responsibility in religious concerns, except the raising of funds to support the ministry. The correspondent of the New York Tribune, in his communication on the subject, says, that this effort of Dr. Wayland is the commencement of a new movement to bring back the denomination to the precepts of their Master. We are glad to know that the Doctor has waked up at last, and virtually acknowledges that what the unregenerated, and those he denominates infidels, have been charging upon the Church for years, is substantially true. The two paragraphs below we extract from the report of his sermon.

from this young man, whose singular escape from a court room in Cincinnati, a few days ago, our readers will remember. (Mr. Alexander was called 'Lewis' in the trial.)

He explains his saying that he wanted to go back to Kentucky. The Deputy Marshals, Black and Dryden, came and took him from the jail, and told him it would be much better for him to say he was homesick, and wanted to go back; and that if he did so, he would not be sold down the river, and the like: so he did as they desired him. For he knew if they took him over to his old home, he could run away when he liked.

Mr. A. is a very fine, intelligent looking man, probably about 21 years old. He had lived five years with Marshall, the man who claimed to own him. Was probably about 13 when Marshall brought him from a distant part of Kentucky. He went to live on Marshall is a nephew of the notorious Tom Marshall.

The following Bill of Lading will give 'our PRESIDENT WAYLAND AT ROCHESTER. subject, says, that this effort of Dr. Wayland is the commencement of a new movement to bring back the denomination to the precepts of their Master. We are glad to know that the Doctor has waked up at last, and virtually acknowledges that what the unregenerated, and those he denominates infidels, have been charging upon the Church for years, is substantially true. The two paragraphs below we extract from the report of his sermon.

The result of all this is what might be expected. The laity, feeling responsible only for the discharge of their part of the contract, and unconcerned for the spiritual condition of the Church, have grown worldly, and have laid aside the idea of self-denial for the cause of religion. The clergy, introduced to their office by education rather than by an inward calling, summoned to their duties by official relation rather than by a love of spiritual results, have performed the outward routine of their work with perfunctory listlessness. And of those who seek to enter the ministry, a large portion are repelled, the most valuable frequently appalled by the preparation demanded, while those who enter are, by a protracted training, separated from popular sympathy, and unfitted The result of all this is what might be expe-

while those who enter are, by a protracted training, separated from popular sympathy, and unfitted for advancing religion among the masses of men.

'The laity are excused (or excluded) from the labors of religion, the clergy are diminished in number, and frequently wanting in adaptation, and give to their spiritual daties a forced and inefficient service. The denomination has felt the evil of this in the want of spirituality in its members, in the decreasing number of accessions to it, and in their waning influence, and in the generally diminished efficacy of its whole organization. Revivals of religion, those special manifestations of Divine power, which were once the great source of its strength, are now comparatively few and inconsiderable; and the number of its ministers is lessening, relatively to the growth of population by the demand for their labors, and the number of those entering the ministry is rapidly diminishing, absolutely.

Consigned to the care of a kind Providence, for Canaan.

Freight Agent and Director U. G. R. R. To H. B. or J. T. H., C. W.

We learn from a private note from a Freight Agent, that the Southern end of the road is send-ing forward a good deal of freight just now, and business promises to be brisk during the winter. The freezing of the Ohio is looked forward to as likely to increase the value of 'chattels' going morth. The agent desires us to say, 'this line has never met with an accident.'

From the Voice of the Fugitive.

SELF-EMANCIPATIONISTS.

On last Saturday morning, a little company, consisting of six fugitives from the land of chains and thumb-screws, landed at this depot of the Underground railroad. They were formerly kept and

RELIGIOUS TESTIMONY.

THE FREE WILL BAPTIST GENERAL CONFERENCE, met at Fairport, N. Y., on the 5th, and closed on the 13th ult. From the published proceedings, we copy the following resolution on Slavery:

Rev. B. Stiles, Indiana, said : He had his birth in a slave country; had lived eighteen years in the midst of slavery, and travelled considerably in the Southern States. Nineteen years since, he first became acquainted with the people called F. Baptists. He would relate a few things which came under his observation. In the parish of Ropel, in Louisiana, he was acquainted with a planter who was noted for his ability to break down disobedient slaves. for his sbility to break down disobedient slaves.—Such were brought to him that he might bring them to obedience. One morning Bro. S. heard a shrieking, and went into the slave-yard. Stakes were driven in the ground, and a female dragged forward without clothing upon her back. The whip was plied, and he counted 175 läshes! He saw brine poured upon her lacerated back, and as he retired, he heard the whip still going. Would not this, he asked, make any man an Abolitionist!

Another incident: A lady living next neighbor to this slave breaker, became very much dissatisfied with her husband, and tried to put him to death. She tried to persuade her blacks to do it. At length she asked a slave, called Old Jack, to do it. If, said she to him, you will only just kill your

length she asked a slave, called Old Jack, to do it.

If, said she to him, you will only just kill your
master, I will give you a large amount of money
and your liberty. Finally, the love of liberty was
so strong in Jack, that he yielded, and killed his
master. Four days elapsed, when the murder was
found out, and Jack was taken down to the town of Alexander, and burned to death: while the more guilty mistress was permitted to run at large. Another incident: A slave of the farmer living below the above, gave him some sauce, when he shot him dead. Did he have to suffer for it? Oh no. For a slave cannot testify against a white man.— But had it been a white man who had been killed,

the black man's testimony would have been received, and hung his fellow.

The speaker was a F. Baptist, because the F. Baptists are in favor of the freedom of black men as well as white. He closed by saying, 'Go on, brethren, be strong!'

From the Voice of the Fugitive. WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

We had the pleasure, this morning, of a call from this young man, whose singular escape from a court room in Cincinnati, a few days ago, our readers will remember. (Mr. Alexander was call-ed 'Lewis' in the trial.)

a nephew of the notorious Tom Marshall.

The following Bill of Lading will give 'our Southern brethren' an idea how business is transacted on the Underground Railroad. The line is wholly managed by colored people, and chiefly by Fugitives. Among the stockholders, however, we are assured there are many white men who stand high in favor with the South. The head may consent to lie for the sake of office, when the heart declines to follow sait. Separator Bird was not unique. clines to follow suit. Senator Bird was not unique in his inconsistencies. Here is the bill.

BILL OF LADING.

U. G. R. R. Orrice, _______, ____, 1853.

Freight -_________ 145 lbs.

Valued at -________ \$1,000
Consigned to the care of a kind Providence, for

thumb-screws, landed at this depot of the Under-ground railroad. They were formerly kept and worked as the property of Rev. Mr. Jackson, near Memphis, in the State of Tennessee. On the same day, there were fifteen more came in on the express train of the above road. These were mostly abletopy the following resolution on Slavery:

'Resolved, That we reaffirm our opposition to the
whole system of American slavery, holding it to be abwhole system of American slavery, holding it to be abwhole system of American slavery in the seaf line. surd in the light of Reason, infamous in the eye of Justice, a deadly foe to human welfare, a libel on the decallogue, a reckless attack on the religion of Christ, and the only change we would recommend in our denominational attitude and policy on this subject is to take an advance position in our warfare upon the system, and to give a more open and public expression to our hostility. During the discussion, which was thorough, and finnee of the Fugitive Slave Act; and all of whom have been safely over the Underground railroad to Canada, without the least difficulty. This road is doing a safe and prosperous business this fall. No man who wishes to invest capital in railroad stock can do better than to take stock in this prosperous company. Our trains never come in collision with

company. Our trains never come in collision with each other—our conductors are always sober, wide-awake, and on the look-out.

Now in behalf of our liberty-loving country, and in the name of British freedom, we bid these refugees welcome to our hospitable shores; and we would most respectfully jovite them immediately to take the oath of allegiance to this government, that will ever protect them in the enjoyment of that liberty which the President of the United States, with all of his posse, have pledged themselves to crush out of the friends of liberty in that slaveholding Republic.

From the Ashtabula Sentinel. EMANCIPATION IN CUBA.

Some philosophers hold that there is in the whol moral universe a constant tendency to justice and rightousness—that this is one order of God's Proyidence, which cannot be defeated or resisted.

These ideas are called to mind by the agitation

These ideas are called to mind by the agitation of Cuban emancipation. There is reason to believe that England is endeavoring to obtain the freedom of mankind in Cuba—to establish there the doctrine that all men are created equal, that all are endowed by their Creater with an inalienable right to life, liberty, and happiness. In this work of humanity, one would suppose the whole Christian world would bid her a hearty 'God speed.' But the Washington Union, the accredited organ of General Pierce, has become spasmodic in its denanciations of such doctrine, and such efforts of the British Government. The Washington Sentine follows the lead of the Union, and the Intelligencer partially sustains them.

These papers threaten war with England, and assert that our people are ready to shed their blood to maintain the crimes of slavery in Cuba. They boost that General Pierce is prepared to enter apon

A FAIR HIT.

John Van Buren, in a late speech in Tammany Hall, contemptuously ridiculed all sympathy for Freedom and the rights of the slaves, and all efforts to preserve Nebraka from the blight of Slavery. His business was to support his family, not 'watching negroes in Nebraska.' The Tribune contains the following capital hit at this speech, the significance of which 'Prince John' will hardly fall to recognize.

Wanten—Employment, by a Prince, of facile principles, fluent speech and imposing address, but whose fortunes, with those of his family, have saffered by recent convulsions, and whose loss of a French Embassy, and blighted expectations of a U. S. Senatorship, have left him without a place. Accustomed to generous living, and having a family to provide for, he is ready to andertake anything further ventures in that line. Being still a gentleman of large expectations, he must decline, for the present, any occupation essentially low and vulgar—such, for instance, as watching negroes in Nebraska,—but a continuance of his present run of luck may constrain him to descend even to that. Please address J. V. B. at the office of the Ecening Post.

GNATS VS. CAMELS.

GNATS vs. CAMEIS.

The New York Observer, which can always find apologies for slavery, 'as plenty as blackberries,' is suffering a moral ague fit, over the acting of Uncle Tom's Cabin in one of the sheatres in that city. It makes a fearful picture of the prostitution and vice connected with the theatre, and then charges to this moral drama,—with the confidence of an oracle,—the ruin of hundreds of innocent souls it has enticed there. If, as the sanctimonious Observer says, it is 'Satan in the garb of the angel,' the hoary Fiend surely drives his business with less than his usual shrewduess, for we have abundant testimony to the visible moral improvement caused in the theatre by this drama. The place is no longer a scene of rowdyism and profanity, or a resort for the abandoned and profligate. They find as little pleasure in such a play as does the Observer itself, though they are probably more honest in giving the true reason of their dislike. This affected horror of the theatre by a paper that has outraged mercy, purity and truth, by its unscrupulous support of the lecherous system of slavery—by a paper that demands the return of every fugitive slave woman into that pit of pollution from which she has escaped, out-pharisees old phariseeism. Never did the throat of hypocrisy show greater capacity to swallow camels while straining at gnats, than does this of the plump and show greater capacity to swallow camels while straining at gnats, than does this of the plump and well-fed Observer.—Pennsylvania Freeman.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard. AN INFIDEL, AFTER ALL!

Our whilom friend Frederick Douglass, in spite of the fraternal endorsement of his piety by Dr. Campbell, of the British Banner, the kind embraces and flattering compliments of New Organized, self-styled Evangelical Anti-Slavery, as represented by the Cincinnati Christian Press and the Chicamatic Christian Press and the Chicamatical United States of the Chicamatic Christian Press and the Chicamatical United States of the United States of the Chicamatical United States of the United States ed by the Cincinnati Christian Press and the Chi-cage Congregational Herald, and notwithstanding the 'goodly fellowship' of Lewis Tappan and other haters of the American Anti-Slavery Socie-ty, and the loving hugs of the Philadelphia Col-onization Herald, is likely, after all, to turn out as bad an infidel as Garrison, Pillsbury and Foster, whom he has so recently handed over to the buf-fetings of his new allies. Just read what the North Western Christian Advocate (Methodist) says of him:—

'Frederick Douglass, among many good things which we heard him say in this city (Chicago), advanced and defended the insidel sentiment, that he would as soon believe "hell a paradise, or that revivals would occur in the held of a pirate ship, as to believe that God ever poured out his spirit upon a church which in any way tolerated slavehelding; and that the most pious slaveholder, from a Bishop to the humblest laic in the South, was as criminal, and as destitute of religion, as a keeper of a house of ill-fame in the city of Chicago." Now, we regard the preaching of the boldest, rankest, Abner Kneeland infidelity not half as pernicious to the cause of truth as the dissemination of

If Mr. Douglass expects to earn for himself the reputation of a Christian among half-hearted anti-slavery people and pro-slavery bigots, by denouncing his old associaties as infidels, he must not be caught making such speeches as this, reminding us of the worst 'infidel' utterances of Pillsbury and Like Phineas Fletcher, in the drama Uncle Tom's Cabin, who, after putting on the garb of the Quaker, forgets himself continually and talks like a fighter, he's 'off the track tectotally.'

From the Anti-Slavery Bugle. KENTUCKY AND OHIO.

KENTUCKY AND OHIO.

Robert Fee, of New Richmond, Ohio, was arrested last week on the demand of Governor Powell, of Kentucky, charged with assisting slaves to escape from their masters in Kentucky. Gov. Medill has complied with the requisition, and delivered up Fee to the tender mercies of the slaveholders.

We should like to know by what authority Gov. Medill surrenders a citizen of Ohio on such a charge. What if he had pointed the fugitives to the north star, or guided them in person to the Ohio river; that is no offence against our laws. Are we to be subject to Kentucky laws! If so, we may as well dispense with our own Legislature. It is an outrage against the peace and diguity of our citizens, which, if there was among them a healthful spirit of freedom, would doom Gov. Medill to political death beyond hope of resurrection.

Multitudes of our own citizens have been seized at their own firesides, and carried into Kentucky slavery, and who has ever demanded of Governor Powell, the ruffian kidnappers for punishment! And if they had been demanded, the messenger would have received insult and scorn, instead of the persons of the culprits. These biped Kentucky blood-hounds traverse our country as they please—search the houses of our citizens without legal warrant—peering even into the chambers of their female inmates, snuffing upon the trail of their victims. Quite recently, we have had occasion to chronicle several outrageous attempts to kidnap our free citizens, as in the recent case in Brown county; and Governor Medill, and all the judicial protectors of personal rights among us, never dream that they have anything to do in the premises.

RELIGIOUS ANTI-SLAVERY DEPUTATION.

By the following article, copied from the London Morning Advertiser of 1st inst., it appears that the British Evangelical Alliance propose sending a deputa-tion to the United States to the 'Christian [1] slaveholders.' We have no faith in the ability of any delegates sent by that body, on such a mission, to 'stand fire ' on their arrival here.

fire 'on their arrival here.

The members of the Evangelical Alfiance, who last week held their meetings in Freemason's Hall, have been talking on the subject of American slavery, and the propriety of going themselves or sending deputations over to the United States, for the purpose of trying to do some good to the cause of the slave. We are glad to find that it is likely that something will be done by this pody in behalf of those that are in bonds, and that measures are to be taken for the purpose, if possible, of placing the great question before those anomalous persons, the Christian slaveholders of the Southern States. The Alliance must prepare for a not very courteous reception, if it should venture to tell its slaveholding conference of their faults. Possible it is, that the very Reverend Doctors in New York and Brooklyn, and in places North and West, as well as South, may take in great dudgeon the attempts of the stranger to interfere with their peouliar institutions; but we hope that our English brethren will be prepared to do their duty, whatever may be the result. Far better would it be that the Evangelical Alliance should be completely broken up between England and America, than that it should remain as the sanctioner of slavery, and the mhans of driving the iron more deeply into the heart of the Christian or any other slave.

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ANOTHER ANTI-SLAVERY PERIODICAL We hall with gladness the appearance of another able and uncompromising periodical in England, to be published monthly, in London, entitled 'THE ANTI-SLA-VERY WATCHMAN; a magazine of English and American Abolitionism'-the first number of which is befor us, making a neat pamphlet of thirty pages, exceedingly well occupied with valuable articles. Its editor, we surmise, is F. W. Chesson, a very intelligent and able writer, and true to our cause as the ' needle to the pole.' Here is his introductory

ADDRESS.

As is customary on occasions like the present, we will proceed to describe the reasons of the appearance of this publication, and the principles upon which it will be conducted. Our readers will, of course, be aware of the existence of several Anti-Slavery Papers in this country, which have rendered most efficient service to the cause of Emancipation in America. None deserve more honor able mention, or more extensive support than the Anti-Slavery Advacate, and the Anti-Slavery Reporter;—the former the property of a few talented and indefatigable Abolitionists whose views are based upon a thorough knowledge of the slavery question; the latter, the accredited organ of the 'Barrana's Roman and Comment of the Barrana's Roman and Research a ISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. we think there is room for another periodical of this kind, which may, perhaps, find its way into channels which have not yet been occupied by our excellent contemporaries. This much is certain, that the people of the manufacturing districts, in whose midst we write, are remarkably apathetic with regard to American Slavery, seeing that their most vital interests depend on its speedy extinc-tion; and we should, therefore, think it worth

tion; and we should, therefore, think it worth while to issue this paper, were it only for the purpose of endeavoring to enlist their sympathies; in the cause whose advocates we are.

Public attention is now being directed to the existence of Negro Slavery in the United States, more than it has ever been before. A feeling of just indignation and abhorrence, at the maintenance of so foul a system in a professedly Christian Roughlie, how thrilled through the heart of than Republic, has thrilled through the heart of the British Nation:—The progress that this nation is making in civilization, and a knowledge of hu-man rights; the labors of those friends of humanity who have been seeking to arouse an Anti-Slavery feeling in the country for years past; the toil and suffering of the American Abolitionists in their sacred work; and the frightful atrocities of the 'peculiar institution' itself have all contribu-ted to evoke this great and noble, moral sentiment; But as yet, this sentiment has not assumed that form which alone can make it terrible to practical form which alone can make it terrible to Slaveholders. 'The Soul Merchants' care not for the opinion of mankind, as long as their unholy traffic is not endangered by it. The men who dely when it is unaccompanied by corresponding action. Our paper is, therefore, published, with the view, mainly, of supplying such facts as with the view, mainly, of supplying such facts and information, as will show what the British people can do to wards the overthrow of American Slavery.
We wish it to be distinctly understood at the out-

set, that the Anti-Slavery Watchman is the organ of no Society; it is simply the property of two or three friends of the slave, who are desirous of pro-moting his cause. Our utterances will always be honest and outspoken; we shall speak the truth in plain terms, and shall take care not to adopt the in plain terms, and shall take care not to adopt advice of some who think that, for expediency's sake, we should address the slaveholder as if he were an honest man. The suppression of any part we to keep it back in this particular, our opponents would but laugh at us for our politeness. Satisfied that the American Churches are 'the

Satisfied that the American Churches are 'the Bulwarks of Slavery,' we shall carefully exhibit their dark treachery to Christ—the foe of tyrants, and to His brethren who are in chains. We shall expose the imposture of the mean and cowardly cry of 'Infidelity,' raised by pro-slavery professing Christians against the thorough abolitionists, with a view to damage the Anti-Slavery cause, and to repel members of Churches from connection with it; and we shall show that they who raise this cry are the true infidels, and the worst enemies of the Gospal. We shall prove that in the name of Christ. are the true infidels, and the worst enemics of the Gospel. We shall prove that in the name of Christ they blasphemously seek to justify all the horrors of the middle passage, and all the iniquities of slavery; and that they have the treachery of Judas, and are more thoroughly infidel than Voltaire.

We shall expose the principles, and describe the movements of the pro-slavery ministers who visit this country, and warn British Christians of their true character. Such persons in times past, with

true character. Such persons in times past, with the craftiness of serpents, have sought to infuse the poison of their opinions into the public mind of this country, by talking of the difficulties attend-ing the Abolition of Slavery; the Christianity of the slaveholders; the value of slavery as a means of converting the negro race; the happiness and contentment of the slaves; and 'the violence' and rabid Abolitionists. amongst us, many of them have thus fought the battles of the Slave Power, and slandered and misrepresented the real opponents of the 'peculiar in-stitution,' in a borrowed Anti-Slavery garb, and by assuming this false character, they have perpetrated much mischief, especially among the religious bodies. When therefore, the Clerical supporters and apologists for slavery reach this country, we ndeavor to let the world know what the before they have time to exercise an evil influence

We shall furnish accurate and reliable information respecting the various Anti-Slavery parties of tion respecting the various Anti-Slavery parties of America, and paint out those which, by their consistent and faithful course, are the most worthy of British sympathy, and support. Believing that the Anti-Slavery platform should be as 'broad as humanity,' we shall animadvert upon the spirit of sectarianism, when it manifests itself in the Anti-Slavery ranks. We pity the narrow-mindedness of that may who refuses to except a with another in that man who refuses to cooperate with another in the overthrow of the monstrous curse of slavery. because they do not belong to the same sect, or be-cause they hold different opinions on certain theo-logical points. When this 'I am holier than thou' position interferes with the progress of the Anti-Slavery cause, it shall be our duty to expose and

denounce it as self-righteous and pharisaical.

Having thus briefly stated some of our objects, and principles, we would respectfully request the carnest and active support of our readers; we have that they will not only help the Anti-Slayery trust that they will not only help the Anti-Slavery movement by aiding us, but engage in those practi-cal operations, which we shall from time to time cal operations, which we shall from time to time point out. And while they are occupied in their labors, let them not falter or be discouraged; but rather let them have faith in their principles, which come from God, and which, therefore, will be blessed by Him. And we trust that they will believe with William Lloyd Garrison, that 'it is more than probable that the world will soon witness another moral resurrection, for Truth like our Saviour may moral resurrection, for Truth like our Saviour may be scourged, and crucified, and buried, and the tomb may be sealed, and a watch set; but it has a Divine energy in itself, that will burst the cerements of the grave, and reign triumphant over death.'
They who feel and believe these almost prophetic words, will be inspired with the irresistible and Christ-like courage, that God's own Truth alone

From the English Republic. THE QUESTION OF SUCCESS

Is it not success you seek! asks the atheistic professor of polite politics. Granted: but what

severity of the American Abolitionists. Is it not the welfare of these poor suffering negroes that you have at heart! See how your imprudent harshness ggravates their lot; etc. etc.
The atheist has no understanding of the question

He confounds (as his want of a principle of action inevitably compels him to do) personal gain with the triumph of abstract right. He does not know the real meaning of success. We will try to teach

The Abolitionist seeks the triumph of a principle The Abolitionist seeks the triumph of a principle. That is his success, and not the emancipation of the particular negroes to whom you point, when you cry out—Is it not the welfare of those negroes that you have at heart! These negroes! the Abolitionist may reply: I know not what you mean. Since I began to preach emancipation, more than one generation has died in elavery. Had it been a personal question. I might now give up preaching: for those whose sufferings first aroused me are long since at peace. Unless indeed the personal question can be shifted or extended from generation to generation: in which case, the personal is only an abstract personality, referring to negroes generally, not to any particular negroes. And what

Persons?

The Abolitionist seeks the triumph of a principle He preaches the abolition of slavery. Is it only even mainly for the sake of the negroes now he in slavery? Now—at the present moment: many men, women, and children, whose identitican be ascertained and catalogued. Suppose have the list before us:—Is it for the sake of the individuals that the Abolitionist preaches! If that is all, you cannot be too prodent nor too swift: for every day so many are dying, and the chances of your success are daily lessening. So your most coward policies, of lying to the slaveholder, to the world, and to your own conscience, may have, for time is precious, some show of reason, we will not dare to say some justification. But the Abolitionist's aim is not so near. It is not for the sake of these millions now in bonds that he denounces slavery. It is for the sake of Truth, whose success is more important than the relief of any number of lions suffer, but because the Right is outraged. The politician—the very word is a bye-word for scorn—the politician may discuss these expediencies of present time and person; the servant of Truth is not to be tempted to such short-coming. Success to him is the success of Truth: the honest triumph of a righteous principle. Nothing less than that

Or take the patriot's quarrel. He is battling for his country. Again an abstract trath; an ideal. His country is not the men and women of one par-His country is not the men and women of one par-ticular hour. It is such an error as supposing that which leads your great Websters and all the small-er fry of the hunters of a spurious success into the pitfalls of so many crimes and sorrows. The patriot, like the emancipator, seeks the triumph of a prin-ciple. It was by no means for any personal success that the Three Hundred fell at Thermopylae. It was for Freedom that the Athenians would have even left their Athens; it is for Human Right that Mazzini would lead his Italy to take her seat in the senate of the Nations. Polite and pradent truck-lers, fawners upon Power, who dare not try a fall

lers, fawners upon Power, who dare not try a full faltering, victorious. He is as modest and amiable with Fate, -such slaves in soul may content them

fears to go too fast or far. Nor will we bate indig-nant breath to please some lacquey-natured fool, who prays us not to disturb the equanimity of knaves and tyrants. Let us be wary; but let us be true. Let us be charitable; but not with the charity of lukewarmness. Let us be prudent; but not tim serving, nor cowardly, nor compromising. It may be that over-zeal makes needless enemies, stumbles over obstacles occasioned by its own impetuosity, and so defers the victory to some wiser generation; but over-prudence also has its evil consequences, friends disgusted, foes encouraged. Right made roof was very cordial, on the part of his excellent wis subservient to Expedience, and a generation of and all the household. He has a productive farm compromisers left without the successs for which

hey stopped to traffic.

Rather be too carnest than be too cold. may go mad sometimes: is zeal a fault? mmer sun may burn up the fields : yet risk we that, rather than have frost in the days of growth. There is always dead-weight enough to drag the

from our enemies! A success which would be dis-reputable. Say that Garrison might have coaxed the slaveholders into consenting to emancipate tive and philosophical, and, in point of moral worth dom of the whole world at the price of a single dom of the whole world at the price of a single falsehood. Fools and jesuits will call me imprac-ticable. What a fool that Garrison, say they, so to injure his cause by outspokenness, and bravery, and zeal! Another judgment thunders down the ages. The noble army of martyrs praises thee. It is the old mistake of the real motive of human

Good for the individual, one-self or another, is not the object of human action; but good in the abstract, good for its own sake, independently of any personal relation. This is the mistake at the bottom of all atheistic or unrepublican teaching. A woeful mistake. For the personal degenerates into selfishness. It is only through the love of good as an ideal, that human nature becomes devoted,

nothing short of Right. Though that work steel is written on many a convenient nearer spot, we will not slack our string. Draw the arrow to the head, and drive it through. Success is Right. W. J. LINTON.

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders,

BOSTON, DECEMBER 2, 1853.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY American Anti-Slavery Society! The Second Decade Meeting of this Society will com-

mence to-morrow, (Saturday, Dec. 3d.) in Philadelphia, and be continued through the two succeeding days. Though at this inclement season of the year, a much present at an earlier period is to be expected, still the with each other face to face, to review the events of the past ten years, to make new resolutions and purposes for the future, to reëxamine the principles and positions of the Society, and to give a strong impetus to the whole anti-slavery movement. There will be a full report of the proceedings, which will be given to our readers with as much promptuess as practicable.

TOUR TO OHIO AND MICHIGAN.

At Cleveland, it was arranged that my friend Maatus R. Robinson, the Editor of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, should accompany me on my visit to Michigan ; and, accordingly, we left that city, (unrivalled for the beauty of its location, and destined to be great in population and affluence,) for Adrian, on Saturday, Oct. 18. I had never before had an opportunity to become personally intimate with this early and untiring laborer in the anti-slavery field, and shall ever feel most deeply indebted to him for conferring upon me such a favor, at such a time, as well as for his many acts of kindness shown to me during our delightful tour. Mr. ROBINSON was one of the famous Lane Seminary students, who, in 1834, chose rather to leave that institution, and to forego all its advantages, at the risk of anding no educational privileges elsewhere, than to have a padlock put upon their lips on the momentou question of the age, American slavery. There is no event more admonitory to all pro-slavery trimmers, in the history of the anti-slavery enterprise, or more full of moral sublimity, than the exedus of those public young men from that institution, in vindication of their right of speech and the claims of religious duty. They were remarkable for their intelligence, moral deport-ment, educational real, and careful observance of all ment, educational real, and careful observance of all the rules and regulations prescribed for the government of their conduct; only one thing they would not do, cease to plead the cause of all such as were appointed to destruction, and to remember those in bonds as bound with them. To propitiate the accursed pro-stational with them. To propitiate the accursed pro-stational with them. To propitiate the accursed pro-stational with them and give stability and influence abolitionist. They are all from England; but, unlike

then is success? The practical man can sneer at abstract right—right unattached to any personal-ity: but what more does he make of abstract perdents, in the martyr spirit, who, without resources, and in the face of a malignant public sentiment, universally prevalent, went forth, for righteousness' sake, as our first parents left Eden for a very different rea

The world was all before them where to choose, And Providence their guide.

number of them entered in the anti-slavery field a turers ; others went to Oberlin, then a wildernes and by sturdy toil helped to build up the Institution in that place, now in so flourishing a condition, having a this time nearly one thousand students. As for Lar Seminary, it immediately 'gave signs of woe that al was lost'; and, in spite of the most strenuous efforts to make it popular, from that hour to the present, it has stood 'a monument of Divine displeasure,' with no prospect of resuscitation, having had scarcely as many students as professors, and secured for itself nothing but lasting reproach. So much for acting on the jesu maxim, that the end sanctifies the means, and substi tuting worldly policy for unbending principle. Th millions. His preaching is not because these millions suffer, but because the Right is outraged. The eternal law is not to be evaded or compromised. Noth ing is gained by shunning the cross.

'For truth shall conquer at the last : So round and round we run, And ever the right comes uppermost, And ever is justice done.

Mr. Robinson had the martyr-honor, in 1836, to b tarred and feathered in Northern Ohio for his abolition ism, having been dragged out of a meeting he had ap pointed, and thus shamefully treated, put into a wagor and driven some fifteen or twenty miles in the dark, and then left near a strange village to find such succo knowing where to find a sympathizing friend. It is gratifying to know, that some of those who encouraged that brutal infliction subsequently repented, and are no decidedly friendly to the anti-slavery movement. Mr R. has had more than his share of the 'rough and tum ble' of the conflict, but throughout has been erect, un he is faithful, an earnest and eloquent speaker, a ters with a more immediate success—the success of a and vigorous writer, and one of the best editors in the compromise,—a success which is no success, but country as to tact and independ to say nothing of moral country as to tact and judgment, to say nothing of mora Shall we not be prudent, shall we not be careful to lose not an inch of way? Shall we not watch our words and deliberate upon our deeds? Let that be; and yet we will not halt with every coward who May be live to witness the jubilee, to hasten which h has done and suffered so much ! Arriving at Adrian at 9 o'clock in the evening,

found kindly waiting for us our beloved friend THOMAS

CHANDLER, who took us into his vehicle, and drove us

to his quiet but exceedingly pleasant residence, about

five miles from the city-a city only in embryo as yet,

but growing rapidly, and full of the spirit of enter

prise. Of course, our reception under his hospitable roof was very cordial, on the part of his excellent wife one hundred and sixty acres, as fair to look upon as any to be found, which he has redeemed from a wilderness state by persevering industry. He was formerly of Philadelphia, and some twenty years ago-then a young man-went to that place to make a permanent settle ment. A birthright member of the Society of Friends wheels of progress, always plenty of spiritless, un-principled sluggards to impute all failures to the want of proper sloth, of polite withdrawals, and of sufficient waiting.

What is this sham success which may be filched sect, and, throwing aside its exclusiveness, is ready to establish the world-reconciling doctrine of human broththe slaveholders into consenting to emancipate tire and philosophical, and, in point of moral worth, their slaves. I say that I would not buy the free-one of those men who are as precious, and almost as rare, one of those men who are as precious, and almost as rare as the 'gold of Ophir.' Thomas is the brother of th lamented ELIZABETH MARGARET CHANDLER, whose men ory deserves to be kept green to the latest posterity Her Poetical Works, with a Memoir of her Life and Character, by BENJAMIN LUNDY, were published a few years since in Philadelphia by T. E. Chapman, making a very neat volume of 300 pages, as full of genius as the sun is of light and heat, and as deeply imbued with the spirit of philanthropy as the universe is with the divine presence; and which, for its literary worth alone, would have quickly found a wide circulation and elicited universal praise, had it not been for its overflowing sympathy with the down-trodden slave. She was born near Again, it is the question between expedience and right. Once let this sham success to which positicians point—any success attainable by falsehood (be it never so jesuitically masked)—be the dictator of your course, and it will soon be matter of Genius of Universal Emancipation' as early as the Wilmington, Delaware, Dec. 24th, 1807, and died at 'Genius of Universal Emancination' as early as the erence to you, whether you are fighting by the 'Genius of Universal Emancipation' as early as to fa Mazzini, or blowing polished bubbles of year 1826, and in 1829, was an associate editor lies for the advantage of the Palmerstons and their that periodical with Mr. Lundy and myself-contribugang. Only the latter will be easier. Once on the inclined plane, when will you stop! Let us aim at nothing short of Right. Though that word Success equally successful in prose and poetry. As the earliest is written on many a convenient nearest root was of her sex publicly to consecrate her life to the antislavery struggle, and perhaps the most gifted, she is worthy to be associated with ELIZABETH HEYRICK of England, and the foremost women of the world. Dying at a period before the land was shaken by the conflict between Liberty and Slavery, still going on, (to be settled when or in what manner, who can tell?) her labors and merits are comparatively little known, but they will be properly appreciated when the history of our cause is impartially written. Her mortal remains lie. entombed on a commanding elevation (selected by herself for that purpose,) near the spot where she died, a neat white railing enclosing them, and some half a dozen young and thrifty oak trees standing in a row on one side of it. I visited the spot several times alone: to me it was 'all-hallowed ground.' It was a pilgrimage that I had yearned to make for many years. The heart of Thomas was well-nigh buried in her grave, and his reverence for her memory carries an air of solemnity with smaller attendance from remote places than would be it, as though she had really been (what she almost seemed to be to all who knew her) an angelic visitant hope is cherished that there will be a large gathering of Salus Holler, had preceded me in visiting the burialplace, and inscribed with her pencil upon one of the post a touching tribute to her memory. Another inscription had been made by a fugitive slave. I could do no less

> impromptu on the spot :-TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY

than pay my homoge in the following lines, written

THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE ELIZABETH MARGARET CHANDLER In thee what glorious attributes combined,
To make thy life, (though all too brief in years,)
A blessing to the lowliest of mankind,
That earth no more might be a vale of tears!
Intrepid heroine in the noble cause
Of outraged nature and the rights of man,
Shunning no cross, and seeking no applause;
In every conflict always in the van!
Here rests thy body—dust to dust returned—
What soul more pure e'er took its flight to be see

All honor to thy memory be given!
I consecrate anew, beside thy grave,
My life to bring redemption to the slave. To this poor tribute I added the very beautiful as

scriptive lines of WHITTIER, applied to another :-Oh! half we deemed she needed not

The changing of her sphere, To give to Heaven a Shining One, Who walked an Angel here. Alone unto our Father's will
One thought hath reconciled,—
That He whose love exceedeth ours,
Hath taken home his child.

Still may her mild rebuking stand
Between us and the wrong.
And her dear memory serve to make
Our faith in Goodness strong.'

Beside the remains of ELIZABETH, are lying those to Lane Seminary, in an evil hour, the Trustees and most of those who have come from the old world to these Faculty decreed that the subject of slavery should not shores, they are all thoroughly baptized into the spirit be discussed within the walls of that institution. And of reform. It was worth going round the globe to

my warmest thanks for their kind attentions, I would here include all the other friends to whom I was sim

larly indebted during my tour.

On Wednesday morning, I left Adrian in the cars for Jonesville, in company with Miss Housey and Miss Per-NAM, who were going still further to a place called Coldwater. Miss H. had been lecturing in various parts of the State with great success. At Jonesville, I as a very successful meeting. The audience desired m took the stage (a long-bodied wagon) for Marshall, 28 to lecture again the next evening, but my engagement took the stage (a long-bodied wagon) for Marahali, 20 miles, and had a fine opportunity, by the side of the driver, to see the face of the country. The 'lay of the Mr. Robinson, and assured them he understood every rope in the ship; and they agreed to hear him, in my beautiful; both level and undulating, but without any beautiful; both level and undulating, but without any stead. He had a good meeting.

The next day my young friend Richard Glasier drove the level and corn were to be vated, and very productive. The road between Jonesfile and Marshall was so sandy as to remind me of dust and the smoke, which were unparallel ed with stones as any part of Massachusetts, but they tion had come at last. were generally of a small size, hardly suitable for On Friday evening, I gave a lecture on Non-Resist

like Jonesville, presents a very attractive appearance, showing them to be inherently and radically iniquitor Its streets are wide, and laid out at right angles, and its The State Anti-Slavery Convention was held on Sat plank side-walks extend for miles. I could hear of no urday and Sunday, and in point of interest and spiri abolitionists in the place. I was detained there from compared favorably with the best of ours at the East. 5 o'clock, P. M., till midnight, waiting for the train The weather on Saturday was quite unpropitious, the first that went to Battle Creek; so that it was after 1 rain of the season setting in with considerable earnesto'clock, A. M., when I arrived at the latter place. At ness, On Sunday, the hall was densely filled, some o the depot, I was met by my young friend RICHARD the delegates coming a distance of fifty miles with their MERRITT, (son of the venerable JOSEPH MERRITT, an teams. As the official proceedings have already been esteemed minister in the Society of Friends,) whom I published in THE LIBERATOR, I need not go into detail. saw at the Women's Rights Convention in New York, A very intelligent woman, of great moral courage, Julia and who had returned home only a few hours before my HAVILAND, gave an account of a visit to the prison at arrival. I was sorry to have given him all this trou- Louisville, some two years ago, to carry some aid and ble, but the arrangement was made without my knowl- succor to the unfortunate Calvin Fairbanks. Her naredge, as I designed to go to a hotel. He conveyed me rative was well-recited, and listened to with deep inhis father's residence, a beautiful location, where terest, every kindness was extended to me while I remained in the place. Battle Creek is extremely pleasant to the view, in every direction. It has a population equal to On the first evening, Stephen having branded him as Marshall, but it is a more enterprising place. The liar for having misrepresented one of Abby's meetings buildings are neat, and the streets spacious. Consider- he came forward and threatened personal chastiseme able anti-slavery labor has been expended there by on the spot, if it were not for the presence of the ladies HENRY C. WRIGHT, PARKER PILLSBURY, STEPHEN S. and considerable excitement followed, but no harm wa FOSTER, JAMES W. WALKER, and other efficient lectur- done to any body, though he had a few rowdy backers ers; but not much impression has been made upon the He afterward revealed himself as the vilest of the vile place, owing to the strength of religious bigotry, all in his account of our proceedings-pouring his Billings the meeting-houses being closed against the slave's ad- gate especially on my head. vocates-except the Methodist's, which, a short time before, had been opened to Miss Housey, though I brief tour on the Western Reserve in Ohio, hoping tha could not get admission into it; a distinction between the day is not distant when we shall again visit it, the parties without a difference.

In the evening, I addressed a crowded and an attentive audience in the Friends' meeting-house, not a large meet a friend who had agreed to see us conveyed to the building. Many expressed their surprise that they had been so grossly deceived in regard to my sentiments, and a favorable reaction was the consequence.

I spent the next forenoon and dined at the reside

of HENRY WILLIS, in company with a few friends. It was a very agreeable interview. Mrs. Willis is a sisthis place, the truest of the true to the cause of the op- was to come off, and that ' the nigger man from Boston pressed, and 'of whom the world was not worthy.'

In the evening, I again lectured in the Friends' meeting-house, to a crowded audience, and was listened to with profound attention for two hours. I was assured that a very favorable impression was made.

The next day, I gave a reluctant farewell to the dear friends in Battle Creek for Detroit, expecting on my arrival in that city to find all the arrangements made for several consecutive public meetings; but, as my readers are already aware, no hall could be obtained for that purpose, so powerful were the religious and political influences brought to bear against me. On Sunday, however, a committee of colored friends waited upon me, inviting me to give an address that evening in colored Methodist church. I did so, to a crowded auditory, (mostly colored,) and, at their solicitation, promised to address them again the next evening in the

same church, should no other place be provided. On Monday, several colored friends renewed their foiled ; so they put out a handbill, stating that freedom of speech was struck down in Detroit, and announcing that I would lecture in the colored Methodist church that evening. The house was crowded at the time speme as the character described in the Scriptures as ' the accuser of the brethren '-and that he was glad I could slavery in the Court House, a considerable number of find no hall in Detroit in which to be heard. I rose, come-outer Friends being present. and denied the justness of the impeachment, and, In the afternoon, we had a 'free meeting,' for the pointing at him, exclaimed, 'There sits the accuser of discussion of any and every thing that might come up slightest provocation; for I have made no allusion whatever, this evening, to any church or any pulpit in Detroit, but have simply described the guilty complicity of the American Church, North and South, in relawould be excluded from the communion table. After a gotten? else than in a 'negro pew,' in an obscure corner of the heavy rain falling, and only a small company we On Tuesday, the Detroit ' Free Press,' (!) alluding to my exclusion from the public halls of the city, said, and had a pleasant interview with several warm friends of our cause. Painesville is one of the most beautiful posed lunacy'! The press of that city, universally, is vile and esteric places in the State.

is vile and satanic, almost beyond parallel. [For a specimen of its spirit, see sundry articles in the *Refuge of Oppression, on the first page.]

On Thursday, I left P., to fulfil my last appointment in the State, at Jefferson, Ashtabula County, the residence of the Hon. Josnua R. Giddings, but, having uge of Oppression, on the first page.] Marius and I, that morning, shook off the dust of our

thriving village of about 3000 people, (forty miles distant,) where Stephen and Abby Kelley Foster had been ised, and I shall ever remember with great pleasure ised, and I shall ever remember with great pleasure. lecturing several evenings in succession, in the Baptist meeting-house, (Rev. Mr. Williams,) and once in the Methodist church. Their lectures had been exceedingly well received, by crowded audiences; and they had promised to lecture that evening, in case I failed to be present. At the appointed hour, we all went to the meeting, and found a full house, which I addressed for an hour and a half. I was followed by Marius in a few very kindly entertained.

On Wednesday morning, we came in the cars to Ann Arbor, (nine miles,) a county scat, and full of sectarifor us, a fine-hearted and highly intelligent young man, (Bichard Glasier, son of a Quaker preacher, Goddard Glasier, a very excellent and worthy man,) by whom

farm is a fine one, and beautifully located—the whole appearance of the land in this region being more ele-vated and undul ting than any I saw in Michigan very much like our own Massachusetts. In the evening, the Court House was crowded, many being unable to find seats. For nearly two hours, they gave me the most gratifying attention, and in various ways manifested their approbation. It was regarded by the friend

seen in every direction. The soil is light, easily culti- me, with his aunt, from Ann Arbor to Adrian, (thirtyfive miles,) and a very fine ride it was, in spite of the Cape Cod-a long protracted drought making it ex- sands of acres of woodland were on fire in various ditremely dusty. Some of the land was as thickly cover- rections, and it seemed as though the general conflagra

ance to a full and very attentive audience ; and made Marshall is a village of about 8000 inhabitants, and, thorough work of the existing governments of the earth

There is a paper called the Watchtower, in Adrian edited by a worthless Southerner, named J. W. Ormsber

On Tuesday, we took our leave of Michigan for We arrived about half past 1, P. M., at Grafton de

pot, (a few miles from Oberlin,) where we expected t village of Weymouth, about 16 miles distant, where we were to attend an anti-slavery convention the next day While we were waiting at the depot, Marius asked green, raw-boned, gigantic son of the sod, who said he was just from Weymouth, and 'out on a bust,' whether he knew any thing about an anti-slavery meeting to b late ABIGALL MOTT, of Albany, who died in held there. He said he believed something of the kind was to be thar.' This was really a very fine compli ment, and I was as much gratified as amused by Our friend Woodward, of Litchfield, now drove up, an took us to his residence, where we spent the night, and the next morning started for Weymouth in a driving rain-storm, which materially lessened the attendance a the convention. Our meetings were held in the Congre gational church, thanks to the manly conduct of the Rev. Mr. Seymour, the pastor, and teacher of a flour ishing seminary in the place. After hearing all I has to say respecting the guilt of the church and clergy, h frankly said he had no issue to take with me. In the evening, Marius made an exceedingly effective and comprehensive address to a rapt assembly. Our faithful friend HAMLIN carried us from

to Akron, at which place we took the cars for Ravenna where meetings were to be held the next day. A dis mal storm prevailing, the audiences were small; but it is hoped the word was not spoken in vain. Thanks to forts to procure a hall for me, but they were again the few friends in that place for their kind attentions. At 12 o'clock, I took the train for Salem, arrivin there about half-past two, where I had a warm greet ing from a large number of friends, including PARKER PILISBURY, who, with CHABLES and JOSEPHINE GRIFFING, cified, a portion of the white citizens being present. had just returned from a hard and apparently a some The audience were greatly pleased with the lecture, es- what unproductive tour in Indiana. Joseph Barren Dr. Stebbins (a professed Free Soiler) rose in the back resembling his father,) with several others, were at the part of the house, and made a parade of his friendship depot on my arrival, ready to take me to their home for the colored race; and then proceeded to say, that but it was deemed best, as Joseph lived a mile and all the good people of Detroit were within the church- half from the town, that I should stay with our ines es'-that, after listening to my remarks, he regarded timable friend JAMES BARNARY until Sunday evening. On Sunday forenoon, I addressed a large audience or

the brethren! I appeal to all who are present, wheth- The only speakers, however, were JOSEPH BARKER and er he has not most falsely accused me, and without the myself. Our theme was The Bible-Inspiration-Infal libility-&c. Some very radical things were uttered, o

course, but they all seemed to be well approved. In the evening, I again lectured on slavery, and wa followed by Mr. Prizesuny in a very able speech. Th tion to slavery, which no intelligent and honest man hall was crowded, and the attention unbroken After can deny. As for the churches and pulpits in Detroit, the meeting, I rode out with JOSEPH BARKER to hi if my accuser will agree to obtain a hall for me, and to pleasant and comfortable home, where, it is needless t neet me face to face, I will then endeavor to settle the say, I received a brotherly welcome. He has a farm o quantity and quality of their abolitionism, as I have one hundred acres, finely located, and capable of a high made no attempt to do on this occasion.' The audience state of cultivation. Long may be live to enjoy it loudly applauded, and the valiant and courteous Doctor On Monday evening, a large number of the friends saized his bat and bolted from the house. I then asked, progress—such as could scarcely be gathered together how many pulpits there were in Detroit, in which a in any other part of the country—assembled at his elerical man-stealer would not be readily admitted ; and house, and did not 'go home till morning,' so pleasant how many churches there were, in which slaveholders ly passed the hours. Will that interview ever be for

slight pause, a white person rose, and said there was On Tuesday morning I took my departure for Paine On being asked which one, he replied, 'The ville, where I expected to find arrangements made for First Baptist Church.' Mr. DeBaptist, a colored man, meeting the next day; but, owing to some misunder then rose and testified, that, as for the Church alluded standing, nothing was done to notify the people unti-to, it would not allow colored persons to sit any where my arrival. The weather was exceedingly adverse, gallery ! So much for religious abolitionism in Detroit, brought together. I was indebted to Mr. J. L. Bacs

taken a cold at Painesville, my lungs were so inflamed Marius and I, that morning, shook off the dust of our and my voice so entirely used up by much speaking, feet upon that city, and took the cars for Ypsilanti, a that no meeting was held. Mr. Gippings received me the twenty-four hours I spent beneath his hospitable roof. I found him in a very hopeful state of mind, regard to the success of our cause, knowing nothing o couragement or failure.

And so terminated my tour to the West.

ENGLISH CRITICISMS ON AMERICAN ABOLITIONISTS On our third page we have placed a letter of Mr. G well-timed remarks, the meeting closing in a highly gratifying manner. A worthy and intelligent mechanic, named Odell, invited Marius and myself to spend the night under his humble roof, and we did so, being the manliness and consistency of the former, in conthe manliness and consistency of the former, in con-demning the spirit and the language of American Abo-litionists. We also publish a letter just received from Mr. Linton, in answer to that of Miss Martineau, Arbor, (nine miles,) a county star, and last the depot, which appeared in our last number. As between anism and pro-slavery, where Stephen and Abby had preceded me with lectures which considerably stirred up the place. It was pleasant to find at the depot, waiting where either of them would be found, in regard to the anti-slavery cause, if they were located on this side of the Atlantic.

Do not fail to read the fearful record of South we were welcomed in the most hospitable manner, and with whose family we spent some uncommonly pleasant ern crimes and atrocities, as presented on our last page hours, talking over a great variety of matters. Their Pre-eminently is the South the land of blood. the specific of the specific and the second sections and the second sections are

REPORT PROM THE BATTLE-FIELD. CONCORD, N. H., 21st Nov., 1852

A home, though humble, none know better how h prize, than the storm and battle-worn anti-siagents; and a return to it, after the encounter at experience of a long campaign, is a whole edition of

I am just in from a laborious, though successful to in the States of Indiana, Ohio, and Western Penaphania. Your own recent visit to Michigan and Ohio vo enable you to witness to the vast importance of cale. vating the Western field. The dirry greatness to sket the West is seen to rise, indeed has already rise, sale most imperiously for the constant and faithful labered most imperiously the friends of Humanity, Liberty and Virtue, or the very greatness will prove its ruin.

The standard of morality in the churches is toology achieve any thing but the most disastrous roots Whatever the people demand for religious doctries, the whatever the people demand for rengious dectrice, that the pulpit will furnish, West or East. Serious in other wares, are manufactured to meet the demand of the market. When hanging witches was the falling the market. When the pulpit gave discourses four hours long, in super of it. Texts, contexts, and proof-texts were days from the Scriptures, both Old Testament and Ner When infant damnation was an article of faith the the banks and bottom of the 'lake of fire and brisstone' were said to be scattered with infants bear like the shores of the ocean with shells. Now that is temperance is popular in the new States, church nonbers, as well as others, can raise corn in myrids of bushels for distilling. They can own the terrible alenbics, where the fire is not quenched day nor night but where waves of whiskey roll forth continually, nor desolating than burning lava. They can traffe, by wholesale or retail, in the liquid fire, or can garge down as well as other men, until the very commence table is red with reflected flashes from the blocker cheeks of baptised and sanctified drunkenners and drun kards.

Slavery, too, must be hallowed into holiness itself. and so in Indiana, the new State Constitution forbids very large majority of God's children, on account of their color, from touching foot on the soil. And if an person employs a colored man or weman to do an work, he shall 'pay a fine of not less than ite, he more than five hundred dollars'; and all mones so cruing from these fines are to be devoted to the inter ests of that hateful handmaid of Slavery, Coleminica And when the vote of the people was taken upon that article, every county in the State, except one, sustained it by an overwhelming majority That county his ben called the 'Infidel county,' by the church-going people, for years. There are in the State more than eight has dred Methodist ministers, besides hosts of others, of almost every denomination, known or unknown; and such a state of things exists around them, and seems to be getting worse and worse every year.

Where there is a Temperance cause, in name, it is generally under the dominion of the Church and the popular will. The 'Temperance Organ' in Ohio, et. ited by somebody who calls himself . General Care, deals in much invective against reform and reformers of the ultra stamp ; but, as I was told, makes a point and a principle of keeping out every thing in the shape of a reply or defence. Such an editor was fit to be the tool of tyrants, in gagging down the voice, and the persea too, of delegates to the so-called, but mircalled World's Convention.' In some of the Western States there is, as yet, but little zeal in the Temperance cause any where, though the use of ardent spirits, by ald and young, is perfectly frightful. The people here in New England can have little idea of the extent of the evil. Members of Congress and of the State Legislatures are sometimes raked from the very gutter drunkards.

Nor is the Church, as such, exerting the least infoence to change this state of things, and the fer men and women who do take high and true ground arrived the prevailing evils, find their fiercest opponents in the pulpits and around the sacramental hearls-lattised libellers and scoffers towards the true, and only true, What the end of these things shall be, no one can tell.

God and nature will be true to themselves. No law of theirs can be repealed-none that is broken can go unavenged. The soul [or body] that sinneth, it shall die No 'blood of atonement,' no 'universal salvation,' can avail to stay the fearful penalty. Who shall cry these things in the ears of the people of the wide grown West? They are rushing madly on, as if there were career, no matter how at war with Nature and with Heaven's law, was just as good, just as safe, as another. There is a work before us, as the ministers and missionaries of God's eternal wrath and law, that might almost crush the energies of an archangel.

As yet, the West has but few laborers of her eva-Some she had once have faltered, and gone over to the foe. Poverty and poor health have driven others, who were true and faithful, from the field. Our old friend Samuel Brooke, broken down in health, retired to Water Cure for restoration. He has since turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and is now the smist partner in one of the largest wholesale establishments in Cleveland. And as he is still true to the caused humanity, I may be pardoned, perhaps, in a werd reative to his business. His store is known as the grand depot of what are called, at the West, 'Yankee neters' His partner is Mr. Whitney, and they occupy an inmense store on Bank street, one of the great thereagh fares of the city. We talk of 'Yankee notions,' but so living Yankee knows the number of them, er ther names. I mounted through loft after loft of them, 15 through an immense museum. Every thing, almost, useful or ornamental, that is made in Connecticut, is the shape of buttons, combs, cutlery, clocks, waiches, carpet bags, jewelry, all sorts of silver and platel ware, cambrics, muslins, laces, edgings, tailor's and dress maker's trimmings, gloves, hosiery, handkertheb. and such things, might be considered a small beginning of what you would see in a single room. You should go to that grand depository, to know how actional Yankees have grown. The enterprising preprietors assured me that they were extending their trade to the far West, and were already reaping the rewards of what they are determined shall be an honorable, is well as most extensive business. Nor will car old fries Brooke forget the claims of humanity, in the day of his

The Bugle is performing a work in the West, the value of which cannot be told. I never more felt the presence and sustaining power of God in our merement, than in the raising up of its present editor. It was

seal of Divine approval.

Most of the field work in Ohio, the past autumn, has been performed by Charles and Josephine Griffing and myself. Of Mrs. Griffing, as a lecturer, as well as a every other way an auxiliary to the cause, I may speak, when I have not already, as now, spoken much too It is sufficient for this moment to say, that in taken at a lecturer, to convince and to win, she has few equals, and in calm, screne, patient devotion, she has no se-Yours, as ever, PARKER PILLSBURY. perior.

DONATION TO THE LIBERATOR. CINCINNATI, Nov. 16, 1858.

MR. R. F. WALLCUT:

DEAR SIR,-Enclosed is a draft for one hundred dol lars, being the amount appropriated by the Ladie' Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle, of this city, in aid of Tax LIBERATOR, for the present year. With it, you have our best wishes in behalf of the slave. MARY M. GUILD, Secretary.

We proffer our very grateful acknowledge to the 'Circle' for this expression of their good will, which is all the more gratifying, in view of the unwerried efforts of the Cincinnati Christian Press, through its sectarian malignity, to alienate all friendship fr THE LIBERATOR in that section of the country.

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MR. G. J. HOLYOAKE'S ANSWER TO MR W. J. LINTON'S TRACT.

LETTER TO WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, EDI-TOR OF THE 'BOSTON LIBERATOR.'

LONDON, October 29, 1853. My Dean Ste-Superstition and Slavery are defend el by the same kind of persons, the world over. Those who battle for the freedom of the White Mind, no less than those who struggle for the liberty of the Black Man, discover it to be no rose-water war ; and I find, Man, discover it to be no rose-water war; and I and as you have done, that blows do not always come from enemies—sometimes a friend bestows that unexpected attention upon you. An instance of this was, a short time ago, transferred to your pages.

One of your constant correspondents recently made me the selection loan of a quantity of The Liberator. In the number for July 22, 1853, I find that you reprint an article signed 'W. J. Linton,' entitled 'Holyoake r. Garrison.' I made but a very brief notice of that arti-cle when it appeared here. Mr. Linton's waywardness and hasty injustice to others are known in England but, in America, his allegations, repeated for the first time, and, as it were, on your authority, at least by your 'selection,' may wear an aspect of reality. Persit me, therefore, to give the other side of a few of his

To answer every imputation, I now make no preten sion. That would be, I find, to place myself at the mercy of every reviler, who, if fertile in the invention of calumnies, could then condemn a publicist to indite perpetual defences, and divert all his energies into the arrent of personalities. A man's life should be an answer to all who know him; and of the public, those whose good opinion is worth having never condemn others on untested imputation. My meaning in the above is not that Mr. Linton is a conscious reviler, but is made so by antagonisms which blind his eyes and his, under

Names I honor are placed at the head of his arti cle, to condemn me by implication. Channing is wrested

I. With faintheartedness in the cause of huma rights.' [This is not to be answered by protestations but by conduct. I hope I stand acquitted.]

2. 'My strictures on the abolitionists seem an acqui escence in slavery.' [In the same number of THE LIB-FRATOR in which you quote Mr. Linton's paper, ar honored correspondent of yours, 'Mr. Edward Search, testifies that 'it comes within his knowledge that Mr. Holyoake seldom loses an opportunity of protesting against that iniquity of republicans,-the institution

3. Sycophaney, servility, compromise of principle, may be suspected of me. [Yet I detest these things no less than Mr. Linton.] The quotation from Emerson implies-

1. 'That my "lipa" are dishonestly "guarded."
[They are only guarded as discipline guards arms. Why not guard the lips? You guard the musket! Yet words are sometimes deadlier than bullets.] 2. 'That I do not speak what I think to-day and t

morrow, in words as hard as cannon balls.' [It is not my fault if I do not; and I endeavor also to make my words as hard as exactness—a measure of force Mr Linton wots little of.] The quotation from Zschokké (whom living, Mr. Lir

ton would condemn no less virulently than myself, and for the same reasons) implies that I am ' polite to the sins of the great.' [Mr. Linton says so, because I do not follow his rule, which would, in my opinion, convert the advocacy of truth into bullying.]

A few of Mr. Linton's own assertions, made in his own person, will suffice as examples. He says :---1. 'I affect politeness in the advocacy of truth.' [All I attempt is, to avoid false imputations.]

2. 'I needlessly provoked a prosecution.' [This not true. I provoked no prosecution, neither needless ly nor at all. Herewith I forward you my 'History of the Last Trial by Jury for Atheism.'] Judge for your-'I shuffled out of atheism when my respectable

patrons preferred a less obnoxious title.' [All I have done is to object to the application of the term atheist to me by persons who use it to connote guilt and dissent. I never object to be considered on the side of atheism by those who mean by that word honorable and conscientious disbelief in a First Cause. Friends, and generous friends, I have-but no 'patrons.' Some of my most valued friends, as you may know, do not agree with me in opinion. Their aid was never intended as the price of my independence. They would justly despise me, and withdraw their aid, if they thought me capable of so regarding it.]

The same direct refutations might be given to every allegation Mr. Linton makes, but I refuse to be dragged through his dreary sentences of hate and untruth There is scarcely an assertion in the whole article that is not contrary to the fact.

Touching my recent papers on the anti-slavery move ment, let any one read my three articles signed 'Ion, on the Rhetorical Policy of the Abolitionists, and I will abide by his judgment, without one word of defence I refer to the articles entitled the 'Anti-Slavery Les ders of America,' (Leader, No. 136,) ' An Evening with a Propagandist, inscribed to the Abolitionist Advocates of the United States,' (Leader, No. 146,) and ' Reply to Mr. Wendell Phillips's Speech in the Melodeon, Boston,' on the first article by 'Ion,' Leader, No. 176.) The first of these papers only appeared in THE LIBERA-TOR. If you have lost your copies, I will supply them

to you again. [We have not received them.]-Ed. Lib.

The assertion that I plotted for Lord Palmerston, (to elevate him to the Premiership, Mr. Linton formerly asserted.) is too absurd for further notice. It was more than answered in Reasoner, No. 322, when mooted in the Star of Freedom. There are, however, two specific declarations perhaps requiring answers on public grounds. The first relates to yourself. I am no less a lover o plain speaking' than Mr. Linton ; but then I require that what is 'plain' shall also be true. When Mr. Linton avera that I-' a tender-conscienced carper'-intentionally left out of a quotation from Mr. Garrison a vital sentence, he speaks 'plainly,' but he speaks untruly. A stranger would suppose that when Mr. Linton brought this specific charge against his friend, he had some grounds for doing so-had some knowledge of the fact. Whereas I never saw Mr. Garrison's words in my life. My quotation was made from the title-page of a pamphlet by my friend. Mr. R D. Webb-a pamphlet written in defence of Mr. Garrison. Mr. Webb, therefore, had no motive to make any improper omission, nor I to suspect him-and, indeed, the sentence was one I should have preferred to have retained, had I known of it When Mr. Linton writes, he appears to put down whatever he thinks, never pausing to ask whether it is true; and, what is worse, founding upon his own ignorance of facts, dishonorable imputations against one recently his colleague, who has ever been his unswerving friendbreaking no faith with him, thinking no evil of him, speaking no word against him.

Of this nature is his gratuitous assertion, that "I required a personal inducement before I would help the European Subscription. The meaning here is, that some private and venal reasons were employed by others to enlist my interest in that cause." The allegation has been twice made by Mr. Linton, and is thrice false. No person whatever, at any time, or under any circumstances, ever spoke to me on the subject. Two letters from Mazzini, both of which I printed, were the sole cause of the specific exertions we made on behalf of the

European Freedom Fund.

When the subscription for Kossuth and Marrini wa first proposed, I received from Mr. Linton the circular ing thereto, which I inserted in Reasoner, No 800, furnishing the readers with the means of aiding the object. In Reasoner 810, I again inserted an ap

*The meaning, for all I know, may be worse than this. It may mean that I was bribed. Mr. Linton is bound to state what he does mean, and to make his charge specific. I call upon him to do so, and to sub-stantiate it if he can.

We raised many subscriptions in the Reasoner, and care had to be exercised not to exhaust the energies of our friends. No people can or will give for ever. Aid is consecutively required for the Propagandist Fund of the Reasoner. This failing, our power of being useful to ity—too proud to court and too strong to hate—ar my movement would at that time have failed too. We those who learn to discard all arts but that of the s had not long before raised 1000 subscriptions for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge. It was not clearly at no curse. time to enter upon a new one; nor could I then, without great personal loss, devote myself to the incessant labor of collecting a large number of small contribu-tions—and unless such labor is personally performed by some one, money cannot be raised among scattered

You cannot get up a public subscription at will. It requires some judgment to choose the right time to ask
it, the right people to recommend it, and the right obI will forward such remarks as may be necessary to ect to serve by it. Then you have to secure prior con- vindicate the Anti-Slavery Address of the English Der fidence and special cooperation, otherwise the subscrip-tion may fail, which destroys that prestige which may enable you to serve a second cause ; and to propose a subscription, and let it fail, is only a philanthropic of damaging the cause you profess to help. Mr. Linton never appears to think of these things, nor to make alowances for those who do. He had tried the subscription, and failed. The documents I had inserted in defer ence to him had produced but partial results. At this juncture, Mazzini addressed a public letter to the Rea-soner, requesting us to aid the European Subscription. That altered the entire case. It was a repetition of the appeal which completed it, and furnished new conditions of its success with us. Certainly I did attach more importance to Mazzini's solicitation than to Mr. Linton's Mazzini's request was not only higher, but it carried with it the power of obtaining its own fulfilment. As Mr. Linton professed deference to Mazzini, I should have thought I was consulting his wishes in deferring myself to Mazzini. Anyhow, I felt that, whoever failed, Mazzini ought never to ask English workmen in vain. It seemed in my eyes that it would be an incredible disgrace, should the enemies of European freedom be able to say- Mazzini had asked a special circle of English artisans to aid him, and had had no response.' At once I put aside all other engagements and claims, and entered personally into the labor of collecting. Correspondents of the Reasoner did the same, and every man who could spare a shilling gave it, and numbers greater part of 2000 shillings in Scotland, were subscribed by the efforts of the Reasoner readers alone. For myself, I undoubtingly believed that Mr. Linton would rejoice that Mazzini, whom he professed to reverence, should be so deferred to. For myself, I counselled persons to send subscriptions to Mr. Linton, to Mr. Hawkes, to Mr. J. A Langford, and others, and it was done in England as in Scotland. Providing the subscriptions were raised, I was ready to respect all who would help in the work. I thought Mr. Linton would do the same. It never occurred to me to make the matter a personal question. At that time, I valued Mr. Linton's opinion. It was an ambition of mine also to please him, and precisely that act, which should at least have commanded his tolerance, made him my ceaseless impugner. Scarcely a number of the English Republic has appeared since, without something offensive in it intended for myself. He even passes from political to religious opinion, and charges me with undermining faith, &c., when our efforts are to teach the half-be lievers who infest society with impotence, surer and purer grounds of trustfulness than theological creeds furnish to them. We would teach the working class to have confidence in each other, and put away that distrust, suspicion, and imputation upon conjecture, which has destroyed Mr. Linton's own usefulness, and which will hand them over broken reeds for tyranny to bruise. One writes so much reluctantly enough, and only because, in the merest self-defence, it is necessary to reply once, at least, before a new audience in a new land. It may also serve to prevent theological opponents in

the States from taking advantage of unchallenged cal-Disputes, apparent or real, between persons working for the same public objects, are the scandal of popular progress. No man can avoid being assailed, but he can avoid giving occasion for it. I have long seen that a man must count on falsehoods against himself as ordipary casualties of any form of public service. I have refused to believe that Mr. Linton seriously indited the allegations of the article now in question. But as my explanation of the error respecting the quotation from your writings has long been before him in the Reasoner, producing neither retraction nor apology, there seems no alternative.† In the paper you reprint, there 1200 Russians were killed or wounded.

The Turks have now nearly 100,000 men across the are words of poison; and if I am to regard them as intentional, there must be an impassable barrier between my accuser and myself. If Mr. Linton wishes me to consider him as my enemy, I shall know how to acquiesce. It is a duty to be slow to recognize hate, a crime to give occasion for it, and a weakness to seek to avert it. Mr. Linton may say or mean whatever he listeth; yet on the platform, or through the press, I will still, in any good cause, work with him or for him His private difference shall not become a public feudthat would be to endow private enmity with the power

of driving you from public life. In all this letter, I seek merely my own justification, not Mr. Linton's harm. I do not say he is not to be believed on any subject, or that he is not to be trusted in other respects, or that he has no true sympathics for freedom, or no power of fairness or friendship to oth- view on the same day, but the declaration was not read ers. I only say that to me he is unjust—that he writes without knowing facts, without seeking to know them, Russian ranks. Four had been summarily shot at Buand without the power to read them when put before charest.

The communication between Galatz and Odessa was the communication him in reference to myself; and that his assertions can closed. be refuted at will. This I would still avoid saying, were it possible. It is a maxim of mine, that the truth ought not to be told, except when it appears to be plainty useful. I regret to think this portion of truth I.

The national defence of Servia goes on with great active useful. by useful. I regret to think this portion of truth I have dealt with here is necessary and useful; and I wish to tell it without limiting the usefulness of which Mr. Linton, when unantagonistic, is capable. I know human nature well enough to be aware how double-sided many men are—how the same person may astonish you by his generosity in one hour, and his meanness in the

As reference is made to the new designation of Secularist which we employ, a word in relation thereto may not be out of place. Secularism regards this life

the papers; but you may rely implicitly on its truth.

The victory of the Turks, which was owing to treac

may not be out of place. Secularism regards this life as the key of the future, and therefore gives the precedence to present duties. It prepares for the next world, if such shall accrue, by turning this to some useful account. It counts humanity a higher name than Christianity.

Secularism proceeds upon the maxims long ago educed for ourselves—viz., that Free Inquiry has no limits but Truth, Free Speech no limits but Exactness, Policy (the law of speech) no limits but Usefulness. He will be unfettered who takes the first maxim, guarded who takes the second, and a performer of ascertained service who takes the third. Free as the winds, and as uncompromising as Destiny, are they who pursue free incompromising the Desting the Turks, which stack the Turks, which was our permitted the Turks, which was our permitted the Turks, which stack the River were Poles, and they not compromed the Turks t

This week I have sent, on application, 210 cards of acknowledgment to Johnstone, near Paisley, the Reasoner correspondent saying, 'We sent our subscription to the Glasgow Sentisel. We know that to you it was a quite indifferent matter who received the subscriptions, provided they were made, and reached Mazzini and Kostath in the end, which they will equally do through Mr. Buchanan.'

It is well here to remark of Mr. Linton's averral in your reprint, that I plotted for Lord Palmerston, and found it.' convenient' to deny it; it was not as a matter of 'convenience,' but as a casual act of duty I denied it—and more, I defied Mr. Linton to produce the alightest proof of his accusation. He asserts my denial to be false, having failed to prove it so. Should others act thus to Mr. Linton, we should see him mounted on the called the professor.

Buchanah.

† It is well here to remark of Mr. Linton's averral in your reprint, that I plotted for Lord Palmerston, and found it 'convenience,' but as a casual set of duty I denied it—and more, I defied Mr. Linton to produce the slightest proof of his accusation. He asserts my denial to be false, having failed to prove it so. Should others act thus to Mr. Linton, we should see him mounted on hie epithetical stills, striding amid the ruins of reputations. The liberties Mr. Linton takes with bonor would be baseness in another person—but his friends regard him as a species of chartered calcumniator, or, having regard to his want of control when the fit seizes him, a sort of epileptic accuser. He has, however, a good hatarral constitution. Time may recover him—let us hope it will.

peal upon the subject, also received from Mr. Linton, quiry to the confines of truth-overleaping all barriers

Such is the philosophy of Secularism, and only thos who misunderstand it, misrepresent it.

I have the honor to be, dear sir,

Your faithful friend, G. J. HOLYOAKE.

P. S. I am informed that a letter from Mr. Lintor more notable than his article, has found its way in ocrats, to which I understand it relates.

LETTER FROM W. J. LINTON.

BRANTWOOD, CONISTON, WINDERMERE, Nov. 5, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR : My DEAR SIR,-Through the courtesy of our excel lent friend, Miss Martineau, I see a copy of her letter to you, concerning Mr. Holyoake, before that letter can reach you; so that my few words of reply may be in time to print in the same paper.

That Miss Martineau is quite sincere in all she ever

says, there can be no manner of doubt; yet in the present instance, it seems not impossible that some atheistic leanings may have warped her judgment. I have known Mr. Holyoake very much longer than she has; have had some months, too, for reconsidering the paper which she now answers almost at sight. I am orry that I can only repeat that paper, word for word.

Miss Martineau wishes she could give you 'an idea of the absurdity it is to us in this country to charge Mr. Holyoake with sneaking' (the meaking is her own word, but I will not object)- with desiring to conceal his opinions, and get rid of the word Atheism.' Yet she herself tells you- 'The use of the word Secularism is found advantageous, but it in no way interferes with the profession of Mr. Holyoake's unaltered' (atheistic) views.' I said-'It was convenient to drop the name of Atheism, though he does not cease to disseminate his who could not-did. Nearly 3000 in England, and atheistic folly.' Truly, there is not much difference between convenient and found advantageous. Like the Secularism, I fear her ' Elward Search' is a

isnomer. I have known Mr. Holyoake longer than Mr. 'Search' has; and I can not recollect ever hearing him, in public or private, denounce the institution of slavery. Six years' volumes of his weekly ' Reason-er' lie before me, and my search cannot find a single censure of American slavery. The articles (in the Leader ') denouncing the Abolitionists were, I believe, his first notices of the abolition movement. Miss Martineau's known regard for your cause will not enable her to alter this. As to the 'personal inducement before he would help

the subscription for European freedom,' Miss Martineau's 'only possible answer' - ' xonony knows of ony '-is so conclusive, that I refrain from saying more Palmerston and Graham (with the Bandieras' blood upon him) are, I guess, tolerably well estimated or rour side of the Atlantic. I will only remark on that score, that I attacked Mr. Holyoake, not for his thought but for secretly acting in opposition to his avowed

I would apologize for troubling you with this, bu you will see that I ought not to suffer the weight of Mis Martineau's name to make a faulty balance; and also it is of some importance to you and to your countrymen to know what the men are who address you in the nam of our democracy.

I am, my dear sir, Yours, most respectfully, W. J. LINTON.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE Arrival of the Atlantic-The Turks Victorious-Los of Three Thousand Men by the Russians-100,000

Turks across the Danube-&c. &c. The steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool 16th Nov.

The steamship Attantic, from Liverpool fold Nov., arrived at New York on Tuesday morning.

Passengers by the steamer Atlantic state that there was a current rumor as the steamer sailed, that Lord Aberdeen was about to resign, and give place to a more warlike ministry; but the rumor was not generally which was a brilliant Turkish victory, and in which

Danube.

The Russian Commander, Gortschakoff, has received

The Russian Commander, Gortschakoli, has received orders to act on the offensive.

It is said that the Turks captured eight guns at Oltenitza on the 4th.

The Angio-French fleet is in the sea of Marmora.
Russia lays an embargo on Turkish shipping from the 22d inst. Neutral flags will be respected.

The Circassians continue their successes in Asia.

In addition to this, several other fortresses in Georgian of the Contemporary have fully into the respection of the

gia and Caucasus have fallen into the possession of the Turkish allies.

The Emperor Napoleon expresses himself strongly in

The Emperor Napoleon expresses himself strongly in favor of active operations to aid the Turks.

The British Government evidently vacillates.

Russia notifies the World that it reserves to itself liberty of action in Eastern affairs.

The Czar's declaration of war was read in all the churches of St. Petersburg on the 4th. There was a review on the same day, but the declaration was not read.

The Battle of Oltentiza.—Referring to this engagement, a Vienna letter of the 10th says: It is not likely that the following startling news will find its way into

Peshawur.

The British are in a bad position in Burmah.

The National A. S. Baraar will open at Horricul-URAL HALL, SCHOOL-STREET, on Wednesday, Decem-

The Managers would take this opportunity to entreat a more earnest and generous cooperation on the part of all the members and friends of the American A. S. Society than on ady previous occasion. Having enlarged the sphere of its operations, and increased the number of its agencies during the present year, it will stand in need of larger pecuniary supplies, which will, we trust, be furnished to it through the Bazaar's instrumentality. We will proceed to suggest several modes of action, by either of which we shall feel ourselves essentially aided. First, by Donations of money. We shall thankfully re-

seive any sums that may be sent us immediately, for the purpose of being expended in the purchase of materials or manufacture, or that may be given at the time of the be acknowledged in the columns of the Standard and College, deem it fitting to give to the world this testitime or personal service to his cause. Of such we claim only the bestowal of their money and sympathy, and We admired her talent and gene beg them to believe that the former shall be ly and faithfully appropriated, and the latter received setts, how greatly would our funds be increased !

Second, by Donations of articles. Almost every kind form. will be suitable and acceptable. Very few articles have ever been sent us, for which we were not ultimately able to procure a market. We would in an especial manner request the Ladies connected with the Anti-Slavery enterprise to send as large supplies of manufactured goods ticles that are upsold at the time the Bazaar closes. We receive constant applications for assistance from Fairs held all over the country, whose funds are in one node or other devoted to the help of the American Society, and hence it will be seen our market is unlimited. Clothing for Ladies and Children, of a useful description, knitted Stockings, Gloves and Mittens, Bedquilts and Comforters, if not too high priced, will all be found particularly saleable; and we would especially request of our country friends that they would, in these respects, remember us.

Third. We need larger supplies for our REFRESH-MENT TABLE. The more economical its arrangements. the better : but for the last few years, we have been obliged to purchase tea, coffee and sugar, that, had our wants been known, some friends of the cause might have contributed. It is our wish that the Baznar's expenses should be such only as are absolutely unavoidble. We can hardly expect the use of Horticultural Halrent free, or that the U. S. Custom-House will remit the duties on our foreign goods; but with a few exceptions like these, we wish that all the Bazaar's expenses should be, like our own time and energies, free-will offerings in this great warfare. We beg the farmer as well as the manufacturer to remember this occasion. Fruits and Vegetables of every description, Cheese and Butter, are articles for which a ready and certain sale could be pro-

Finally, we would urge upon all the duty of personal attendance and pecuniary patronage. Let all the country friends esteem it a duty no less than a pleasure to give one day, at least, to the Bazaar. Our prospects from abroad are such as warrant us in promising as large and beautiful a collection as in any former year, and we trust it will be in our power to make such arrangements as shall ensure eloquent speaking in the Bamar during most of the evenings that it continues open. to her afflicted parents and friends their tenderest sym-All letters in respect to the Bazaar may be addressed to

Miss A. W. WESTON, Weymouth, or to Mrs. S. May, 21 Cornhill, Boston. Boston, November 6.

LETTER PROM MRS. DOUGLASS.

We publish the following letter, as requested by Mrs. Douglass-simply remarking that it is evasive in its language, as our charge had reference to the past, and not to the present. It is not possible that Mrs. D. means deliberately to affirm, that there has been no unhappiness created in her family, in regard to the person alluded to, though there may be no cause for any such feeling at the present time.

Sin,-It is not true, that the presence of a certain person in the office of Frederick Douglass causes un happiness in his family. Please insert this in your next

paper. Rochester, Nov. 21st, 1853. ANNA DOUGLASS.

Railroad Accident. We understand, (says

the Rochester Union of Saturday,) that an accident oc-curred on the Rochester and Lockport allroad on Thurs-day last, by which Mr. Slater, a resident of Knowlesville, Orleans Co., was instantly killed. Slater was a passen-Orleans Co., was instantly killed. Slater was a passenger in the up train, and some difficulty arose between him and the conductor as to the payment of fare, which ended in his being put off the train at Orangeport. He then started on foot toward Lockport. Another train came along soon after, upon which Slater attempted to jump, while it was in full motion. He fell between the cars and was instantly killed by his head being crushed by the wheels. Deceased was between 40 and 50 years old, and was formerly a deputy sheriff of Orleans county.

AT THE

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, NEW YORK, 1853-'54.

THE NEW YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, (auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society,) believing the present time to be eminently favorable for a full and American Slavery, has made arrangements for a Course of Anti-Slavery Lectures, to be delivered on each successive Tuesday Evening, beginning December 13th,

Deaf Man Killed on the Railroad. A deal mute, named Taylor, was killed on Saturday morning, on the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad near Brides-burg, by the six o'clock train from New York. The deceased resided at Bridesburg. He possessed a large amount of property, which was under the control of

Fatal Accident. John Martin, a hand on the Portsmouth & Concord Railroad, was killed near Epping Depot on Saturday evening. He was connected with a hand car, which was run into by a train, and in trying to save the hand car, be lost his life.

Accident upon the Eastern Railroad. As the Accident upon the Eastern Raitroad. As the quarter past twelve P. M. outward train, to-day, upon the Eastern Raitroad, was passing through North Chelsen, a large rock rolled from the bank. The engineer saw the obstruction in time to blow the whistle, but the speed could not be checked to prevent a collision. The engine struck the rock with such violence as to throw it off the track and up the bank. The tender was thrown across the track, but the passenger cars remained on the track, and the passengers were not in the least injured.

jured.

The fireman, whose name we do not learn, was terribly ornshed, and it is supposed cannot survive. The engineer had a remarkable escape, receiving only a few elight bruises. The accident caused a detention of trains upon the road.

Another Man Killed. At about three o'clock Tuesday afternoon, a fireman named Weston was killed on the Eastern Railroad. He was shifting off the engine, when his heel caught in the frog, throwing him under the engine, and killing him instantly.

DIED-In Sherburn, Nov. 15, Mr. AMORY BARCOCK DIED—In Sherburn, Nov. 15, Mr. Amony Bancoca, aged 60. He was a tender and affectionate husband and father, a kind and obliging neighbor and friend, conscientious and upright in all his dealings; yet he was stricken down in the prime of manhood, by the cruel intelerance and persecution of the Orthodox church in Sherburn. For the last afteen years his mind has been gradually sinking under his sufferings, and for the last year has been almost entirely prostrated.

Long was his intellect 'reft of its light, But his motto was ever, 'I wish to do right'; Friend of humanity, friend of the slave,

The tears of affection shall water his grave.

—Communicated.

WORCESTER COUNTY (SOUTH) ANTI-SLA-VERY SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Wor-cester Co. South Division A. S. Society will be held in WORCESTER, at Horticultural Hall, on Sunday, Dec. 18. A general attendance of the members is requested, and all persons are invited to attend.

WH. LLOYD GARRISON, PARKER PILLSBURY, ANDREW T. Foss, and other speakers will attend.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR. TRIBUTE TO MISS SARAH A. THOMAS. At a meeting of the students of New York Central

College, called to take some action concerning the death of Miss Sarah A. Thomas, a Committee, consisting of Miss L. A. Caldwell, Miss E. E. Stillman, J. M. Smith.

LYDIA A. CALDWELL, Ch'n of Com. AZARIAH SMITH, Sec'y.

Since it has seemed good to 'Him who doeth all things Baraar and through its Treasury, for the purpose of in-creasing the general receipts. All such donations will RAH A. THOMAS, we, the Students of New York Central Liberator, and in the Bazuar Gazette. It is not in monial of our high appreciation of her character, and the power of all the slave's friends to give much of their our sympathy with those whose home has been made

We admired her talent and generous ambition, her pure and lofty aim in life. We mourn that we, as students, are deprived of the example of one whom we all as a fresh source of encouragement and stimulus. Were loved so well, and whose example was so worthy of im-a few dollars only sent from each town in Massachu- itation. We mourn that the world has been deprived of the many deeds of love which she aspired to per-

We admired her singular independence of character her earnest, consistent maintenance of what she believ-

We loved her for the fulness and impartiality of he love toward all mankind-for her generous and unciras if we received none from our Foreign friends. We cumscribed philanthropy; and although her name be have found, by experience, that the larger our supplies, never written among the world's benefactors and philanthe greater is the demand; there is no loss on the ar- thropists, yet by us will her loss long be mourned and her memory ever cherished as the carnest, active wellwisher of all her race.

We loved her for her deeply sympathizing and affectionate nature, and, in her death, experience a sorror and loss which can be understood only by those who like us, have known the wealth of her gifted mind, and felt the influence of her rare and noble nature.

While we mourn our own loss, we would not forge that her death has sundered stronger, tenderer cords than can unite those not bound by nature. To her be reaved family we extend our fullest sympathy, feeling that in this case it is a privilege as well as duty to ' weep with those who weep. While we mourn her death-while we feel deeply af

flicted that we shall 'see her face no more,' yet we re joice that she gave us the sweet assurance that she was prepared for the heavenly rest.

We would emulate her virtues, we would be devoutly thankful for the purifying influence of her example, and we would bow meekly in submission to the will of our Father, who, in love, hath taken her to himself.

Miss Thomas, whose death is communicated in

the above tribute was one not soon to be forgotten by those who knew her. Gentle in manners and deportment, and yet manifesting a most unbending devotedness to what she believed to be the true and the right, she gave promise of rare excellence of character in the future years of her development. During a residence of a few months in this city last winter for the purpose of obtaining the highest musical instruction, she endeared herself to all with whom she became acquainted (her sense of the value of time prevented her from becoming acquainted with many,) and these friends, while they learn with surprise and regret that one so young and so interesting should so soon have passed from earth, would extend R. F. W. pathy.

Antires of Alertings, &c.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES IN WORCESTER
—1853-4. A Course of ten or more Addresses will be
delivered in Worcester, during the ensuing season, by
the following Speakers:—

1. Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, Dec. 2. Rev. Antoinette L. Brown, of New York, Dec. 9.
 Frederick Douglass, of Rochester, N. Y.
 Rev. Samuel Johnson, of Salem.

6. Henry C. Wright.
6. Wendell Phillips, of Boston.
7. Hon. John P. Hale, of New York.
8. Rev. E. E. Hale, of Worcester.

" N. Colver, The Lectures will be delivered at the City Hall, or successive Friday evenings, except that, during part of December and January, they will alternate with the Concerts of the Germania Society. Lectures commence

at 74 o'clock, P. M.
Single tickets, 10 cents. Packages of ten, to be used at any Lecture, 50 cts. For sale at Keith & Co.'s Bookstore, and at the Door. T. W. HIGGINSON, President.

O. K. EARLE, Secretary. ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES

AT THE

The New York Anti-Slavery Society, (auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society,) believing the present time to be eminently favorable for a full and free discussion, in this city, of the great question of American Slavery, has made arrangements for a Course of Anti-Slavery Lectures, to be delivered on each successive Tuesday Evening, beginning December 13th, and closing March 7th, in the Broadway Tabernacle.

and closing blarch 7th, in the Broadway Incernacie.

In order that the subject may be presented in all its aspects, political, moral, social and religious, and with fairness towards all earnest-minded friends of the cause, the Society has engaged the services of the eminent champions of Freedom whose names, together with the times when they are severally expected to appear, are given below. 1. Hon. JOHN P. HALE, Tuesday eve'g, Dec. 13

A, LIGHE WISHER OF A SERVE MINE 1	7000035320	ALC: KEN	MARKET APPLICA	40.00
8. Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS,	1	11111	STATE OF	27
4. Mr. C. LENOX REMOND,	多的語	4190	Jan.	90
5. John Jay, Esq.,	500 13	191 Mg	Winds i	10
6. Rev. HENRY WARD BERCHER,	31.50	-	44	1
7. Miss LUCY STONE,		000		24
8. Hon. HORACE GREELEY,	经推销	当符号	A Property	31
9. Rev. Wm. H. FURNESS,	NAME OF	12144	Feb.	di
10. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Esq.,	rac Royal	150	ay 34.0	14
11. Rev. THEODOBE PARKER,	44	44	Service.	21
12. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq.,			BEST A	2
13. RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Esq.,	2110	it	Mar.	300
TERMS OF ADMISSI	OX.	1000	dyna-	
AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PARTY	accol di	BENEF	SHIP I	\mathcal{L}_{i}
Gentleman's Season Ticket,			52	0
Lady's		307550	195	0
One Admission for a Gentleman of	r Lad	w Sick	Common C	2

One Admission for a Gentleman and Two Ladies, 0 50 The Lectures will commence at 75 o'clock. Doors

open at 03 o'clock.

Tickets for sale at Fowlers & Wells', 131 Nassau st.; at the Office of the National Anti-Slavery Standard, 142 Nassau street, (up stairs); and at the door of the Tabernacle, on Tuesday evenings.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements, OLIVER JOHNSON, Chairman. New York, Dec. 2, 1853.

PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the Masse hysetts A. S. Society, will lecture as fol

Newburyport, Sunday, Dec. Manchester, N. H. "Worcester Plymouth Thursday " REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will lecture as follows:

East Weare, N. H. Friday ere g. Dec. 2
Milford, N. H., Sunday, "4
Mason Village Tuesday ere g. "6
Wilton Wednesday "4
Amherst Thursday "4
Londonderry Friday "4
Manchester Sunday, "1

LORING MOODY will lecture on topic sected with the Anti-Slavery cause in Southboro'. Sunday, Dec. Westboro'. Tuesday, Northboro'. Thursday, Shrewsbury Sunday, 11.

Will some friend in each town appoint himself a little.

The Year 1853

Has been a year prolific in good Books. John P. Jewett & Company,

Among their numerous issues, have published the fol-lowing, which have met with great favor from the public, and large sales, and which should be found in every Library.

Mrs. Child's Tife of Isaac C. Bopper, One of the most intensely interesting books ever pullished. 10,000 copies in 4 months.

THE SHADY SIDE, BY MRS. HUBBELL A thrilling tale of the vicissitudes of a country minis-ter's life. ?",000 copies in 8 months.

THE MYSTERIOUS PARCHMENT OR, SATANIC LICENSE.

A powerfully written Temperance Tale. Fourth Thou-

LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN. BY REV. RUPUS W. CLARK. First thousand sold in four days.

Voices from the Silent Land, OR, LEAVES OF CONSOLATION FOR THE AFFLICTED. BY MRS. H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS. A beautiful gift for a friend in affliction.

THE LAST HOURS OF CHRIST. BY W. G. SCHAUFFLEE, Missionary at Constantinople. A religious work of rare excellence and beauty.

Being a Memoir of a daughter of Rev. Justin Perkins, of Persia. A sweet child. DR. E. C. ROGERS'S GREAT WORK

THE PERSIAN PLOWER,

Philosophy of Mysterious Agents. The most learned and satisfactory explanation of the spirit rappings yet published.

Similitudes from the Orean and the Brairie. BY LUCY LARCOM. Literally, a book of gems, or string of pearls.

A SABBATH SCENE BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.
With thirteen Illustrations, by Billings.

The Writings of Prof. B. B. Edwards, WITH A MEMOIR BY DR. PARK.

THE KEY

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it specimens, state terms, and governments, without charge.

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Boston, Nov. 4, 1863.

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December 2

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

HELD at the Broadway Tabernacle, in the city of and 7th, 1853. Just published, and now for sale at 21 Cornhill.

POETRY.

From the New York Reformer. THE MISSION OF THE REPORMERS. Ye that for progress would be aught achieving.

Worthy your sacred mission on this sphere,

And in life's woof the golden threads be weaving.

To fill it with immortal beauty here, Rouse for the contest-'tis no time to falter-Wage endless war 'gainst folly, vice and crime ; And send the slave-whip, bottle, and the halter, To slumber with the creeds of ancient time.

Long have man's wrongs been waiting to be righted ; But now the promised hour approaches fast; The beacon-fires on many a hill are lighted, And the stern war-ery rises on the blast, That shout has roused your enemies from slumber. And as one man against you they unite; Yet earnest hearts, however few in number When once in arms, must triumph in the fight.

Your cause is holy ; 'tis to guide the erring, To lead the blind, and make the deaf to hear; To win to virtue those, who, vice preferring, Plunge in the slough of crime without a fear ; To snatch from jaws of death the infant sinner, To tear from sensual vice the yielding prey, To aid with hope the resolute beginner, Turn his face heaven-ward, and speed the way.

But most to grapple with the fell destroyer-The Lethe draught that brutifies the soul-To banish from your homes the peace-annoyer, And on your hearth-stones dash the fatal bowl. From bondage then to free the sous of labor, Till every man be sovereign in his right ; Till rich and poor be neighbor unto neighbor, And in the cause with heart and hand unite But ere the hearth be thus regenerated,

Many a daring heart and hand it needs; For those who act, thus far the cause has waited The age of progress asks not words, but deeds ! Go, then, ye workers in the great progression, · Lift up your erring brothers from the dust, And let no soul that bears a God's impression, In crime or idleness corrupt or rust.

> OCTOBER. BY WILLIS GAYLORD CLARKE.

Solemn, yet beautiful to view, Month of my heart ! thou dawnest here, With sad and faded leaves to strew The Summer's melancholy bier ; The moaning of thy wind I hear,
As the red sunset dies afar, And bars of purple clouds appear. Obscuring every western star.

Thou solemn month ! I hear thy voice ! It tells my soul of other days, When but to live was to rejoice-When earth was lovely to my gaze. Oh, visions bright! Oh, blessed hours! Where are their living raptures now? I ask my spirit's wearied powers, I ask my pale and fevered brow.

I look to Nature, and behold My life's dim emblems rustling round, In hues of crimson and of gold-The year's dead honors on the ground : And sighing with the winds, I feel, While their low pinions murmur by, How much their sweeping tones reveal Of life and human destiny!

When Spring's delightsome moments shone, They came in zephyrs from the west; They bore the woodlark's melting tone, They stirred the blue lake's glassy breast. Through Summer, fainting in the heat, They lingered in the forest shade ; But, changed and strengthened, now they beat In storm, o'er mountain, glen and glade.

How like those transports of the heart, When life is fresh and joy is new; Soft as the haleyon's downy nest, And transient all as they are true! They stir the leaves in that bright wreath, Which Hope about her forehead twines, Till Grief's hot sigh around it breathe, Then Pleasure's lip its smile resign Alas! for Time, and Death, and Care!

What gloom about our way they fling, Like clouds in August's gusty air, The burial pageant of the Spring. The dreams that each successive year Seemed bathed in hues of brighter pride, At last like withered leaves appear, And sleep in darkness, side by side

The New York Tribune attributes the following from Putnam's Monthly for December, to Mr. Long-

All houses wherein men have lived and died, Are haunted houses. Through the open doors The harmless phantoms on their errands glide, With feet that make no sound upon the floors.

We meet them at the door-way, on the stair, Along the passages they come and go, Impalpable impressions on the air,

A sense of something moving to and fro.

There are more guests at table than the hosts Invited ; the illuminated hall Is thronged with quiet, inoffensive ghosts, As silent as the pictures on the wall.

The stranger at my fireside cannot see The forms I see, nor hear the sounds I hear ; He but perceives what is, while unto me . All that has been is visible and clear. We have no title deeds to house or lands;

Owners or occupants of earlier dates From graves forgotten stretch their dusty hands, And hold in mortmain still their old estates.

The spirit-world around this world of sense Floats like an atmosphere, and everywhere Wafts through these earthly mists and vapors dense A vital breath of more ethereal air.

Our little lives are kept in equipoise By opposite attractions and desires; The struggle of the instinct that enjoys, And the more noble instinct that aspires.

The perturbations, the perpetual jar Of earthly wants and aspirations high, Come from the influence of that unseen star-That undiscovered planet in our sky.

And as the moon, from some dark gate of cloud. Throws o'er the sea a floating bridge of light, Across whose trembling planks our fancies crowd Into the realm of mystery and night; So from the world of spirits there descends

A bridge of light, connecting it with this, O'er whose unsteady door, that sways and bends, Wander our thoughts above the dark abyss.

TO A CHILD. BY ALEXANDER SMITH

Oh thou bright thing, fresh from the hand of God ; The motions of thy dancing limbs are swayed -By the unceasing music of thy being;
Nearer I seem to God when looking on thee
"Tis ages since he made his youngest star, Thou later Revelation! Silver stream, Breaking with laughter from the lake divine, Whence all things flow!

THE LIBERATOR.

TO C. K. W.

MY FRIEND: I have read your letter with great interest. It is clear, honest, and intelligible. Permit me, however, to ask you a few more questions. Ought not our judgment in religion to be founded on those same laws of reason and common sense, on which we act in the matters of ordinary life? Let us apply this to the case under discussion. The question between you and me is the one relating to the probable course of an Intelligent Being, our Creator. We are considering what he is likely to do in a future state. Now I ask you, if exactly the same rules ought not to apply, in forming our judgments on this point, that we should apply in forming an opinion of the future conduct of any intelligent being?

When we wish to judge what the Emperor of France or Russia is going to do in certain future cases, the universal common sense mode is to inquire what have him suffering and laboring, I can believe the word they done in time past—by what principles have they hitherto conducted their administrations. In like manner, when the inquiry is, 'What is the Author of Na ture likely to do in a future world?' we can only solve it by inquiring what sort of things has he done in this You would think it absurd for a man to reason about the Emperor of France in the following manner :-

I find within myself a conception of a ruler, self-denying, tender, magnammous, generous and just—not seeking his own good, but the good of his people. This behutiful conception of a sovereign authority made remarkable by pure goodness, I have entire faith in, and believe that the Emperor of France will realise it in all his future course. It is true, that all the facts of his past administration, as far as I have been able to obtain them are entirely against this supposition, and would lead me to quite another result; but this does not in the least shake my faith—I feel just the same certainty that he will in the end realise my conception.'

This, if I understand it, is precisely the ground or which you found your belief that the Creator will eventually bring out his administrations according to our

kindness acknowledged among men ; and yet, without any basis but an impression, you are sure that in a future state he will act in accordance with them.

Why is this reasoning any better, as applied to the future way of the Creator, than as applied to the future

course of the Emperor of France? ,
Would you not think it absurd to found any practi cal movement of consequence on deductions with regard to the future conduct of the Emperor of France, obtained in the way which I have stated?

Would you think it wise to advise a man to risk fifty thousand dollars of property on a conviction gained in this manner? And are men to desert all the ordinary rules of practical common sense, when they come to matters of religion?

You consider the fact that the Bible teaches the eter nal misery of a certain portion of minds, a sufficient fact for supposing that it could not come from the Author

Yet you admit that he has done things which, as far as they go, are as really at variance with what you conceive to be the principles of justice and kindness. Now I assert, and think I can maintain the proposition that the existence of eternal evil and suffering can be made as probable by the light of Nature as from Reve-

And there is this difference in the picture, that the misery shown to be probable by the light of nature, is in many cases just as likely to come on the innocent and good, as on the bad. According to your mode of reasoning, there may b

as many gods as there are different sorts of men.

The sensuous and pleasure-loving Greek forms a conception of a beautiful, imperious, half-intellectual, half-physical Being, using divine power and wisdom only for self-gratification, and he says, 'I find within myself this idea of what God should be, therefore such his order.

consist in capability and adroitness in killing men, conceives of God as a great destroyer, and admires him principally on this account.

Each of these has the same basis with you, for sup posing his conception of God to be the true one. It appears to me that the conception which you have, is one which was introduced into the world by that very

Bible which you disown.

It was Christ and his predecessors who taught us that God is a tender, merciful Father ; and it is Christ, also, who taught the most explicitly the danger of eternal

You say, that a Being, who can see his creatur writhe in sufferings which he has power to relieve, without relieving them; who hides himself from them when they call, and when distress and anguish come upon them, will not answer, is a Being contrary to all your

er the subject was innocent or guilty; whether he had any chance to know the law or not; whether the law was broken by his own fault, or the fault of others. His creatures do often call upon him, and he does not answer; they seek his help, and they do not find it. How do you know it will not be so in another world, when it has always been so in this? If you say this evil is all temporary, and working to a higher good, this is assuming the very question in dispute. What we are arming is whether call is temporary or exercise. guing is, whether evil is temporary or eternal.

doing right, yet systematically punish those thus de-prived, what would you think of it? No one would suppose a teacher, who conducted a primary school in this way, could have any reasonable expectations of olars in virtue. To my view, this world has not the aspect of being designed as a primary school, any more than man, with his gigantic depravi-ty, seems like an innocent primary scholar.

I put to you the question : If the Creator be what you think him, why did he arrange a system involving so much suffering, so much seeming injustice and cru-

If you answer, The nature of things was such that h not do any better, then I reply, the nature of things may continue such for ever. It may be as mucl out of the Creator's power to avoid eternal fature suf-fering, as suffering here.

I have a view of God in which I find rest, a view milar to the one you describe; but my grounds for elleving it to be the true view are declarations in the Bible, and deeds ascribed to God there-a Bible auther ticated by evidence such as God alone could give. There I find the difficulties of the natural system frankly admitted-' Clouds and darkness are round about m. His way is in the sea; his footsteps in the great deep ; his paths are not known ; yet justice and judg-

In the Bible, I see the seemingly inflexible, unmoved Creator appearing in the form of a sympathizing, suffer-ing, self-denying Redeemer. I see him wearing our form, bearing our sorrows, afflicted in our afflictions Nature shows me only a God who calmly sunders the dearest ties. The Bible shows me this God weeping over the grave; and in that heaven to which he has ascended, I view him bearing, in his patient, generous bosom, the anguish of a world. With him I am willing to suffer, with him to labor, and while I view

CATALOGUE OF SOUTHERN ATROCITIES.

Atrocious Murder.—The telegraphic despatches have stated briefly, that Wm. H. G. Butler, a teacher of an academy at Louisville, had been shot down in his school by Mat. T. Ward, of that city. The Louisville papers, received by mail, furnish the particulars. M. T. Ward is a brother of "Sallie Ward," whose marriage with and divorce from T. Bigelow Lawrence, of Boston, have been matters of some notoriety. A younger brother of Ward was a pupil in the Louisville High School, of which Butler was a principal teacher, and was chastised by him for an infraction of the rules of the school. The next morning, M. T. Ward, with his two younger brothby him for an infraction of the rules of the school. The next morning, M. T. Ward, with his two younger brothers, entered the school room, called for Mr. Butler, used insulting language towards him, struck him with his fist, and then shot him down. Butler staggered and fell, exclaiming—'I am killed—O, my poor wife and child!' The second brother of Ward flourished a bowieknife at Professor Sturgus, the Principal of the school, who, on hearing the report of the pistol, went to Mr. Butler's assistance. Butler died shortly afterwards. The Louisville Courier says of him:

tually bring out his administrations according to our views of justice and goodness.

You admit the facts of his great administration to be as I have stated them—that he has, in what we know of him in his arrangements of the laws of nature, systematically disregarded many principles of justice and limited by the systematically disregarded many principles of justice and limited by the system of the laws of nature, systematically disregarded many principles of justice and limited by the system of the laws, for a period of limited by the system of him:

William H. G. Butler was a native of Indiana, and was twenty-eight years old at the time of his death. He was elucated at Hanover college, where he graduated with distinguished honor. He was one of the best educated men in the Western country, and one of the best and most successful teachers. After graduating, he removed to this city, where he was, for a period of limited to the system of the laws of nature, system of the laws of the laws of nature, system of the laws of nature, system of the laws of nature, system of the laws of the laws of nature, system of the laws of nature, sys eighteen months, a private teacher in the family of Rob-ert J. Ward, Esq., the father of Matt. T. Ward. He subsequently travelled in Europe, and three years ago was a delegate from the American Peace Society to the World's Peace Convention at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. World's Peace Convention at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. After his return, and since he established the Louisville High School, in association with Professor Sturgus, he was again offered the place of private tutor in Mr. Ward's family, and a liberal offer was proposed as an inducement for him to accept the place. The desire to be more widely useful, however, had caused him to undertake the establishment of a first class school here, for boys, and the same desire now induced him to decline the offer made by Mr. Ward in a spirit of generosity, and from warm personal regard. Mr. Butler married soon after his return from Europe, and has left a ity, and from warm personal regard. Mr. Butler mar-ried soon after his return from Europe, and has left a widow, with a child some seven months old.'

The Wards were examined in the Louisville Police Court, and were removed to jail on the charge of mur-der in the first degree. The community at Louisville was very much incensed against them.

Murder in Sussex County-A Slave Whipped to Death by his Muster.-Some months since, a hor-Death by his Master.—Some months since, a hor-rible tragedy was enacted in Sussex county. The facts of the case, we are sure, are still fresh in the memory of the reader. They are briefly these:—A farmer, named Henry Birdsong, while sleeping in his chamber with one of his little sons, was fired upon, through one of the windows, at the dead hour of night, by one of his own slaves. The child was mortally and the father seriously wounded. The slaves,—three in number, if our recollection serves us,—implicated in the affair, were condemned and executed for the offence.

were condemned and executed for the offence.

Since the occurrence of this tragedy, Mr. Birdsong has exercised the utmost rigor with his servants.

He had been regarded, as we learn, as a 'hard master,' before the attempt upon his life, and, since that event, has not stacked the reins. For some months past, it seems, he had been in the habit of requiring each servent on the plantation to recort his realifest here. You conceive of a Being generous, merciful, and just, who finds his greatest pleasure in doing good; and you say, I find a conviction within myself that this is God, because it is what I think God ought to be.

**Recall serves in the description in the plantation to report himself at the dwelling-house at an early hour each night. On Thursday evening last, the negroes falled to report themself at the dwelling-house at an early hour each night. On Thursday evening last, the negroes falled to report themself at the dwelling-house at an early hour each night. On Thursday evening last, the negroes falled to report themself at the dwelling-house at an early hour each night. On Thursday evening last, the negroes falled to report thimself at the dwelling-house at an early hour each night. On Thursday evening last, the negroes falled to report themself at the dwelling-house at an early hour each night. On Thursday evening last, the negroes falled to report themself at the dwelling-house at an early hour each night. On Thursday evening last, the negroes falled to report themself at the dwelling-house at an early hour each night. On Thursday evening last, the negroes falled to report themself at the dwelling-house at an early hour each night. On Thursday evening last, the negroes falled to report themself at the dwelling-house at an early hour each night. ple of the first fellow who made his appearance. Shortly after dark, one of the servants called at the dwelling to obtain his master's shoes, for the purpose of black-ing them. Upon his making his appearance in the chamber, Mr. B. called him to account for disobeying

myself this idea of what God should be, therefore such
he is. '

The Thug of India, whose ideas of moral excellence

The Thug of India, whose ideas of moral excellence

Tot, he put a ferocious bull-dog upon the track of the regitive, and soon enjoyed the savage satisfaction of seeing the dog tear and lacerate the poor fellow. Mr. Birdsong then tied the slave, and beat him so unmercifully as to cause death in a few hours. The facts attending the case coming to the knowledge of the coroner, a jury was summoned, and an inquest held, which resulted in the finding of a verdict, that the deceased came to his death by certain blows, etc., inflicted by his master, Henry Birdsong. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Birdsong, which was executed on Thursday. The accused was immediately conveyed to the county The accused was immediately conveyed to the coun-jail, and secured. The Petersburg Express understanthat the negro was most cruelly whipped and beaten— one of his eyes being knocked entirely out.—Richmond, (Va.) Bulletin, 5th.

Brutal Murder of a Slave.—On the 16th instant, Charles C. Potter and John Poole, the latter a watch-man of the Second District, New Orleans, were arrested curred on the wharf, at the foot of St. Louis st., wher them, will not answer, is a Being contrary to all your conceptions of goodness.

But does not our Creator look down daily on writhings of anguish which we could not bear even to think upon? Is not the whole air of this world filled with cries and prayers for relief, which are not answered?

All that you know about the Creator, without the Bible, is, that he is an inflexible supporter of law, and visits the breach of law with unsparing penalty, whether the subject was innocent or guilty; whether he had any chance to know the law or not; whether the law any chance to know the law or not; whether the law into the water between the courtenees, and testified before Recorder Ramos to the following facts:—Deceased, in company with another negro, was sitting on the wharf a short distance from the boat, playing at some game, when Charles Potter came up and accested them roughly, demanding what they were about. Bill replied in a similar spirit, telling him to go away, and not molest them; upon which, his companion, Scipio, went on board the boat, and Bill started to go away, when, without any additional provocation, he was struck and knocked down by Potter, falling into the water between the wharf, at the foct of St. Louis st., where the steamboat Ophelia was lying at that time, and Thos. Carroll, watchman of that boat, playing at the time, and Thos. Carroll, watchman of that boat, playing at the time, and Thos. Carroll, watchman of that boat, playing at the time, and Thos. Carroll, watchman of that boat, playing at the steamboat Ophelia was lying at that time, and Thos.

suing the very question in dispute. What we are arguing is, whether evil is temporary or eternal.

You say that this world is a primary school: how do, you know it is? Has the race of man, as a race, made any such profitable progress in goodness as to suggest this idea? If it be a primary school, is it not a primary school conducted on laws, many of which all our human instincts and convictions would condemn as cruel and unjust?

What would you think of a teacher of a primary school, who should imitate the example of the system of this world? Should the teacher of an infant school enact a complicated system of laws, which the children could not, by any possibility, accurately understand, yet inflexibly punish every violation of them, what should we think of it? Should he systematically cause some to suffer for the sins of others, what would you think of it? Should he systematically cause some to suffer for the sins of others, what would you think of it? Should he give some infinitely better advantages than others for knowing and doing right, yet systematically punish those thus desired what would you think of it? No one would and the proper stand, and with the rope and doing right, yet systematically punish those thus desired what would you think of it? No one would done are the first time he attempted to correct them, or, as they say, abuse them, (Kearney was a hard master.) and there have a tempted to correct one of distance from the house, he attempted to correct one of them; the boy resisting, Kearney, in company with those two boys, started out to their day's labor; when but a short distance from the house, he attempted to correct one of them; the boy resisting, Kearney, or the attempted to correct one of them; the boy resisting. Kearney again seized him. While engaged the second time with his master, the boy, who up to this imaster the first time he attempted to correct one of them; the boy resisting. Kearney is chose, he attempted to correct one of them; the boy resisting. Kearney is chose, he attempted

Another Negro Outrage.—A Citizen Stabbed by a Runaway.—On yesterday morning, Seneen T. P. Diggs, Esq., living in the eastern part of this county, was stabbed, it is feared fatally, by a runaway slave, belonging to Col. McDaniel, of Saline sounty. Mr. Diggs, on going into his field, saw a strange negro among his hands, who, on perceiving him, broke for the woods. He was followed by Mr. D. and some others, for two miles, when they came up with him, and attempted an arrest. He turned upon Mr. D., and inflicted two severe, and probably fatal wounds, one in the breast, near the heart, and the other in the back. He made his escape, and was at large at last accounts.

Col. McDaniel was in Fayette, at the time, in pursuit of the fugitive, and started immediately for the scene of the outrage.—Fuyette (Mo.) Benner. Another Negro Outrage .- A Citizen Stabbed by

Murder by Negroes.—We learn from the Hawes-rille (Ky.) Pick and Plough, of the 18th, that Peter Yerger was murdered by three of his slaves, near Ver-ailles, in that county, a few days ago.

skull from the eye to the ear. Part of the horrible crime was committed in the presence of Mr. Henry's wife and children. The former had her linger severely bitten by the negro, in her attempts to aid her husband, while one of the latter narrowly escaped the savage blow aimed at her. The boy had been a favorite servant of Mr. Henry, and allowed great liberties by him. He was probably intoxicated at the time. He immediately fied.

Horrible Marder of a Slave.—Petersburg, Va., Nov. 16.—Thomas Motley has been convicted, at Attleborough, South Carolina, for the murder of a runaway slave. It was proved on the trial, that the inhuman monster first shot and then whipped the slave, after which he put him in a vice, and tortured him. He then set him loose, started bloodhounds after him, who ran him down, mangling him horribly, and then, as a consummation of his fiendish purposes, he cut up the body of the slave, and fed his flesh to the dogs. The Charleston papers rejoice at the conviction of this fiend in human shape.

Murder.—A most outrageous murder was committed at Tabernacle meeting-house, in this county, on Thursday, the 8th Inst., by William Curtis, on Frederick Brown. The circumstances attending the murder are briefly these, as we are informed:—A protracted meeting of some interest had been going on for some days at the house above named. On Thursday, the day of the murder, Brown was seen conversing, through a window, with a young lady in the house, during services. The mather of the young lady, who was also the aunt of Curtis, went to the place where her daughter was sitting, and observed to Brown that she did not thank any gentleman for talking with ber daughter during services, and said to Brown that he had better come into the house and get religion. At this, Brown seemed offended, and indulged in some harsh remarks against her, in the hearing of Curtis. Curtis required him to take the remarks back, but Brown refused to do so, and started off. Curtis drew aside with a friend, from whom, it is supposed, he borrowed a pistol, and then pursuing started off. Curtis drew aside with a friend, from whom, it is supposed, he borrowed a pistol, and then pursuing Brown, overtook him about two bundred yards from the meeting-house. He then struck Brown with a cowhide-Brown turned upon him. Curtis told Brown not to advance upon him, for if he did, he was a dead man. But B. continued to advance, and when almost within reach of C., C. drew a pistol, and shot him dead. We understand that the ball entered just below the eye. C. looked upon the murdered man a moment, and then turned and fied. He has not yet been arrested.—Culpeper, (Va.) Observer. peper, (Va.) Observer.

Murder in McGaheysville.—We understand that a man by the name of George Lilley, living in the neighborhood of McGaheysville, was killed by a man named McCauly, living in the same neighborhood, on Tuesday evening last. Lilley was stabbed with a knife, and died instantly. The murderer made his escape, and has not yet been arrested.—Harrisburg, (Va.) Republican, 17th. Murder in McGoheysrille .- We understand that

The recent Duel in South Carolina .- The Charles ton papers maintain a profound silence in regard to the causes that led to the duel which took place near that city last week. The Washington Star, however, sup plies the following particulars:—

We learn from a source in which we place confidence We learn from a source in which we place confidence, that the very recent duel between Messrs. Dunovant and Davidson Legare, occurring in the vicinity of Charleston, grew out of some difficulty about a lady, to whom the former is said to be engaged. Legare challenged, and Dunovant accepted the challenge, choosing pistols, distance three paces, the first fire to be determined by toesing up. Dunovan won it, and of course shot his antagonist through the heart, his pistol being within five or six feet of L's breast. It was a cold-blooded murder: the murdered man, however, deservlooded murder : the murdered man, however, deserve blooded murder: the murdered man, however, deserv-ing as little sympathy as his executioner, for assenting to the terms which placed him, practically disarmed, in such a position. The only reason for regret con-nected with the affair is, that Dunovant will go seet free of punishment for such a murder, under pretence of fighting a duel.

On the Sth inst., an affray took place near Tib-batt's cross-roads, some ten miles back of Alexandria, in Campbell County, Ky., between William Prichard and Jesse Yelton, which resulted in the death of the former. The parties were both between fifty and sixty years of age, and both farmers in easy circumstances. Mr. Yel-The parties were both between fity and sixty years of age, and both farmers in easy circumstances. Mr. Yelton was widely known, having a few years ago been County Judge, and being generally prominent as a citizen. Prichard was famed for his height, being the tallest man in Kentucky, with the exception of the cele-brity known as the 'Kentucky giant.'

The Gallatin Argus publishes the following We understand that, on one night during the present week, a couple of runaway negroes stole from the stable of Mr. Martin Eagan, a horse, belonging to a this. The negroes were both seen upon the horse sever-al miles above this, and fired upon with a pistol.'

Arrest of a Murderer and Highway Robber. On 16 4th day of July last, near Charlestown, Kanawha County, Va., a man named John Worley were murdered on the highway, and from his person were taken three thousand dollars and some valuable papers. A man named William Patton, alias William Waller, who was seen in the murdered man's company the day of the murder, and who was suddenly missing, was suspected of having committed the murder. Patton was mate of the steamer Greenwood. Two Cincinnati policemen having received information that the murderer was in Campbell County, Ky., arrested him there on Monday. On his person was a large powie knift covered with blood Campbell County, Ky., arrested him there on Monday. On his person was a large bowie knife covered with blood, dried on, and a revolver loaded heavily. He also had some gold in his possession, and says that a large amount is on deposit in this city. When questioned as to how the blood came on the knife, he replied: 'I killed an Irishman a few weeks since, but am too smart to tell who the man was, or the place where I murdered him.'—Louiseille Journal.

Melancholy Affair. We learn from some passengers on the Southern Belle, that an affray took place at Port Gibson on Monday, resulting in the probable death of Wm. K. Murray, a merchant of that place. We hear that he attacked with a sword-cane Dr. Chandler, formerly of Natchez, who, in turn, shot his assailant twice,

Fighling Candidates. At Carthage, Miss., last week, at a public discussion, a fight took place between Col. McClang and Mr. Singleton, rival candidates for Congress. McClung kicked Singleton, causing much excitement. Friends interfered and separated the belligerents, when McClang proceeded with his speech.

In Union county, Ky., on the 27th ult, two men, named Lynn and Cowan, having had a difficulty, which was on that day renewed at the house of the former, the termination was most tragical. Cowan began the affray by throwing one of the children into the fire, doing it but little injury, wherenpon Lynn abot him dead, and was justified in the legal examination.

Fatal Affray.—A rencontre took place in this city on the 2d instant, between Mr.——Hill, a ginwright, as we learn, by trade, and Mr. August Kegel, in which the latter was stabbed three or four times by the former, of which stabs he died in a few minutes. The deceased was a quier citizen, and leaves a wife and children in a destitute situation. Hill has not been long in this place, and brought with him a very bad character. He has been armsted, and committed to jail.—Vicksburg Scating, 4th.

ecords a remarkable case of suicide by a negro being to Dr. Franklin Hart, of Marianna, who preted himself, head-foremost, into the well, and wared. The circumstances were these:—A few days bly a week preceding, the negro, pampered by to treatment, attacked his master, and inflicted containing and of course, ran away. On the then assed to step out, which he doubtless concludes as for the purpose of receiving a well-merited characteristic, he threw himself into the well, and, probably tunned by the descent, his own efforts to save himself though violent, were unavailing, and those from bove fruitless, though speedily rendered.

Truly Melancholy.—It is with a sad heart that we chronicle the death of our townsman and friend, Thos. F. Swan. He was, on Friday morning last, stabbed in the left side by Joseph Marlow, Jr., in an affray in which Joseph Marlow, Sen., participated, and died in a few moments from the effects of the wound. The perpetrator of the deed immediately surrendered himself to the custody of the sheriff of the county.—Lexington (Miss.) Adv.

Mississippi.—A fight took place on the 6th inst., in Graysport, Yallabusha county, between W. E. Jones and Ira Squires, which resulted in the death of the latter, and the seriously, if not mortally wounding of the

Excitement and Attempted Riot at Charlottesville. Richmond, Va., Nov. 22.—A large crowd of persons assembled around the University at Charlottesville, a few days since, and at one time threatened serious diffi-The cause of these proceedings arose out of two of the

students in the University being sent to jail for disturb-ing an exhibition which came off last week. The crowd about the jail where the prisoners were confined numbered over three hundred, who threatened to demolish the building, unless the prisoners were re-

the rioters, and warned them not to carry their threats into execution, as the jail was defended by one hundred and sixty riflemen. A committee was finally appointed to confer with the authorities; the excitement in the neantime being very great.

Fatal Rencontre.-A bloody tragedy, says the Pe ersburg (Va.) Intelligencer, was enacted at Dinwiddie Court House, on Monday evening. Thomas J. Lewis, believing that E. A. Lewis had invaded his conjugal rights, was in the act of denouncing him therefor, when the latter seized him, and a souffle ensued, dur-ing which Thomas fired a pistol at Edward, the ball of ing which Thomas fired a pistol at Edward, the ball of which passed through his right lung and lodged near the back just beneath the skin, having almost perforated his body. The wounded man lingered till midnight, when he expired. Court being in session, Thomas J. Lewis delivered himself up, and awaits his examination. Edward, we understand, solemnly denied, in his dying moments, before all around him, that he had ever committed the offence which was imputed to him by his relative.

A Tragedy in Kentucky .- The Louisville Journal says that a melancholy affair occurred, a few days since, on the Bardstown turnpike, about eight miles from that city. A man named Christian G. Martin had seen teaching school there, and engaged himself to Miss Emily Shaw, also a teacher, whose parents reside there. Martin had, in fact, obtained the marriage license. Afterwards, he concluded not to marry her, and, to screen himself from the consequences, presented a paper to her for signature, in which she was charged with having exercised the grossest improprieties. She of course refused to sign it. Martin and a brother of Miss Shaw then got into a fight in the road. Shaw drew a pistol, which Martin attempted to wrench from him, and it went off accidentally, the ball entering in front, near the shoulder, and lodging in the back. Miss Shaw, unconscious that Martin was wounded, then jumped the fence, walked up to Martin, and shot him in the side. He died in about fifteen minutes, though it was thought that the first wound would have caused

Shooting in South Carrollton, Ky.—A Lady Vindicated.—We learn that rather a singular encounter came off in South Carrollton, Muhlenburg county, one day last week, in which a young lady vindicated her high name and fame. She armed with a revolver, and shot the calumniator, the ball taking effect in his throat, inflicting a terrible and perhaps fatal wound. The young lady is the daughter of Col. Wilson, and is of the highest respectability and chargeter; and hearing that the est respectability and character; and hearing that the young man in question, whose name we have forgotten, had been slandering her, she, in company with her father, went in search of him. Upon being questioned, he could not or did not deny the allegations, and the young lady shot him on the spot.—Henderson, (Ky.) Courier.

The correspondent of the News, writing from Nacogoloches on the 18th inst., says:—

'About a week ago, a man named James Sartin was murdered near Henderson, by his son-in-law, named young man named Murphy, who was over-seeing for Mr. murdered near Henderson, by his son-in-law, named Eagan, and both mounted his back and rode him until Graham. Sartin had left Henderson on his way home, he dropped dead in the road, about seven miles below and according to the statement of Graham, who conand according to the statement of Graham, who con-fesses the deed, stopped at his (Graham's) house, and attempted to treat Graham with violence. When Sar-tin afterwards mounted his horse and rode off, Graham shot him in the back. This statement was not fully credited by those who had examined the position of the murdered body, and it was suspected that Sartin had been waylaid. However, Sartin was a violent man, and had previously threatened Graham. Moreover, Sartin had sometime since killed his own brother. It is a singular fact, then, that the murderer of a brothe should perish by the hands of his own son-in-law.

> Fatal Rencontre. A correspondent of the Marianna (Fa.) Whig, writing from Uchecanna, gives an account of a desperate fight which took place there on the 15th ult., between McCoy, his wife and three sons on one side, and Dr. McKinnon, the deputy sheriff of the county, Lanchlin McRae, R. L. Anderson and Thomas Barrow, on the other. The latter party had gone to arrest McCoy on a charge with intent to kill, and also to search Coy on a charge with intent to kill, and also to search for a runaway negro whom McCoy was suspected of harboring. They found the negro, but he broke from them and run into the swamp, when McCoy came out and the fight commenced. This resulted in severe wounds being received by McRen, McKinnon, and two of the McCoys. The latter, with all his family, has been arrested and imprisoned, but the negro could not be found. None of the wounds are mortal.

wm. K. Murray, a merchant of that place. We hear that he attacked with a sword-came Dr. Chandler, formerly of Natchez, who, in turn, shot his assaliant twice, once through the body and once through the head. The difficulty between them is said to have been of a private nature.—Natchez Courier.

FMr. White, a Daguerreotypist, was shot dead in a fracas at Atalanta. Georgia, by a lad named Odera White, formerly of New York.

FM The Little Rock Whig, of Sept. 1st, says that John G. Paschal, a merchant of Pope county, was killed on the 28rd oh., and Wm. O. Wilson, a rich planter of Conway county, who was suspected to be the murderer, was arrested and taken to Levisburg. While he was confined there under a strong guard, he was shot on the right of the 20th alt. Who was his murderer is not stated.

FM Richard Allen, one of the most respectable citizens of Ray county, Mo. was shot dead in the streets of Richmend, on Monday last, by a desperation smed Wing. The murder was deliberate, and without reasonable provocation. It was with difficulty the villain was kept from the hands of Judge Lynch.

Affray in Kentucky. On the 1st inst., (election day) an affray occurred in Elizabethtown, between Thomas D. Brown, Clerk of the Court, and Hon, B. R. Young formerly a member of Congress. Dr. Young was endeavoring to preserve the peace among some quarrelesseme people, when Brown interfered; the consequence was, that each discharged a pistol at the other, without damage. Afterwards, the parties met again, and exchanged shots in the street, when Brown was severed wounded. Dr. Young is represented as an inoffenive penceable man, and is believed to be entirely blameless.

Fighting Cantidates. At Carthage, Miss., last week that public discussion, a fight took place between Col McCliang and Mr. Singleton, vival candidates for Congress. McCliang work of the parties met again, and exchanged shots in the street, when Brown was severed wounded. The vinding of the passion of the passion of the military, and afterwards, the parties met again,

hands of the military, and afterwards, if the law courts fail to convict him.

Some years since, Steiner cut a Texan citizen, with whom he quarrelled in a billiard room, almost to pieces with a bowie knife, his antagonist using a similar weapon. He afterwards cured the Texan's wounds. In that affair, he was thought to be justified. He is, proverbially, one of the most skilful surgeons in the service, and so devoted to his profession that, during the Mexican war, after he had sufficiently attended to the wounded on the American side, he was in the habit of going over among the Mexicans, and dressing, and operating on their wounded, con sucre. He is a small man, of remarkably polished manners, but with an eye in his head which tells of the desperation of his character when aroused by passion. He is a native of Pennsylvania.—Washington Star, Sept. 30.

Trugedy.—Mrs. Helena Gage, an actress, was in New Orleans on the 15th ult., by a French so master, named J. Bettford, for refusing to clope him. He afterwards killed himself. Mrs. Gage alive at last accounts.

Paustin I., of Hayti, has imitated rather Faustin I., of Hayti, has imitated rather ridiculously some of the nonsense of his white brother monarchs; but in one respect, according to an ane-dote in the New York Tribune, he has shown his god sense, and set an example which should be commended to the attention of the Duke of Tuscany. It seems his colored Majesty happened to pass the custom-house has as an officer was allowing a lot of religious books to jan as an officer was allowing a lot of religious books to pass the custom-house has an officer was allowing a lot of religious books to pass the custom-house has a not officer was allowing a lot of religious books to pass the custom-house has a not officer was allowing a lot of religious books to pass the custom-house has a not officer was allowing a lot of religious books to pass the custom-house has a not officer was allowed by the custom-house has a not officer was allowed by the custom-house has a not officer was allowed by the custom-house has a not officer was allowed by the custom-house has a not officer was allowed by the custom-house has a not officer was allowed by the custom-house has a not officer was allowed by the custom-house has a not officer was allowed by the custom-house has a not officer was allowed by the custom-house has a not officer was a n as an officer was allowing a lot of religious books to pan.
Learning the circumstances of the case, the Emperer
gave command,—that henceforward, no dutyshall te
charged upon Bibles, Testaments, Protestant religious
tracts, &c.; and then turning to the captain of the
American vessel he said, 'I shall be happy to have on
the latend as much of such reading matter as the Island as much of such reading matter as you can bring, and if any person interferes with you, let me know it.

On the 7th inst., the Vermont House Representatives, being desirous to eaim their troubel souls after the excitement of debate, resolved to invite the Baker family to sing before them. They accordingly voted themselves a recess, and the Baker family stepped in and sung three songs.

Great Potato.-We had on our table a sweet potato which weighed eleven and a half pounds,—the hargest we ever saw. It was raised on the plantation of Mr. D. M. Bryant, at Wrightsville on the Sound. We have sent it to the Carolina Hotel, for 'general inspection and review.'—Wilmington (N. C.) Commercial.

The poet Rogers is now in his 93d year, giving his two or three breakfasts a week, as gally as ever '—so says a private letter from London.

Facts are Stubborn Things.—According to the last census, Massachusetts is worth \$578,342,286; while Virginia, with eight times as large a territor, a much more fertile soil, and as many years since ber a much more territo soil, and maturity, is worth only settlement for growth and maturity, is worth only \$430,701,082, including slaves. The South is awaking to a consciousness of the poverty-producing character her institutions.

Two colored men, brothers, recently made application to one of the courts of Richmond, Va., asserting that they had become so far removed from their original blood as to entitle them to an act of Assembly, which declares that persons with less than one fourth negro blood shall be considered white persons; and under this plea, they claimed the privilege of going abroad without registers. The court, after hearing arguments on both sides, refused the application.

Novel Use of a Church .- The building not long since occupied by the Central Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Willoughby and Pearl streets, Brocklyn, has been purchased by Mr. Jos. Hageman, astioneer, and elegantly fitted up as a public sales-room. The spire has been slightly lowered, and surmounted with a flavoratiff. The spire has been slightly lowered, and surmounted with a flag-staff; the gallery has been extended round the interior, and the whole very tastefully decorated. It was inaugurated on Thursday, November 17th, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on which occasion there was a sale of fancy and staple furs. The church which has vacated the building are erecting an edifice in another section of the city.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Breach of Promise .- A young lady of Hancock county, Indiana, has recovered a verdict of \$3,000 against a young man in a suit for slander. A twin siter of the lady some time since recovered \$1,700 from

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New York, Sept. 23, 1853. GOOD NEWS FOR THE INVALID! AROY SUNDERLAND'S Pamphlet on ' Healing The SUNDERLAND'S Pamphiet on President of the Sunderland of the Su

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