ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

THES TWO dollars and fifty cents per annum, Five copies will be sent to one address for TEX OLLARS, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters ating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

be directed, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inse tel three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auhorised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial ittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WESDELL PHILLIPS.
15 In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides

every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. VOL. XXIII. NO. 50.



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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1853.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholdi ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

DURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMÍNION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

ivered from Sinal; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

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

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus 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

najority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THERENY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

WHOLE NUMBER 1193.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE HOUSE DIVIDED.

Commenting on the proceedings of a Free Demo-eratic Convention, recently held in Orange county, Vermont, the Montpelier Freeman (a Free Democratic journal) says :-

The foregoing proceedings will probably so plain-ly disclose their own character, that no comments of ours will be necessary to make them properly appreciated by those who peruse them. As to the charge which the first resolution so unceremoniously makes against ourself, we plead not guilty in aught that would be considered any reasonable requirement on our columns. During our whole erience as an editor, we have often been compelled to reject communications on account of gross personalities, or because, in our judgment, they sere calculated to do mischief to the cause they professed to subserve, but never because they dif-fered from us in sentiment, and never when we could see any possibility that the good cause of freedom, which we so love to advocate, could be

freedom, which we so love to advocate, considered by their insertion.

We certainly have no objection to the starting of a Garrison party or a Garrison press in Orange or any other County, though we might differ too much with the creed of their great head, to make as an unqualified co-operator. Mr. Garrison openly repudiates and makes war upon the Bible. We love and revere it, and try to make it our guide and rule of action. Mr. Garrison makes war upon the Constitution, and proclaims it 'a covenant with hell.' We regard the Constitution as the great balwark of our liberties, as truly an anti-slavery instrument, and as such to be sustained. Mr. Garrison bitterly denounced and libelled the old Liberty party, then in turn the Free Soil party, and now the Free Democracy and their Creed as hid down in the Pittsburgh Platform. We have voted with them all, and are still firmly resolved toadhere to that noble exposition of Christian and Republican principles, by which, under the name of Free Democracy, our party is guided. Mr. Garrison has, it is true, struck heavy blows for Liberty, but so did Thomas Paine. Indeed, we do not know of any two noted men of this country, between whom a closer parallel can be found than between Paine and Garrison. They both have done good service to the cause of Freedom, and both have spread broadcast the moral pestilence of their infidelity. And as to ourself, and our paper, so long as we can have such Christian and political leaders as Beecher, Bailey, Elder, Mann, Hale, Sumner, and others, who are doing even more against Slavery and its aggressions than Garrison and his associates, we shall prefer to follow them.

In regard to the action of the majority of our party in the Legislature, which the resolutions so coarsely condemn, and the course of the minority which they so warmly commend, perhaps those passing them might have possibly qualified their opinions, had they listened to statements from less prejudiced and more reliable informants. They might have perhaps been convinced, as we are, that this majority, whether they erred in point of policy or not, acted in good faith and for what they believel the best interests of their party and its distinctive principles, which they are no less determined now in before to adhere to, and sustain against both the old pro-slavery parties. They might also have been prepared to admit that the course of the miin voting, some of them, against nearly every regularly nominated free soil candidate presented in the Legislature, however undoubted his anti-slavery principles, and to crown all, in voting, at last, in a body outright for the Whig candidate for Law Reporter, and against Mr. Barber, the free soil candidate—they might possibly have been prepared to admit that this minority should not be the ones to cast the first stones themselves, or to lay claim to all the praise, while all the condemnation is

heaped on the majority.
In conclusion, we think we all had better be reasonable men, condemn no portion of our friends unheard, abstain from distracting criminations made at the instigation of this or that interested political opponent, or professed or overheated friend, our artillery against the common foe, both Whigs and Democratic, so long as they up bold the Slave Power, and, thus united and har monized, fight on and fight ever, in the great and good cause of Freedom, Humanity, Progress and Free Democracy. At all events we shall do so, and herein have the consciousness of being better employed than in quarreling with our political friends. And we would meekly ask these, our Orange County friends, if we may not be permitted to fight on against slavery with them. We may not reach the same degree of extreme unction with themselves, but we will do the best we can.

CLERICAL INDIGNATION. From the Charleston Whig, edited by the Rev. W. G. Brownlow, we extract this interesting indignation item :

'Uncle Tom's Cobin.' We are surprised to learn from our exchanges, that this insulting play has been performed at the Charleston theatre, so reseen performed at the Charleston theatre, seently as Monday evening last. The Savannah Jeurnal states that tickets were in such great demand as to have been sold out early in the day.—
The Charlestonians did themselves no bonor by attending on this occasion. They ought to have given the "players" a coat of tar and feathers, selling their tickets at full price, and applying the proceeds to aid in erecting an African House of Worship. The audacious announcement in Charles-ton, of such a play, was an insult to the city; and then for the city authorities to have tolerated it, was an outrage upon the South.'

What makes this indignant outbreak the more culous is, that it refers unwittingly to a broad burlesque of Uncle Tom, as will be seen by the fol-lowing article from a Sayannah paper:

'To-night introduced for the first time before a Sarannah audience, the comic and caustic Burletta of "Uncle Ton's Cabin," This representation, comprised in two scenes, is intended to illustrate begro "Freedom at the North, and service at the South." Among the personages who figure in the scene, which is laid the other side of Mason and Dixon's line, "Aunt Harriet Beecher Stowe," and ber "Mon Frere" in sable sympathy, "Horace Greasy," are most prominent.

A MILITARY PEOPLE. The Governor of South Carolina grows martial. In his last message he says
South Carolina must hereafter exist as a military people. The history of our country for the last ten years affords abundant proof that as long as the Union endures, there is to be no peace for the slaveholder. An eternal warfare against his the suveholder. An eternal warfare against his rights and property, under the associated influence of the people and the States of the North and the central power, has been solemnly and deliberately decreed. For this reason, it is essential that the community of which he is a member should be prepared at any moment for every americance. prepared at any moment for every emergency.

SELECTIONS.

From the British Banner.

facts! Mr. Douglass now advocates voting under the United States Constitution. As you say, 'he implores the friends of the slave to attend the ballot-box.' You admire him for this change in his course. With all my regard for him, as possessing one of the grandest intellects and one of the noblest minds of his race, I believe that he has

to him for having done so.

What, then, it will be asked, do we advocate?

The answer is simply, 'No union with slaveholders.' This accursed union has been the cause of less exhausting than in the Southern, without detracting any thing from the superior advantage we of the South enjoy in the use of African slave labor.'

Again, speaking of the importation from the demands of the slaveholders been compiled with, And if it can only be maintained by periodical compromise measures and Fugitive Slave Laws, what honest Abolitionist is there who would not work for its overthrow! Sir, I believe that the American Union is an outrage upon consistency American Union is an outrage upon consistency and justice: that it is a shame and a disgrace for States professing to be in alliance with other States upon whose soil millions of human beings are held as chattels; and I believe, also, that every hard of American history proves that as long as and the other States are the states and the indirect bounty system."

Again, speculating on the results, had Virgina and the other States taken care of their he Union is maintained, so long will Slavery floursh and increase in power. Let the North be diviled from the Scuth and how long will 113 000 ish and increase in power. Let the North be divi-ded from the South, and how long will 113,000 slaveholders be the tyrants of 3,500,000 of the

with the secrecy of assassins. I know that pro-slavery newspapers in the United States, such as the New York Herald and the New York Observer, have put language into the months of Abelitionists. have put language into the mouths of Abolitionists address from some Northern advocate of free labor, which they never dreamed of using, and which they denunciatory of the South and the Slave Power, would have shuddered as much at employing as you did in reading it. But I am pained that you should regard the outrageous falsehoods of sworn enemies to the cause of the slave, as if they were well-authenticated facts; that you should not know that the men who can support or apologize for the ini-quities of Slavery are capable of uttering any lie,

eply.
If it be urged that the American Anti-Slavery

the year 1852. It is comprised in two volumes octavo, each volume having nearly five hundred pages—one devoted to topics contained under the general title of 'Mechanical,' the other being 'Agricultural.'

On referring to the classified list mentioned, we find that there were but 77 patents issued to citizens of slaveholding States, during the year, while 866 were granted to citizens of non-slaveholding States; to the former there were re-issued 2, to the latter 124. In other words, while the population of the slaveholding States numbers nine millions, and that of the free States fourteen millions, the inventions of the latter are 990, and of the former only 79. And so it has always been. Had t not

been for the mental power and activity, the spirit of progress, and the genius of invention, developed by free labor institutions, this country would have

From the British Banner.

THE AMERICAN ABOLITIONISTS.

Sir.: I read with much regret the article on the American Abolitionists, 'published in your journal of yesterday. Both in the United States and in this country, I have worked with the party which you dendunce; and hence I may glaim to know as much of it character as most people. In view of this fact, as well as in behalf of many friends of my own who are intimately associated with William Lloyd Garrison in his Anti-Slavery labors, I venture to reply to your article, trusting to your impartiality for the insertion of my letter.

Suppose a number of persons form themselves into a society. They have one common object in view, and adopt the same modes of action. But in course of time, some of them fancy that certain instrumentalities should be employed, which the majority believe to be injurious, unrighteous and ineffectual. Are the seceders under these circumstances to be allowed to continue their dangerous course without rebuke and remonstrance, simply because they are honeally in error, and make mistakes, perhaps, from an excess of zeal?

This supposititious case is precisely parallel to that of Frederick Douglass. What, then, are the

This supposititious case is precisely parallel to that of Frederick Douglass. What, then, are the facts! Mr. Douglass now advocates voting under and of the Southern States of this Confederacy, to

ing one of the grandest intellects and one of the noblest minds of his race, I believe that he has taken a wrong step; and I will state my reasons. The American Constitution is a pro-slavery instrument. Congress, Judges, Whigs, Democrats, Freesoilers, pro-slavery divines, all agree that the Constitution is a compromise; that it provided for the continuance of the foreign Slave-trade for twenty years, and the reclamation of fugitive slaves, and creates a basis of slave-representation. Every man who becomes a Member of the American Congress must swear obedience to this Constitution. gress must swear obedience to this Constitution. rance improvement as it has generally heretofore advanced in think, have not shown that an Aboli-vanced exhaustion. He refers to certain lands in You, sir, I think, have not shown that an Abolitionist can consistently do so. If he polluted his lips with such an oath, he must either be a traitor used not only exclusively and in larger than usual lips with such an oath, he must either be a traitor used not only exclusively and in larger than usual or a perjurer. These are the simple views of the extreme men. They can neither tell a lie themselves, nor cause others to do so, under the pretext of some probable good arising from the falsehood: and for this strict integrity of principle, they have been denounced as 'enemies of all civil government.'
Mr. Douglass has abandoned this position. I have yet to see the wrongfulness of administering reproof to him for having done so.

'There are sufficient causes why, in general, the culture of land in the Northern States should be less exhausting than in the Southern, without de-

sentation in Congress; and * their greater strength would have afforded abundant legislative safeguards against the plunderings and oppressions of tariffs

Frederick Douglass is now the champion of the ballot-box: but will it put down Slavery! The right of the Slave States to support Slavery as long as they please, is guaranteed by the Constitution; and no action of the American Congress can abolish it. And if such action was taken, disunion or a civil war would ensue. And in what better position would the Slavery question then be placed, than it would be by our plan!

Sir, when you charge Mr. Garrison, and his colleagues of the American Anti-Slavery Society, with being 'maligners of Christianity, execrators of the Bible, the men who make little of the Sabbath, and nothing of the marriage tie,' I am horrified at the limitation of the salience of the same purposes; and all such acts, to the injury of the South, effected by the great legislative strength of the now more power; pensions and boundary lates for the same purposes; and all such acts, to the injury of the South, effected by the great legislative strength of the Nouth effected by the great legislative strength of the Nouth effected by the great legislative strength of the Nouth effected by the great legislative strength of the Nouth effected by the great legislative strength of the Nouth effected by the great legislative strength of the Nouth effected by the great legislative strength of the Nouth effected by the great legislative strength of the Nouth effected by the great legislative strength of the Nouth effected by the great legislative strength of the Nouth effected by the great legislative strength of the Nouth effected by the great legislative strength of the Nouth effected by the great legislative strength of the Nouth effected by the great legislative strength of the Nouth effected by the great legislative strength of the Nouth effected by the great legislative strength of the Nouth effected by the great legislative strength of the Nouth effected by the Great legislative strength of the Nouth effected by the Great legislative strength of the Nouth effected by the South effected by the Great legisl Bible, the men who make little of the Sabbath, and right, as American citizens, to make converts to nothing of the marriage tie, I am horrified at the their way of thinking but what right has a departmigustice of the accusation. I know that base-nearted men have come to this country in the guise of Abolitionists, and have set affoat these calumnies money of the People of the United States in dissemin-

From the Ashtabula Sentinel.

r perpetrating any fraud.

Let us have facts. Again and again have the riends of the American Anti-Slavery Society asked hat the charges preferred against them should be substantiated by credible evidence, not by the exact of the New York Observer, nor of his private character:—But we are acquainted with no act of his public life, which can lead any with no act of his public life, which can lead any loded falsehoods of the New York Observer, nor by the coarse caricatures of the Herald, but by repectable authority. We are able and impatient to copy. ber, 1838. He was then a member of the House of Representatives. Petitions were sent to Congress, praying that body to abolish the infamous slave-trade in the district of Columbia. The South be-If it be urged that the American Anti-Slavery Society is founded on a basis 'as broad as humanity,' that men of all parties and creeds who are agreed that Slavery is a crime can join it, then I admit the charge. But I have yet to learn that it is wrong for me to co-operate in a good work with a man of any sect or party. Where is this liberality of spirit interdicted in the law of Christ!

Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK WM. CHISSON.

Manchester, Sept. 29, 1853.

From the National Era.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS FOR 1852.

We are indebted to a friend in the Patent Office for the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1852. It is comprised in two volumes octavo, each volume having nearly five hundred was completed in the prototype Jupas Iscan-

son's army, when he invaded that territory in 1814.

The bill was a barefaced insult to every northern member.

When it came up for consideration, Mr. Giddings exposed its character. He was followed by several slaveholders, who said all that could be said in its favor. Mr. Adams then closed the debate in one of his happiest efforts. The vote was taken, and Atherton's name, standing at the head of the alphabetical list, was first called. He, supposing the slaveholders would of course sustain the bill, notwithstanding its disgraceful character, voted for it, But, lo! and behold, the high-toned, honorable men of the Slave States had too much self-respect to do that. Gentlemen from South Carellina voted against it, and but 36 members in that whole body condescended to disgrace themselves by voting with Atherton; and a large portion of those were northern doughfaces. This was the unkindest cut of all. He thought southern men were ungrateful in not going as far to serve the slave powers as he did, and soon after left them to fight their are he title.

Boston, Nov., 1853. grateful in not going as far to serve the slave pow er as he did, and soon after left them to fight their er as he did, and soon after left them to fight their own battles. He has now gone to his final account, to meet the slaves whom he was instrumental in degrading; the slave mothers, who were separated from their daughters by his influence; the parents and children who were sold like swine in the market, by his official exertions. He and they will receive justice, and nought but justice from our final

With that tribunal we would not interfere, but With that tribunal we would not interiere, but we would as soon be guilty of any other falsehood as to lend our silent approbation of those laudatory articles, which are put forth to mislead posterity respecting him. Mr. Atherton never gave evidence that he paid any regard whatever to the injunction of Him who exhorted us to 'do unto others as we would they should do unto us.' In his whole public life, he exhibited no emotions in favor of humanity. On the contrary, his action was opposed nanity. On the contrary, his action was opposed of the self-evident truth, that all men are created

T.—Why, John, how are you! What the devil brought you here! Have the Hards driven you out of Gotham, or has Guthrie called you down here to

of Gotham, or has Guthrie called you down here to give an account of yourself!
P. J.—God bless you, Bev. how do you do! As for the election, I know nothing about it: Guthrie is all right; I go in for the resolutions of '98, hold that 'the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church,' and my business here is to buy a nigger!
T.—Buy a nigger! Good gracious, Prince, how

mankind generally. Just see how Bronson has been puffed into a star of the first magnitude by galvanizing a short lecture to Guthrie upon niggers—they have already made a great man out of Dickinson—more than half humanized Charley O'Connor, and even raised poor Cooley to the precincts of notoriety. Since miracles have ceased, no such wonders have ever been performed by niggers. Nothing in Edmonds about spirit rappings begins to come up to it. I tell you, Ber., I must have a nigger—my fame requires it, and my personal wants demand it!

T.—Nonsense, John, but do you really wants. galvanizing a short lecture to Guthrie upon niggers

T .- Nonsense, John, but do you really want s nigger!—hecause, if you do, you must have one. P. J.—Why, certainly I do. Everybody seems P. J.—Why, certainly I do. Everybody seems to doubt everything I say about niggers. I tell you, Bev., I have changed my mind upon that subject, and, though I did not think so once, I now regard 'the Wilmot' with the same abhorrence I do the Maine law. It's sumptuary, merely—a check upon pleasure—upon personal comfort—upon all the arts and all the sciences—upon greatness—upon chivalry—and finally, a check upon niggers, and, therefore, wrong. Any man that can't see this, and hasn't got a nigger in his eye in these days, is no man at all.

days, is no man at all.
T.-Why, John, you talk like a Saint! Give T.—Why, John, you talk like a Saint: Give us your views in the Sentinel, and then you will be considered orthodox. They are as sound as a nut. I thought you would come right at last.

P. J.—Sound! Why I am as sound on niggers.

as the stump candidate for selectman was on the goose question. The only trouble is to make the world believe it. I want to 'crush out' unbelief, world believe it. I want to 'crush out' unbeliet, and the Sentinel isn't strong enough for that. I must have a nigger—a real hard nigger—an ordained Adamantine—such a one as Dickinson would delight to chase; and as would make a fit companion for Cooley. I tell you, Bev., that I must get ahead of the batch, and

Niggers! niggers! niggers are the cards,
Wherewith to catch the conscience of the Hards!

Boston, Nov., 1853.

MANLY PROTEST AGAINST WRONG.

The following manly Protest (which we find in a late number of the Pennsylvania Freeman) is made by one of the most intelligent, estimable and gentlemanly colored citizens of Pennsylvania, the latchet of whose shoes not one of the thousands of those who assume to look down with scorn upon the colored race are worthy to unloose.

BYBERRY, Pa., Nov. 5th, 1853.

FRIEND BURLEIGH: Amid the animating and encouraging signs of the times, occurrences there are which seem to dash our hopes, and drive us into the very darkness of despair. The recent outrage upon Misses Remond and Wood, and my son, at the Franklin Exhibition—Alderman Mitchell's decision in the case, when, too, he had, previously to the suit heigh brought before him previously about to the 'self-evident truth, that all men are created equal.' To the doctrines of American liberty, h was an undisguised Infidence of the suit being brought before him, properly characterized it as most brutal and infamous—the continued high-handed exclusion of my children from the Public School in this Township, against law, justice and decency, perplexes and excites a spirit of beligerancy, at war with the peace of my soul and body. It seemed impossible to bear any longer this robbery of my rights and property, by those miserable services to the slave power, the Directors of the Public Schools for this Township, and feeling it impossible, I wrote the following letter to the collector of taxes, which you may publish in the Freeman, should you deem proper.

T.—Why, John, how are you! What the devil

BYBERRY, Nov. 4th, 1853. MR. Jos. J. BUTCHER-Dear Sir : You called yes-MR. Jos. J. BUTCHER—Dear Sir: You called yesterday for the tax upon my property in this Township, which I shall pay, excepting the 'School Tax.' I object to the payment of this tax, on the ground that my rights as a citizen, and my feelings as a man and a parent, have been grossly outraged in depriving me, in violation of law and justice, of the benefits of the school system which this tax was designed to sustain. I am perfectly aware that all that makes you surprise me!

P. J.—Yes, buy a nigger! I consider a nigger
the great panacea, the ornament of the Christian, the great panacea, the ornament of the politithe emblem of the faith and fidelity in the politithe emblem of the faith and fidelity in the politic township look upon the Public School as illegal, of my children from the Public School as illegal, and an unjustifiable usurpation of my right. I have and allogether, something very important to the children from the Public School as illegal, and an unjustifiable usurpation of my right. I have and allogether the children from the Public School as illegal, and an unjustifiable usurpation of my right. borne this outrage ever since the innovation upon the usual practice of admitting all the children of the Township into the Public Schools, and at con-siderable expense, have been obliged to obtain the services of private teachers to instruct my children, while my school tax is greater, with a single excep-tion, than that of any other citizen of the township. It is true, (and the outrage is made but the more glaring and insulting,) I was informed by a pious Quaker director, with a sanctifying grace, impart-ing, doubtless, an unctuous glow to his saintly preing, doubtless, an unctuous glow to his saintly pro-judices, that a school in the village of Mechanicsville yudices, that a school in the village of Mechanicsville was appropriated for 'thine.' The miserable shanty, with all its appurtenances, on the very line of the township, to which this benighted follower of George Fox alluded, is, as you know, the most flimsy and ridiculous sham which any tool of a skin-hating aristocracy could have resorted to, to cover or protect his servillity. To submit he valued to the cover of protect his servillity. rence I do

a check

upon all
reatness—
a niggers,
can't see
sist this tax, which, before the unjust exclusion,
in these had always afforded me the highest gratification in paying. With no other than the best feeling to-wards yourself, I am forced to this unpleasant position, in vindication of my rights and personal dignity against an encroachment upon them as contemptibly mean as it is infamously despotic.

Yours, very respectfully,

ROBERT PURVIS.

From the Detroit Democrat. A SLAVE HUNTER CHASTISED BY THE FU-GITIVES IN CANADA.

must have a nigger—a real hard nigger—an ordained Adamantine—such a one as Dickinson would delight to chase; and as would make a fit companion for Cooley. I tell you, Bev., that I must get ahead of the batch, and

Niggers! niggers are the cards,
Wherewith to catch the conscience of the Hards!

I suppose we agree on the Maine law!

T.—Oh! John, therein we do harmonize perfectly, and *****

The colloquists then retired into a corner—it is shrewdly suspected to converse about the printing of Congress.

From the Commenwealth.

MONSIEUR JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

Mr. Editors:—Rev. Theodore Parker administered, in a recent Sunday discourse, a well-deserved rebute of the spirit-of caste, which in the Purian city is exhibited towards that portion of God's heritage whose skins are colored unlike the majority; and for an illustration, referred to the concerts of Monsieur Jullien, at Music Hall, from one of which respectable colored persons had been excluded.

It is gratifying, however, to be enabled to say, that this statement, though saily true at first, has a sequal redeeming in its features, and which would have been.

He bought a bottle of whiskey, and carried it to surface the false pretence that he wished to see certain persons who had escaped from his custody, for the purpose of giving them money, or if they would come to Detroit, he would give them free papers. Finally, he went over to Windsor yesterday. (Sunday, the 27th.) where he met one of the objects of his search. He offered ten dollars to any man who would get the fugitive to step on board the ferry boat, saying that "the boy wanted to go back, but hadn't the courage to start." But the young man was very suddenly taken with a chill, and went to bed sick, in a room in the old Barracks.

Mr. Payne seeing there was no other chance, resorted to the devil's trump card of deception.

He bought a bottle of whiskey, and carried that his statement, though sally true at first, has a sequal redeeming in its features, and which would have been.

He bear of Daniel C. Payne,

suddenly taken with a chin, and are in a room in the old Barracks.

Mr. Payne seeing there was no other chance, resorted to the devil's trump card of deception.

He bought a bottle of whiskey, and carried it to the bedside of the sick man, and insisted upon his fall class of it—supposing, doubtless, It is gratifying, however, to be enabled to say, that this statement, though sadly true at first, has a sequel redeeming in its features, and which would have been cheerfully presented by the speaker, had he been apprized of the facts. They are briefly these:—

A correspondence ensued between the rejected party and Mons. Jullien, who promptly replied, through his gentlemantly agent, W.m. F. Brough, Esq., 'that the exclusion of persons and the proscriptive clause in the advertisement, were both unauthorized by them, and promised that the latter should be at once withdrawn, and the parties and their friends should have the same facilities as other ticket holders.

Buffice it to say, these agreements were fulfilled to the satisfaction of all concerned, and afterwards, through the series, there were no skin-scanning sub-officials to insult and proscribe such as availed themselves of an equal chance for revelling in the world-renowned music of Mons. Jullien's orchestres.

To a very great extent, the enlightened public sentiment of Boston has rendered obsolets the exclusion of colored persons from places of public resort, (all honor to the Germanians for their course in this respect,) and

From Frederick Douglass's Paper.

THE LIBERATOR, ANTI-SLAVERY STAND, ARD, PENNSYLVANIA FREEMAN, ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE-WILLIAM LLOYD GAR-RISON AND FREDERICK DOUGLASS: OR, A REVIEW OF ANTI-SLAVERY RELATIONS.

I am now entering upon a work personal to my-self, and shall, therefore, dispense with the ee, and speak in the pronoun singular. This work, dear reader, is one which, for reasons easily rendered appreciable, I have long postponed, and, indeed, have sought much to avoid. For several of the have sought much to avoid. For several of the late years of my anti-slavery experience, incidents have been occurring, and coming to my knowledge with more or less frequency, painfully foreboding a fierce and bitter warfare upon me, under the generalship of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, with a view to destroy my anti-slavery usefulness, and, possibly, to drive me from the field of public anti-slavery offset. All this of course, will be disclaimed; it to drive me from the field of public anti-slavery effort. All this, of course, will be disclaimed; it has already been disclaimed; but the purposes of men are often better learned from their deeds than from their words. Word-wise, these Garrisonians are my best friends: deed-wise, I have no more vigilant enemies. This long apprehended attack has already commenced, and has pretty well developed its peculiar character. Yes! the spectacle of a rich and powerful or ganization, largely provided with the appliances of moral warfare, is now seen marshalling its forces, its presses, and its speakers, for the moral extermination of one humble, solitary individual. Start not at this as an unwarrantable dividual. Start not at this as an unwarrantable assertion, and do not regard it, either, as an exassertion, and do not regard it, either, as an exhibition of egotism on my part. Facts are facts, and facts shall bear me out in this assertion. It shall presently be made fully to appear, that 'the American Anti-Slavery Society,' claiming to be, par excellence, the Anti-Slavery Association of this country, and, withal, soliciting and obtaining funds in this country, and in Great Britain, upon the strength of this arrogant title, yet exerting its energies and expending its funds for the purpose, small or great, of silencing and putting to open shame a fugitive slave, simply (as I contend and mean to prove) because that fugitive slave has dared to differ from that Society, or from the leading individfer from that Society, or from the leading individ-uals in it, as to the manner in which he shall exercause, and the elevation of the Free People of Color in the United States. The hatchet of fratricidal war is uplifted: nay, it is now flung at the head of its appointed victim, with the combined force of three strong arms, and with the deadly aim of

three good marksmen. I must, however, own, dear reader, that it has cost me much to place myself in my present attitude of defence. It has been a question with me, and that not an idle question, whether I ought not, for the sake of the reason and and that not an idle question, whether I ought not, for the sake of the peace and the harmony of our great national, anti-slavery family, to allow myself to be dispatched thus summarily without uttering a shrick, or giving the alarm of foul play to the by-standers. Whether or not the cause of the poor, bleeding, and perishing bondman, whose professed friends all my assailants are, might be more advantageously served by my consenting to leave the field, giving up my mission in the world, abandoning my paper. Slinging down my pen, shunning the ing my paper, flinging down my pen, shunning the platform, ceasing to speak any more in the name of the slave, and in the name of his holy cause, and consenting, for the rest of my life, long or short, silently to stand and receive all the reproach, bitter contempt, and supercilious scorn which Gar-risonians understand well how to pour out upon all such as they are pleased to denominate deserters from their fold; whether I had not better get me back to the shades of the ships in New Bedford, from their fold; whether I had not better get me back to the shades of the ships in New Bedford, where, in my earliest days of freedom, with free hands. I earned my daily bread in peace, far out of sight of the great world's eye, indifferent to its seductive applause, unmindful of its frowns, only too glad to get leave to toil; whether I had not better yield to the demand now apparently made, concede at once that no man, black or white, 'bond or free.' Barbarian or Soythian,' in saw years. concede at once that no man, black or white, bond or free, 'Barbarian or Scythian,' in any part, or of any part of this habitable globe, has any busi-ness, or can have any business to work in what is called the cause of the slave's emancipation, un-

called the cause of the slave's emancipation, unless, first of all, he is able to show a most perfect
agreement between his views, and those of Mr.
Garrison.

The war has been going on these four months,
and more in public—and I know not how long it
has been raging in private. Since the 1st of
August, 1853, the Anniversary of West India
Emancipation, until now, I have been pursued, misrepresented, traduced and vilified, with a bitterness
ever increasing, and a steadiness and violence, only
characteristic of malice, deep, broad, lasting, and in

Emancipation, until now, I have been pursued, misrepresented, traduced and vilified, with a bitterness ever increasing, and a steadiness and violence, only characteristic of malice, deep, broad, lasting, and in its worst form.

I shall be silent no longer. The impunity allowed to my adversaries by my silence, like all other submission to wrong, has failed to soften the hearts of the wrong doers. My seeming retreat has occasioned an additional advance on their part. They have waxed more arrogant as I have waxed humble. Their assaults now are unbearable. Every apology for honorable silence has been wrenched from me—and that too, by him, whom, whatever his runners and whisperers may have said to the contrary, I have loved, honored, revered, and faithfully cooperated with until very recently. He has seen lit to invade my household, despise the sacredness of my home, break through the just limits of public controversy, and has sought to blast me in the name of my family. That he has not succeeded in his purpose, is from no want of desire on his part. His motive in the matter is clear to all who read his article.

While my adversaries can find no words too coarse nor too bitter to apply to me, with a power of front which is truly amazing, and an affectation of piety and long-facedness, laughable to those who know them, they have coolly turned upon me with a lecture about my unchristian spirit. This old non-resistance game has been played, I think, about long enough; when every species of abuse may be included in, and the worst passions stirred, under the pretext of its being moral indignation.

Of late, the Refuge of Oppression has become about the best part of Mr. Garrison's paper. No! it won't do. No affectation of bravery, such as is evinced by stringing together a mass of personal abuse for Mr. Garrison's Refuge of Oppression; which refutes itself, and about which nobody cares a single straw, is sufficient to show that Mr. Garrison is altogether ready, at all times, to face the music. This old game has been playe

I verily believe that the ear of Mr. Garrison has

been most grossly abused by his sycophantic fawners, in respect to the estimate set upon his character by me. It is the misfortune of men occupying the highly influential positions which he does, often to be surrounded by person whose only means of rising into notice is the dealing in ex-

reluctantly Mr. Garrison and his friends have made pele mele upon me. All their assaults are made with sentiments of the profoundest regret. They have had to overcome mountains of reluctance in getting at me; and 'tis amazing, considering the ruggedness of these mountains, that they ever succeeded in crossing their alpine heights.

One thing should always be remembered in regard

to the anti-slavery cause. It is not based upon com-plexion, but upon justice; its principles are world-wide, though the victims whom it seeks to deliver are groan-

ing in the Southern prison-house; concerns man as man, not merely as an African, or one of African descent.'

Theoretically and abstractly, it is easy to admit

the truth of this first postulate laid down by Mr.

Garrison, as the necessary preliminary to his strictures upon me. Practically, however, and in point of fact, it fails to express the whole truth. If Mr.

African descent, he contradicts the plainest truths, and flies directly in the face of facts, with no other

apparent motive than to disparage the very people of whose claims to liberty he is the acknowledged

defender and advocate.

As if to leave no doubt of this disparagement,
Mr. Garrison says:

'Unswerving fidelity to it, (the cause,) in this coun-

try, requires high moral attainments, the crucifixion of all personal considerations, a paramount regard for principle, absolute faith in the right. It does not follow, therefore, that because a man is or has been a slave, or because he is identified with a class meted out

and trodden under foot, he will be the truest to the cause of human freedom. Already, that cause, both religiously and politically, has transcended the ability of the sufferers from American slavery and prejudice, as a class, to keep pace with it, or to perceive what are its demands, or to understand the philosophy of its opera-

This is about the same idea, rather more plainly

brought out in the Freeman, by Rusa Plumley, in

his high-sounding talk about 'moral rulers of man-kind,' and 'Divine right,' &c., &c. If it be true

white men as well; and it is, therefore, difficult to perceive any good motive in Mr. Garrison for thus branding the colored people—the sufferers from slavery and prejudice—thus invidiously with a want of apprehension and moral capacity. There is just one other judgment to be pronounced on the colored people 'as a class,' by Mr. Garrison, and the reward of 'five thousand dollars' will no longer be

offered for his head. It is this: 'Liberty, both

ability of the sufferers from American Slavery and

prejudice, as a class, to keep pace with it, or to perceive its demands, or to understand the philoso

phy of its operations,' with the simple addition, and therefore not fit for freedom, and the wall of partition which separates Mr. Garrison from the

rest of his fellow-citizens would instantly fall. In reading this passage from Mr. Garrison, one is led

to enquire whar there is, either in the 'pace,' 'demands,' or 'philosophy' of the anti-slavery cause, which is so profound and mysterious that the colored people of the country cannot understand it. I had thought this anti-slavery cause

something after the model of Christianity, so plain that the way-faring man, though a fool, might understand the philosophy of its operations.'

The colored people ought to feel profoundly grateful for this magnificent compliment (which does not emanate from a Colonizationist) to their high,

moral worth, and breadth of comprehension, s generously bestowed by William Lloyd Garrison Who will doubt, hereafter, the natural inferiority

of the negro, when the great champion of the negroes' rights thus broadly concedes all that is claimed respecting the negroes' inferiority by the bitterest despisers of the negro race! Of course, after this, we shall hear no more talk, on the part

of abolitionists, about 'placing themselves in the position of the slave, and seeing his wrongs from his stand-point!' It strikes me that the class who

may be presumed to understand this cause, are the actual * sufferers from American Slavery and pre-

perceive its demands, or to ur

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE INFIDELITY OF THE TIMES, as connected with the Rappings and the Mesmerites, and especially as developed in the Writings of Andrew Jackson Davis. By Rev. W. H. CORNING. Boston: John P. Jeven & Co., 1854. pp. 124. Of the author of this pamphlet, we know nothing

beyond the pamphlet itself, which is sufficiently fipant and dogmatical to indicate a clerical origin, with out any formal announcement. Almost every orthodox' clergyman seems to take it for granted, that he is an infallible expounder of divine truth; that, is all an infattion expounder of divine truth; that, is all matters of religious faith, his ipse dixit is to be fail matters or religious has a patent right to stignation every body as an 'infidel,' who does not bow to his in terpretations of the Bible; that it is utterly prepare. rous to suppose it possible for him to be in error; sal that he was sent into the world to determine who he long to the elect, and who to the lost. The Per. W. H. Corning appears to be no exception to this rule, of the slang term 'infidelity,' he makes abundant us and it means, of course, dissent from his notices as h what is the truth, and as to the precise teachings of the Scriptures. The very first sentence of his Preface resh thus :- Infidelity in our days has disguised itself in spirit rappings and mesmeric dreams.' And almost the last is as follows :-- We shall strip off the mast of the phenomena, and prove that the real thing underneath is the old infidelity, having nothing whatever to sustain it in the marvellous sights and sounds. He very sagaciously avoids 'entering into any investigation as to what the manifestations are,' and says be bas no theory upon the subject; but he charitably aven that a large proportion of these so-called spirits are infidel in sentiment,' though he thinks it 'may be accounted for from the fact, that the class of people who engage, for the most part, in these studies, are skendes, -an accusation destitute of truth. Now it happens that the great body of those who avow themselves to be in fidels, and whose organ the 'Boston Investigator' is, as readily reject 'these so-called spirits,' and all their manifestations as such, as this Reverend anathematizer himself; while, as far as our knowledge entends, (and it covers a large part of the country on this subject,) those who have faith in the spiritual origin of many of the phenomena now every where so prevalent, are very far from accepting the designation or the postion of infidels. 'What appears,' he asks, 'to be the practical mission of these new manifestations?' And he answers his own question by saying, with priestly candor, 'To gather together into one band the Universalists and Infidels scattered over the world, and furnish confirmation to their unbelief . . . to stir up the intellectual powers of some persons, and set them upon thoughts unrestrained and unguided in the region of infidelity-this is the practical work of the new revelation.' This sneering and abusive spirit persales

work of candor and verity. Alluding to the mediums and mesmerists, the writer says, with a triumphant air- When one of these men cures a multitude of people by a word, restores instant sight to those born blind, causes the deaf instantly to hear and the dumb to speak, cures the lunatic by a command, walks upon the water, raises the dead, and finally rises himself from the dead, -when all this, er a tithe of this, is done, we will examine the foundations of our faith, but not till then.' All this has a show of reverence for Christ, but runs in a popular channel, and costs nothing. It is pertinent to remark, in this connection, that although all these marvellous things are recorded to have been done by Christ, yet they did not satisfy the cavillers in his day, who attributed them to a demoniacal source. Moreover, 'the Pharisees also with the Sadducees came, and tempting, desired him that he would shew them a sign from heaven.' And while he hung expiring upon the cross, it is recorded that they that passed by reviled him, wagging theirheids, and saying, Thou that destroyest the temple, and buildest it in three days, save thyself. If thou be the Son of God, come down from the cross.' Had the author of this pamphlet lived in those days, judging from the spirit revealed in it, he would have been among the scoffers and persecutors of the very being he is now so ready to extol, and every marvellous story of whom he can now so readily credit. No expression of veneration for any one who has lived in past ages, and who is uni-

the entire pamphlet, and takes from it all value as a

versally honored, is any proof of virtue or piety. This Reverend critic shows his breeding by saying that he is 'reminded of Tom Paine's declaration.' If Thomas Paine was skeptical in some matters, he did not

forfeit his right to be called by his proper nan He reveals himself still further by saying- The last words of the dying Webster, 'I still live,' evidently signify no more than what they literally imply; yet they are universally regarded as covering a higher meaning, and as even prophetic of his future for. The fame of the advocate of slave-hunting and slaveholding compromises, in the noon of the nineteenth

century ! He speaks of those 'whose sense of justice has been blunted by the sentimental philosophy of the new infdelity, which sympathises more with the wicked man, the robber, the oppressor, the murderer, than with the victims of his wickedness '!! Eighteen centuries ago,

he would have sneered at the sentimental benevolence of him who taught that we ought to return good for evil, and when smitten on one cheek, to turn the other

Speaking of the commands in the Old Testament for the utter extermination of the Canaanites, he thinks they 'never give trouble to the pious heart, till they are pointed out by the cunning craft of skepticistthey never shock the moral instincts till the intellect is bewildered '!! The more piety, therefore, the nare barbarity ; the more skepticism, the more mercy

His criticisms upon the writings of A. J. Davis indicate him to be a word-catcher, and devoid of fairness. 'How empty and vain,' he exclaims, 'are the mirers lous pretensions of Andrew Jackson Davis! There is no substance in them whatever.' And we will able there is no truth in the assertion that he makes usy such pretensions. It is not for us here to enderse all that Mr. Davis may have written; but we are quite sure that multitudes are deeply indebted to him for no bler views of right and duty, and that his spirit centity ually yearns for the salvation of the human race from all the sins, errors and mistakes into which they have fallen. We think he has some chance of surviving this attack upon him, and of being gratefully and honorably remembered long after the author of this pamphlet is

forgotten. PROCEEDINGS OF THE HARTFORD BIRLE CENTENTION Reported phonographically by ANDREW J. GLARAS. New York : Published by the Committee. Partriget & Brittan, Agents, 300 Broadway. 1854. pp. 38. The violent religious hostility which followed the

publication of the Call for the Bible Convention at Hartford, furnished strong evidence of the importance and necessity of such a gathering. That Call was espressed in unexceptionable terms, and addressed to all who felt an interest in the question, without distinct tion of sex, color, sect or party,' to come together for the purpose of freely and fully canvassing the Origin, Authority and Influence of the Jewish and Christian Scriptures. It was signed by one hundred and screnty persons, residing in various States of the Union, many of them widely known for their efficient labors in the cause of universal philanthropy, and all desires to know and promulgate the truth. Netwithstanding it merely proposed a free interchange of thought and iet-timent, touching the claims and authority of the Bible. without committing any one to any thing that might be advanced, the Convention (as our readers will recollect)
was opprobriously assailed by the religious press and the evangelical pulpit as an 'in5del' morement, and every effort was made to deter persons from attending it, or giving it any countenance whatever. After it was held, its proceedings were most basely cariesture! and during its sittings, the nost indecent and rowlyish manifestations were made on the part of the theological

Christ's precepts, one way or the other, I might, possibly, discuss the question of peace with him; but no man who deals in the vituperative bitterness which he has dealt in towards me, can convince me of the meekness and benevolence of his Christianity.

But it is said the fact that Mr. Garrison and the But it is said the fact that Mr. Garrison and the National Anti-Slavery Standard applicated and honor Gerry Saire, fellowship Theodore Parrer, and other men who differ from them about the Constitution, sufficiently refutes the falsehood that the change in my views had any thing to do in producing the hostile movements now made against me by the Garrisonians! Well! this looks plausible, but the sophistry is easily exposed. The case would be quite similar, if they had any likeness to each other. A man might as well argue that because the Austrian Minister expresses his high consideration for the Augustan Republic, therefore, Mr. Garrison's array of extracts from my paper, significantly numbered, artistically arranged, and so it really proved to be the opening of a fire upon Frederick Douglass's Paper; and if this be a falsehood, may mortal man never tell a greater!

unjust to the Liberty Party.

'For several years past, he had one of the worst advisers in his printing-office, whose influence over him has not only caused much unhappiness in his own household, but perniciously biased his own judgment.' 'The atrocious crime of Mr. Nell was, in modestly eration for the AMERICAN REPUBLIC, therefore. Austria would not hang Koszta for promoting Republican views in Hungary. Gerrit Smith is at

asking Mr. Douglass to explain his position to his old friends and coadjutors! The treatment he has received at the hands of Mr. Douglass would be disgraceful to a publican views in Hungary. Gerrit Smith is an independent nation. Alas! poor me! I am but a rebel—while those against whom I have rebelled would treat with Mr. Smith, they would hang me.

ry friends. I thought him a pitiful tool, and said so. His behavior on that occasion was that of a

'The refusal of Mr. D. to allow Mr. Nell to be heard through his columns, after having grossly misrepresent-ed and assailed him, was an act of unmitigated injus-

means of rising into notice is the dealing in extravagant praise of such distinguished ones, and pretending to guard their persons and character against malign influences from abroad. In this way they succeed in having themselves baptized as 'the tried,' the true,' 'the reliable,' and so forth. On no other supposition can I reconcile the course pursued by Mr. Garrison toward a friend. But reconciled howsoever it may be, the work is for others, not for me. It is a little remarkable how reluctantly Mr. Garrison and his friends have fallen pele upon me. All their assaults are made The refusal here alluded to. I hold to have been eminently just. Mr. Nell had, already, been reported in my columns by the Secretary of the meeting, (a personal friend of his.) every justice had been done him. It was, therefore, no injustice to exclude a speech of his prepared after the meeting in question, and which was essentially different from that made on the occasion.

Mr. Garrison concludes his first notice of me with the following bitter judgment:

* He is an altered man in his temper and spirit; the success of his paper he makes paramount to principle; and the curse of worldly ambition is evidently the secret

Whether 'the curse of worldly ambition' is on me or not, it is very evident 'the curse' of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON is upon me.

There is no proof that, in any case, I have made 'the success' of my 'paper' 'paramount to principle.
The charge of 'worldly ambition' is quite innocent from the pen of Mr. Garrison, since, I believe there is not a man in the United States oftener accused of fact, it fails to express the whole trath. If Mr. Garrison means here to assort, merely, that the principles of justice and liberty are universal; having neither respect to country, color or condition, I agree with him; but if he means what it seems he really does mean, that white men are as deeply concerned in the success of the Anti-Slavery cause in this country, as are Africans, or person of African descent, he contradicts the plainest truths, of 'ambition' and egotism than he by whom the charge is brought? No! Mr. Garrison, you have not hit the secret of my 'alienation'.—if alienated I may be properly called. Had I been ambitious of praise, ambitious of position, I never would have incurred the displeasure of Garrisonians. I should have sought their support, and flattered their pride, acknowledged their claims, prophesied smooth things, withheld distasteful criticism, shaped my course by their wishes, and based in the ed my course by their wishes, and basked in the sunshine of their smiles.
Upon Mr. Garrison's Chicago article, it would

be easy to say much, but I am admonished, by the enormous length to which this article has already grown, to use brevity. This article, as Mr. Gargrown, to use brevity. This article, as Mr. Garrison says, was written from necessity; and what, dear reader, do you think was the necessity! This it was, to my apprehension. I had held a series of successful anti-slavery meetings in Chicato. Illusors. A friend of Mr. Garrison's attended those meetings. He confessed himself pleased with the faithfulness with which I advocated the claims of the cause of freedom. Now to destroy the favorable judgment of my labors, and of my character, this article of Mr. Garrison was rendered 'necessary.' In regard to this article, as in regard to all the others, I shall only strike out, for the reader, the others, I shall only strike out, for the reader, the key-stone of the arch of fallacies, and leave details to those who have leisure to peruse them.

kind, and Divine right, &c., &c. If it be true (as Mr. Garrison alleges) that the anti-slavery cause, both religiously and politically, has transcended the ability of the sufferers from American Slavery and prejudice, as a class, to keep pace with it, or to perceive what are its demands, or to understand the philosophy of its operations, it is equally true that it has transcended the ability of white men as well; and it is, therefore, difficult to receive any good retire in Mr. Garrison for thus 'If, rejecting their interpretation of the Constitution we nevertheless praise and welcome the individuals to whom he refers, why should we not act as cordially toward Mr. D., with whom we have been brought into far more intimate relations than with either of the others, in whose remarkable development we have felt an hon-orable pride, for whose welfare we have cherished a brotherly regard, and whose individuality and indepen-dence we have desired to see preserved inviolate?"

I have met this argument before, and I shall now meet it again. The argument is, that as certain 'individuals' holding opinions in harmony with Frederick Douglass, are praised and welcomed by Garrisonians; therefore, the opinions of Frederick Douglass are not the cause of his being proscribed by Garrisonians. The point of the case is not reached by this argument. The very soul of it is left out. It is not the organical success that any failure in its attendance, out. It is not the organical success that any failure in its attendance, out. It is not the organical success the second meeting, to those who were not present. We had long anticipated the meeting with lively interest and high hopes for its access; these hopes had grown stronger and brighter, as the time came nearer, and as we witnessed new evidences of interest in the occasion among the abolitionists of the country. So full and so confident were our expectations of a great reached by this argument. The very soul of it is left. I have met this argument before, and I shall now the change from theirs to those of others; and this harmony of its proceedings, would have been a change openly promulgated in the very Garrisoniserious disappointment to us. But the meeting an camp! Here is the offence. But, again, the came and has passed, and what was then anticipated cases put are not equal. Such men as are named, tion is now memory and history. Our highest are quite as tall as Garrisonians themselves. They have wealth, honors, position; and Boston is not the place to be wholly indifferent to these. Even Wearied as we have been with the unusual labor it

and, but for the purpose of making him appear ridiculous, as being at the head of the party of a 'Baker's Dozen.' It is but a very few months since 'Baker's Dozen.' It is but a very few months since he was branded as an 'Arostate,' by an agent of the American 'Anti-Slavery Society,' in the columns of the 'Liberator,' when Mr. Garrison did not even interpose the 'noble' between Mr. Smith and the brand. What has happened to make Mr. Smith such a prodigious favorite with Garrisonians

Mr. Garrison, like Mr. Johnson and Mr. Plum ley, finds evidence of my unworthiness in the com-mendations bestowed upon me; especially by Dr. Campbell, of the British Banner. Now, without for a moment endorsing the soundness of every judgment pronounced by Dr. Campbell upon Anti-Slavery men and measures in this country, I will say that there is not a man in all England, who has say that there is not a man in all England, who has uniformly borne a fuller or a stronger testimony against American Slavery, in all its parts and particulars, than has Dr. Campbell of the British Banner.—Certainly, there is not a man in England, whose friendship I more highly prize, or of whose commendation I ought to be more proud. His journal, the British Banner, stands at the head of the great dissenting interest of England, and in point of moral courses, true manliness, high independence, steadcourage, true manliness, high independence, stead-fast adherence to the right, and to the cause of progress, the Banner reigns without a superior in the newspaper world. It is all nonsense to call it an 'unscrupalous sheet.' It may answer where the paper is not known, but it will excite only the paper is not known, but it will excite only contempt among those who read the Banner. But why have those journals spoken a kind word for me of late! The answer is to be found in the shackingly unjust attacks made upon me by the same prejudice against him, before his coming, and fears were felt in some minds that he might disturb the meeting, by unwise and irrelevance of the meeting, by unwise and irrelevance of the meeting, by unwise and irrelevance of the meeting.

I am guilty, also, of having been commended by the Colonization Herald. I am greatly indebted to the Garrisonian journals for making me acquainted with the fact, for I have not seen the Herald containing it. One of these days, I may show that there is not much difference between the estimate set upon colored people, as a class, by Abolitionists and Colonizationists themselves. I have certain facts upon that subject, which may be brought to light at a subsequent stage of this controversy.

I have no fear of being thus confounded with Colonizationists; an effort has been made thus to confound me, but it proved altogether a miserable failure. The story that I have been in every instance the 'aggressor,' that I have 'ostracised'

failure. The story that I have been in every instance the 'aggressor,' that I have 'ostracised' myself, that my 'constitutional opinions' have nothing to do with the matter, that I give 'no evidence' of being 'satisfied with' my 'present position,' that I am 'doing violence to' my 'own convictions,' that I have 'lost much of my moral

tion, had something to do, and has still something to do with the 'difficulty' between me and my 'old friends.'

But more on this point by-and-by. Mr. Garrison attempts to make me convict myself of falsehood—because, while I declared that the Liberator had opened what it evidently meant should be a very galling and destructive fire upon Frederick Douglass's Paper, I afterward said that his promised 'strictures' remained to be made. I considered Mr. Garrison's array of extracts from my paper, significantly numbered, artistically arranged, and skilfully introduced, as the opening, and so it real-

As to whether my 'adviser' is the best or 'the worst,' is a matter of different opinions. I am, at any rate, profoundly grateful for the eminent services of that 'adviser,' in opening my eyes to many at the hands of Mr. Douglass would be disgraceful to a barbarian.

The 'atrocious crime of Mr. Nell' was just no such thing. Mr. Nell, who goes grumbling about in private, that he ought to have been successor in the anti-slavery office in Boston, to Henry W. Williams, and complaining that he, a colored man, was pushed out of employment to make way for Mr. Wallcut, whiningly arraigned me before the colored people of Boston, as having been 'unkind, ungenerous, and ungrateful' to his Boston anti-slavery friends. I thought him a pitiful tool, and said

1. Because it involves considerations wholly foreign to the present controversy.

2. Because the public have not been called upon

2. Because the public have not been called upon by my 'household' to pass upon its affairs, its happiness or its 'unhappiness,' or upon' the cause' of either.

3. Because, to deny the charge, would be an ex-

parte denial.
4. Because, in matters of this sort, exparte denials are worthless.

5. Because such denials would satisfy nobody who was before dissatisfied.

6. Because the precedent of dragging a man's domestic affairs before the public, with a view to damage him in public estimation, is bad.

7. Because a man's wife and children should be spared the mortification involved in a public dis-cussion of matter so entirely private, and which can

come to no issue in such a court.

8. Because the stake I hold in the happiness of my household, is greater than that of any other

person.

Since writing the above, a letter from Mrs.
Douglass has made its appearance in the 'Liberator;' and I copy it here, 'simply remarking,'that in everything essential, the denial is, and was, intended to be a complete answer to the charge made by the 'Liberator.'

LETTER FROM 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. any such feeling at the present time. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON :

Sin-It is not true, that the presence of a certain per son in the office of Frederick Douglass causes unhap piness in his family. Please insert this in your next paper. ANNA DOUGLASS. Paper. Rochester, Nov. 21st, 1853.

At this point, I might well drop the further condislike to see me occupy, I shall hold myself ready to repel, with whatever force I can properly com-mand, this double-distilled conspiracy to crush me.

> From the Pennsylvania Freeman. THE DECADE MEETING.

In yielding to the official report of the proceedings of this meeting, the large space it occupies in our columns, our only regret is the impossibility of giving, in a sketch necessarily so limited and im-perfect, a faithful portrait of the meeting, to those out. It is not the opinions, but the change of opinions, the power and elegenence of its discussions, or the the place to be wholly indifferent to these. Even Charles Remond, who was scarcely recognized as one of the 'tried' and the 'true,' when poor, has since making himself well off by marriage, rapidly risen in Boston favor.

The fact that Garrisonians are lavish of 'praise' towards Gerrit Smith, may deceive others; but it cannot deceive me. It, at best, is but a modern devotion, and has increased in the multitude of its ceremonies, precisely in proportion to the bitterness with which its votaries have assailed me. That 'noble man,' Gerrit Smith, and that 'base' man, Frederick Douglass, go hand in hand with this controversy, and the one is seldom seen without the other. There was a time, and that time is not long gone by, when Gerrit Smith was seldom mentioned in the 'Liberator' and 'Anti-Slavery Standard.' but for the purpose of making him appear

from corner to corner—the multitude being too closely compacted to occupy seats, had the supply of seats been sufficient for all present. Beside the numerous attendance from this city, large delega-tions of well-proved abolitionists were present from Chester, Lancaster, Delaware, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, and from parts of New Jersey; with respectable representations from other sections of this State and from Delaware, Maryland, New Eng drawn together by real love to the cause, and desire for mutual communion and counsel in their common labor, and to be animated by a spirit of faithfulness to duty, reverence for Truth, compassion for the suffering, and good will to man.

The speaking was uniformly earnest, frank, and manly, and generally characterized by a high order of eloquence and true power. No other assurance of this would our readers need than the names of the principal speakers of the meeting.

Mr. Garrison is always welcome as a speaker to

true abolitionists in any part of the country, or th world; to those who know him as thoroughly as d world; to those who know him as thoroughly as do the friends of the slave in Pennsylvania, he is thrice welcome. It is needless to say that he contributed largely to the value and interest of the meeting.

Wendell Phillips, though he had never before

attended a convention in this neighborhood, was welcomed with an esteem and affection which his eminent services and unfaltering fidelity have carned for him in every anti-slavery home and heart.— His addresses were heard with unmixed delight b

the harmony of the meeting, by unwise and irrelevant discussions; but all such persons experience from his personal presence, and his calm, clear candid, sensible and pithy speeches, a most

from his personal presence, and his calm, clear, candid, sensible and pithy speeches, a most agreeable disappointment.

Edmund Quincy spoke with his accustomed force and clearness. Rev. Samuel J. May contributed much to the interest of the occasion by his pertinent reminiscences of the Convention of 1833, his earnest appeals and friendly counsels. Rev. Wm. H. Furness gave expression to his cordial sympathy with the cause and Society, in a short and comprehensive speech that made every heart glow with its own warnth.

C. C. Burleigh participated freely in the discussions, speaking with all his wonted power and fervid eloquence.

Besides the speakers named, others not mentioned are no less worthy of commendation for their con-

niformly good, where true eloquence was so ding and cheap, or where it was more fully eciated by its auditory.

oded a Convention, in which the speaking was

great work of humanity.

In a word, the Meeting was every way worthy of the occasion, and the present crisis in the progress of our cause; it has strengthened and cheered the hearts of our friends; it has most favorably im-

THE LIBERATOR

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 16, 1853. THE MASK ENTIRELY REMOVED.

'Either he must Confess himself wondrous malicious, Or be accused of folly.'—Coniolanus

In his paper of the 9th instant, FREDERICK DOUGLA coupies twelve columns in reply to sundry brief articles in the Pennsylvania Freeman, Anti-Slavery Standard, Bugle, and Liberator, respecting his feel-ings and attitude towards his old friends and associates

in the cause of emancipation. Such portions of it as relate to the other journals referred to, we leave them to dispose of as they may think proper. We quote all that is personal to us, in addition to a considerable portion of Mr. D's exordium ; and from this sample, our readers can easily infer what the remainder must be. The history of the Anti-Slavery struggle has been marked by instances of defection, alienation, apostacy, on the part of some of its most efficient supporters for

a given time; but by none more signal, venomous, or extraordinary, than the present. Mr. Douglass now stands self-unmasked, his features flushed with passion, his air scornful and defiant, his language bitter as wormwood, his pen dipped in poison; as thoroughly changed in his spirit as was ever 'arch-angel ruined,' and as artful and unscrupulous a schismatic as has yet appeared in the abolition ranks.

Having long endeavored, by extreme forbearance, to avoid any collision with him; having omitted in many he believed it right to kill his enemies, as he has not 's cases to make even a passing reference to what we deemed unworthy of his position; having criticised. with brevity and moderation, some very objectionable articles from his pen, only because we could not be true to our convictions of duty, if we suppressed the ex-

any interest in the controversy.

It is difficult to believe that the author of the article of 'enormous' length and character, now under consideration, is the FREDERICK DOUGLASS once so manly, mer at the head of the press, than this same dogmatgenerous, and faithful. The transformation-or, rather, the revelation—is the most astounding and severely The American Anti-Slavery Society and The Liberator painful event in our experience; and the end is not yet.' He now assumes an attitude which is eliciting the warmest encomiums from the most malignant encmies of the Anti-Slavery movement, and which is undisguisedly hostile to his old companion in arms. No marvel, therefore, that he can speak of the 'Garri- of Franklin Pierce. The fact that Mr. Douglass deems sonians' with as much flippancy as any of our pro- it an honor to be complimented by such a man, is anothslavery contemners ; or that be can aver, ' Word-wise, these Garrisonians are my best friends-deed-wise, I have no more vigilant enemies'; or that he is able to say of the 'REFUGE OF OPPRESSION,' that, 'of late, it has become about the best part of Mr. Garrison's paper, and about which nobody cares a single straw ;' or that estroy his anti-slavery usefulness !!

Gerrit Smith is an independent nation. Alas! I am but a rebel. While those against whom I have rebelled would treat with Mr. Smith, they would hang me.' Again-'I had reason to know that prejudice against color-yes, prejudice against my race, would be invoked, as it has been invoked, on the side of my adversaries (!)-and in all the likelihoods of the case, the question between me and my old_friends would be deided in this case as between white and black-in favor of the former, and against the latter-the white man to ise, as an injured benefactor, and the black man to fall, as a miserable ingrate' (!) Again-'The spectacle of a rich (!) and powerful (!) organization, largely provided with the appliances of moral warfare, is now een marshalling its forces, its presses, and its speakers, for the moral extermination of one humble, solitary in dividual (!!!)-for the purpose of silencing, and putting to open shame, a fugitive slave, (!) simply because that fugitive slave has dared to differ from that Society, or from the leading individuals in it, as to the manner in which he shall exercise his powers for the promotion of the anti-slavery cause, and the elevation of the free seople of color in the United States' (!!) Again-The batchet of fratricidal war is uplifted; nay, it is now flung at the head of its appointed victim, with the combined force of three strong arms, and with the deadly aim of three good marksmen' (!!!) And this is his remains unsaid, I shall content myself with this denial estimate of the American Anti-Slavery Society, its presses, and its speakers! Now, as a specimen of low this surpassed. It is too palpable to need a single towards me, the prospect of any change in that respec word in reply, and we should be lost to all self-re- is a hopeless one. spect to treat it as worthy of serious consideration.

Mr. Douglass sneers at the regret expressed by us, and others, at the necessity of noticing his hostile as- have cherished for the anti-slavery cause since its ad saults, and scoffingly says- They have had to overcome vent in Boston in 1831; and as a looker-on, when no amazing, considering the ruggedness of these mountains, that they ever succeeded in crossing their Alpine and whether good or ill betide me, I shall not shrink heights." If this does not indicate either that we have from any responsibility which the position legitimately never, in his opinion, been his true friends, or that, demands of me. WILLIAM C. NELL. never, in his opinion, been his true friends, or that ever selfish and untrue himself, he is incapable of experiencing the pang of misplaced confidence and disap pointed friendship, we know not how to interpret language. In either case, it places him in a most unenvia-

Jaundiced in vision, and inflamed with passion, h affects to regard us as the 'disparager' (!) of the colored race, and artfully endeavors to excite their jealousy and opposition by utterly perverting the mean-ing of our language. We said, that 'the Anti-Slavery cause, both religiously and politically, has transcended the ability of the sufferers from American slavery and prejudice, as a class, to keep pace with it, or to perceive what are its demands, or to understand the philosoph of its operations'—meaning by this, that the cause re quires religious and political sacrifices, which, 'as a lass,' they do not yet see, or, seeing, are not yet predelivered-and also meaning that what was at firs supposed to be local, is now seen to have a world-wide bearing, and must be advocated upon world-wide prin-ciples, irrespective of complexional differences. There is nothing really or intentionally invidious in a state

ment like this : and vet, how does Mr. Douglass treat it? 'The colored man,' he says, 'ought to feel profound-ly grateful for this magnificent compliment to their high moral worth and breadth of comprehension, so appreciated by its auditory.

The discussions took a wide range, canvassing with much thoroughness the relations of the Government, the people of the North, the press, the Church and Christianity to the Anti-Slavery cause, reproving the false and erring, and commending the faithful and true. With the largest liberty and range of thought and free expression of dissent, there was manifested a beautiful liberality and union of spirit, with a hearty consecration to the great work of humanity.

In a word, the Meeting was every way worthy of baseness, and therefore inexcusable.

Again we said—'It does not follow, that, because

man is or has been a slave, or because he is identified with a class meted out and trodden under foot, there pressed all spectators, and has amazed our enemies. In fulfilling the best hopes of its friends, it is a glorious prophecy of the onward progress of our Mr. Douglass presumes upon the color of his skin to fore he will be the truest to the cause of human free vindicate his superior fidelity to that cause, and to screen himself from criticism and rebuke! This trick cannot succeed. Of the colored people he says-'What is theory to others, is practice to them. Every day and hour is crowded with lessons to them on the subject, to which the whites, as a class, are strangers.' Very true-but what then? Does it indicate the same regard for universal justice, for those who are oppressed to desire to gain their freedom, as it does for others, no of their complexion, and not involved in their suffering to encounter deadly perils and make liberal sacrifices i seeking their liberation? The former may be animated by motives limited to a narrow selfishness; the latter must be actuated by feelings of disinterested benevolence and world-wide philanthropy. Once, Mr. Dougass would have promptly recognized this distinction now, beneath the blackness of his skin he is attempting to hide the blackness of his treachery.

How low he has fallen is further indicated by hi despicable insinuation- Even Charles L. Remond who was scarcely recognized as one of the 'tried' and true, when poor, has, since making himself well off by marriage, rapidly risen in Boston favor' ! Is not this at once the acme of absurdity, the extreme of falsehood, and the lowest depth of moral debasement? When Frederick Douglass was 'poor,' and in utter obscurity and not as now every where visible, was he a stranger to 'Boston favor,' and was nothing done to raise him up to respectability and influence? But this is to hint that he is destitute of grateful emotions-and gratitude is something about which he does not like to be re-

So, too, when he speaks of the faithful, intelligen and worthy William C. Nell as 'a hanger-on' and 'a pitiful tool '-and of OLIVER JOHNSON as 'not caring two straws about Christ's precepts' in regard to peace whom he (Douglass) would be the first to assassinate, i more malignant enemy than Mr. Johnson is giving proof of being '-he reveals a state of mind as frightful as it is deplorable.

Referring to the Rev. Dr. Campbell, of the British Banner, he says, 'There is not a man in England pression of our surprise and sorrow; and having no whose friendship I more highly prize, or of whose comfeelings of personal animosity to gratify; we have no mendation I ought to be more proud'; and his Banner intention to make a protracted rejoinder in the present he places at the head of all other journals for its ' moral case, but shall submit the whole matter, in a very few accourage, true manliness, high independence, steadfast words, to the impartial judgment of all who take adherence to the right, and to the cause of progress'the last attributes to be attributed to that venomous Ishmaelitish and really pro-slavery sheet. There is not a more unfair disputant or a more unscrupulous defaical, quarrelsome, and double-dealing Dr. Campbell. have not a more malignant and outrageous assailant abroad than himself; and if he were in this country, we have no more doubt that he would be found on the side of pro-slavery conservatism, and a holder of slaves if a resident of the South, than we have of the position er melancholy proof of the loss of his integrity to the Anti-Slavery cause.

A word in regard to our allusion to a bad adviser in Mr. D's printing-office, whom we accused of exerting a pernicious influence upon his mind and judgment, and causing much unhappiness in his own household. he can utter the monstrous untruth, that 'a fierce and That last allusion was not meant unkindly, nor intended bitter warfare' is waged against him, 'under the to imply any thing immoral; but, though it is strictly generalship of William Lloyd Garrison,' with a view to true, and we could bring a score of unimpeachab witnesses in Rochester to prove it, we regret it was made, The untruthfulness of Mr. D. is matched only by his as it had no relevancy. Our only object in referring adroitness in striving to excite popular sympathy, as to that nameless 'adviser' was, to indicate to such inthough he were a poor innocent lamb, about to be torn quirers as our Chicago correspondent, that there had the aggressor, he affects to have made no effort even in his old associates, and we felt bound to throw out the self-defence, and whiningly says- I shall be silent no intimation as a clue to much that would be otherwise inlonger (!) The impunity allowed to my adversaries, by explicable to those not familiar with the facts in the case. my silence, like all other submission to wrong, has fail- Mr. D. says- I am profoundly grateful for the eminen to soften the heart of the wrong-doers (!) They services of that "adviser," in opening my eyes (!) to have waxed more arrogant as I have waxed humble' (!) many things connected with my anti-slavery relations, to which I had before been partially blind.' That tells the whole story, and is all we care to extort. In what condition his vision now is-and whether in slumbering in the lap of a prejudiced, sectarian Delilah, he has not at last enabled the pro-slavery Philistines to ascertain the secret of his strength, cut off his looks, and rejoice over his downfall-we leave our readers and the un compromising friends of the Anti-Slavery cause to judge. N. B. The article published in Mr. Douglass's paper of Aug. 19th, which he complains of us for having 'excluded,' will be printed in our next.

REPLY OF MR. WM. C. NELL. The last number of ' Frederick Douglass's Pape

ontains some editorial references to myself. ist. 'Mr. Nell, (who) goes grumbling about in private that he ought to have been successor in the anti-slav ry office in Boston to Henry W. Williams, and complained that he, a colored man, was pushed out of employment to make way for Mr. Wallcut,' &c. &c.

To be brief. This version of the matter is a false one

as my friends can bear testimony. As to his second charge, that the printed copy of my speech at the Boston meeting 'was essentially different from that made on the occasion,' it would be an easy matter to prove it to be also false; but though much

These wrongs should be righted where perpetrated in the columns of ' Frederick Douglass's Paper ;' bu cunning and malignant defamation, we have never seen as its Editor has ignored all candor and magnanimity

What I have said and done, touching this controve sy, has been prompted solely by that fidelity which I nountains of reluctance in getting at me , and it is a participant, from that time to the present. I have borne allegiance to PRINCIPLES, rather than to MEN Boston, December 12th, 1853.

HASTE TO THE NATIONAL A. S. BAZAAR

AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, SCHOOL STREET. 'The whole world, and all the rest of mankind,' (for are they not all deeply interested in the success of the Anti-Slavery movement?) are urged to be in attend ance, as far as practicable by land and water, at the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR, which opens n Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, in Horticultural Hall, School Street, (and for several days longer)where the strongest attractions will be presented to purchasers, and the most beautiful articles offered for ale, in great variety. All that will be needed to give complete success to this nobly philanthropic exhibition will be PATRONAGE, and this it ought to receive on the most generous scale. Take all the money you can conenlently spare-and a little more-with you, and ex pend it all as your testimony against slavery.

We are happy to announce that Rev. SAMUEL J Max, of Syracuse, will deliver an address on slavery in Belknap Street Church, on Monday evening next.

The iron of slavery and prejudice has entered their souls. What is theory to others is practice to them. Every day and hour is crowded with lessons to them on the subject, to which the whires, as a class, are strangers. I have often travelled on the forward deck of a steamer in the night, while aboliforward deek of a steamer in the night, while abolitionists have been sleeping soundly in the cabin below. I have been deprived of food, and gone hungry, while abolitionists have dined sumptaously. Abolitionism does not change the color of the skin—so that while theoretically and abstractly, the cause of anti-slavery is the cause of universal man, it is practically and peculiarly in this country the cause of the colored man—and any attempt either on the part of Mr. Garrison, or on the part of Rush Plumiey, to lift this holy cause into a sublimity, beyond the comprehension of the colored men, as a class. the comprehension of the colored men, as a class deserves to be branded by every colored man with deserves to be branded by every colored man with the reprobation due to so stapendous an insult. Had the same sentiment fallen from the lips of Hon. Horacz Manx, concerning the colored people, as a class, he would, ere this, have been publicly denounced, by speech and by resolution, in mass meetings of the colored people of Massachusetts. Verily! 'tis not good to 'have respect to persons in judgment! 'Another thing should be clearly understood. The difficulty with Mr. Douglass, on the part of his old friends, is not that he has changed his opinions concerning the Constitution, but that he has became alienated in spirit, and no longer treats them with fairness or courtesy.'

This is mere assertion, so far as it relates to th change of my views concerning the Constitution, the As to having become alienated in spirit, Mr. Garrison should have stated what the history of the affair proves, that the alienation was mutual, and existed as much on their part as on mine.

I know, if he does not, that as soon as I changed

my views on the Constitution of the United States. leading Garrisoniaus, who had taken my paper, the North Star, flung it back upon me like falling leaves in autumn; and after that announcement, I was never again invited to the platform of the American Anti-Slavery Society! Now, I affirm that, considering how uniformly I had been before welcomed among the Garrisoniaus, it does seem that (Mr. Garrison to the countrary, notwithstanding,) the change in my views concerning the Constitu-

students belonging to Trinity College, and other profes el believers in the plenary inspiration of the Bible. As we gave all the particulars at the time, it is unnecessary to recite them here. What was really said or don at the Convention, it was impossible for those who were at the Convention of the present to infer from the reports of the press gen gos present to line the press gen ently-reports as distorted and untruthful as malice ently reports as many and antiquinal as many of all housest seekers for the truth to obtain a full and reliable account of the proceedings, as made by a skill fal phonographic reporter, expressly employed for that parpose in behalf of the Convention. In the Call is parpose in the Call was said. It is designed, as far as possible, an sgreeable to the individuals, to obtain a full and impartial report of the speeches made during the discus partial report of the spectrus innde during the discus in order to prevent mistakes, misapprehension or omit in order to prevent influences, anisapprehension or omis-sion in these reports, it is proposed to submit each speech to its author for revision, before any authentic publication shall be attempted. This pledge has been fathfully redeemed. Every speaker has had a chance carefully to revise his own remarks, and is therefore be held responsible for his atterances as recorded in the present volume, the publication of which has been delayed by waiting until all could be heard from. In the prefee it is stated that the closing speech of Mr. Jo-SETH EARKER was not received at all, and, of course, is not embraced in the report as now given to the publie. With this single exception, (and as Mr. Banken rejects the popular views of the Bible, our Orthodox brethren will not complain of any unfairness in this respect.) this volume contains a faithful record of the resolutions, speeches, &c. of the Convention. Let it be carefully perused, candidly examined, and widely circulated. Whoever undertakes to review it, let him be careful neither to misrepresent nor misunderstand any of the speakers; nor attempt to make any one but the speaker responsible for what is advanced on either the speaker responsions for waters arranged on either side of the question. No definite action was taken by the Convention on any proposition submitted for discusthe Convention on any proposition should for discus-Convention,' would be a gross departure from the truth. It was simply an occasion for a free stud kind interchange of opinion on an important subject.

The following are the principal speakers who address ed the Convention, with the space occupied by each in this volume:-- Joseph Barken, of Salem, Ohio, 80 pages; Rev. Mr. TURNER, of Hartford, Ct., 49; Rev. George Stores, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 46; WM. LLOYD Garrison, of Boston, Mass., 32; Mrs. Ennestine L. Bose, of New York city, 32; Andrew Jackson Davis, of Hartford, Ct., 30; HENRY C. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia, Pa., 30; PARKER PILLSBURY, of Concord, N. H., 17; S. J. DORRANCE, of New Jersey, 11; S. B. BRIT-TAN, of New York city, 6; S. J. PINNEY, of Amberst, Ohlo, 5. Rev. Messrs. Tunner and Storms appeared as the advocates of the prevailing views of the Bible, though not to the extent of endorsing the plenary inspiration of the entire volume.

PERSONAL MEMOIR OF DANIEL DRAYTON, for four years

and four months a Prisoner (for Charity's sake) in Washington Jail. Including a Narrative of the Voyage and Capture of the schooner Pearl. Boston Published by Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill. New York American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. 1853. The case of Capt. Drayton, and his associate Sayres, at the time gave rise to immense excitement in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia particularly, and to a good deal of sympathy at the North among its philanthropic people. That excitement has wholly ceased, but sympathy for the sufferers is still needed, and also some pecuniary assistance, especially by Capt. Drayton, whose health was seriously impaired (apparently beyond restoration) by his imprisonment, and who, since his liberation, has been too unwell to pursue any business for a livelihood. His Memoir is not without historical importance and interest; and the sale of it, we hope, will be quickened by the consideration, that a large share of the profits is secured to him, and that, in preparing it, he was greatly assisted by RICHARD HILDRETH, Esq., who, with the Hon. Horace Mann, so ably defended him at Washington. It is accompanied by a good portrait of himself, in which firmness and benevolence are strongly developed. He is now in this city, but so debilitated as to be unable to make any personal efforts to sell his narrative, so that there is no prospect of his deriving any benefit from it immediately. Every friend of humanity should try to aid him by purchasing the book without solicitation, which is ered at the very reasonable price of 25 cents i paper covers, or 374 cents in boards. As he is quite destitute, may not this notice touch the heart, and open the purse, of some of our generous readers, for his succor? Any donation sent to the care of ROBERT F. Wallett will be greatly acknowledged. We make

the closing paragraph of his Memoir :-'If I had believed, as the slaveholders do, that me can be owned; if I had really attempted, as they falsely and meanly charged me with doing, to steal; had actually sought to appropriate men as property to my own use; had that been all, does any body imagine that I should ever have been pursued with such persevering ennity and personal virulence? Do they get up a debate in Congress, and a riot in the city of Washington, every time a theft is committed or attempted in the District? It was purely because I was not a thief; because in helping men, women and children, claimed as chat-tels, to escape, I bore my testimony against robbing human beings of their liberty; this was the very thing that excited the staveholders against me, just as a strong anti-slavery speech excites them against Mr. Hale, or Mr. Giddings, or Mr. Mann, or Mr. Sumner. Those gentlemen have words at command; they ca speak, and can do good service by doing so. As for me, it was impossible that I should be ever able to make myself heard in Congress, or by the nation at large, except in the way of action. The opportunity occurring. I did not hesitate to improve it; nor have I ever yet seen occasion to regret having done so.

this suggestion without Capt. D's knowledge, as he is

not the man to solicit any thing for himself. We give

MINNIE BROWN, or the Gentle Girl. RALPH RATTLER, or the Mischief Maker. ARTHUR'S TEMPTATION, or the Lost Goblet.

These constitute the third, fourth and fifth of the new and beautiful series of books for children, written by FRANCIS FORRESTER, Esq., and published by GEORGE C. RAND, Boston, and for sale by Wm. J. Reynolds, 24 Cornhill, (to whom all orders should be addressed,) as well as by booksellers throughout the country. The whole series is to consist of twelve stories, to form 'My UNCLE TORY'S LIBRARY,' printed in large type, upon superior paper, and illustrated with up-wards of sixty beautiful engravings. The numbers already issued are admirable in matter and style. The publisher recommends that the children of the editor, if he should be blessed in that line,' should read each book, before being noticed. Being thus blessed, we have taken the verdict of the family, which is unanimous in favor of 'UNCLE TORY,' as a most entertaining and instructive story-teller.

SIMILITUDES, BY LUCY LARCOM. Boston : John P. Jewett & Co. 1854.

This is a very seasonable gift-book for children, t serve either for a Christmas or New Year's present. It centains forty short pieces, relating to various objects in Nature, each of which inculcates a moral lesson. It is also illustrated by several engravings.

ERRATUM. The final resolution adopted at the late Second Decade meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, relative to the position of the Society on th subjects of the Bible, Sabbath, &c., as published by us last week, would appear not to have been acted upor by the Society. This is erroneous. It should have been added (as it stood in the Secretaries' minutes, and as was published in last week's Anti-Slavery Standard,) that the resolution was unanimously adopted.

De Our readers and friends generally will observe the call for an Anti-Slavery celebration of Forefathers Day, to be held at Plymouth, Dec. 24th and 25th. We hope, that Eastern Massachusetts, at least, will be 'argaly represented on the occasion.

THE TWENTIETH National Anti-Slavery Bazaar

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 21

AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, SCHOOL STREET And for objects of novelty, antiquity, art, taste and curiosity, fashion, convenience, elegance, dress and house hold ornament, it affords an opportunity to be found to within mess for the selection of Christmas and New Year's presents.

We cannot furnish a full advertisement, some most elegant and useful foreign Boxes being yet on their way; but among the very great variety of articles re ceived, are included the following. Besides the usual vast amount of Bead work. Berlin worsted work kait work, net work, morocco work, carved work, and patch work after the latest invention and most approved fashion, many rare specimens of art, bijouterie and vertu demand particular description. Among these are porcelain Lamp Shades by which the light is temper ed to weak eyes and delicate health, and the mind tran ported to various celebrated and beautiful spots in Europe and Asia, among which are the following :- Interior of Notre Dame, Vaults of St. Denys, Swiss Chalet at Grindenwald, Chateau at Carcasonne, Scene near Constantinople, Snow scene in the north of France, Cathedral of Amiens, Scene near St. Cloud. Bohemi Glass Jugs, Bobeches, vases and paper knives. Bust of Dante, Petrarch, Tasso, Ariosto, Camoens, Alfieri, Rachel in Phèdre and in Adrienne Lecouvreur, Bérenger, Cromwell, Joan of Arc, Madame Recamier, Mary Stuart, Madame de Maintenon, Raphael, Arago, Goethe, Schiller, Shakspeare, Victor Hugo, Michael Angelo, Charlotte Corday, Murillo, the Medallion of Mrs. Stowe made during her stay in France by the celebrated Scalptor David d'Augers, and sent by him to the Bazaar. with others of the Italian Patriot Manini, and Anago. The Chateau of Chillon in Oils by Dutret, a port-folio of photographic architectural Studies, principally of Parisian Moraments, Notre Dame, the Louvre, and others. A Head of the Savior in biscuit, of much merit, Card Cases of the Oak taken from John Knox's house in Edinburgh, with drawings of the scene where he first administered the Sacrament. PORCELAIN.

Vases, Cream Jugs, Extinguishers, Candle Sticks, Ink Stands, Baskets, Single Tea Cups of elegant varieties, Boxes, Tusses a la reine, [the stand of which is also a cover for the Cup, I beautiful Tea Sets for children, Plates or Card Receivers exquisitely painted in groups of flowers, Cologne bottles, Etruscan Candle Sticks, Match Stands, all painted, gilded or decorated, in admirable taste. One Lilliputian set of the Characters of Uncle Tom's Cabin, in Dresden China.

Swiss Wood Work, Baskets, Paper Knives, Cups and Work Boxes, carved and painted.

Cumberworth's beautiful Statuette of the Woman Color with her Children, the pendant of the one presented from the Bazzar last year to Mrs. Stowe. The opportunity of studying it as a work of art is alone worth the visit to the Bazaar. Pastille burners, Vases for Flowers, Tropical leaves. A Bell by Feuchères, All the above are rare and admirable for their artistic merit. Besides these are Candle Sticks, Vases, Ink Stands, Paper Knives, &c., &c.

Puzzle boxes, Boxes of Toys comprising villages poultry yards, gardens, &c. Toys exhibiting characters and costumes, among which are the French Officer and Sapeur of the Old Guard, the Dame de la Halle, the Peasant Woman of the Pyrenees, the Sailor company of troops of the Line, Mariner's Compass in a ring, Dolls of every kind and variety.

EBENISTERIE D'ART.

The above name is given in Paris to a description of inlaid work too artistic in design and execution to be called a manufacture. It is made in small square work boxes for ladies, lined with silk and decorated with flower groups by eminent artists, on alabaster set in ebony, in perfume cases fitted up with gilded crystal, and smaller boxes inlaid and enamelled with tortois RUSSIA LEATHER WORK.

Pocket Books, Card Cases, Port Monnaies, Ladies Reticules, Writing Cases, and Tourists' Cases, with other nrticles too numerous to mention, of De la Rue's exquisite workmanship.

Paintings and drawings in all the various styles of Small view of Algiers in Gouache, very beautiful a view of Snowden in Oils, of great merit. Port Folio of scenes in Switzerland, England and Scotland. Sketch of Dieppe, dessin a' la plume, by Mons. Bunoret ; the same whose sketches in the same style of the environs of St. Germain have just been presented from that city to the Empress.

A magnificent Port Folio, richly inlaid, lined and studded, presented by Madame de Stael to the Bazaar ; Bog Oak ornaments and Brooches. A variety of ladies ornaments in new styles.

A large and beautiful collection, contributed for the first time from Germany, includes very exquisite Bohemian Glass, Reutlingen Lace, Toys of an entirely unique description, a Panorama of the Wurtemberg Alps, colored, Bronzes from Hanau, Table Mats of differen colored woods which roll up, Lithographs and German books, and a variety of articles entirely new in our market. A large collection of interesting books, in many cases presented by the Authors, and accompanie by their autographs. Also, several rare volumes not elsewhere to be obtained in this country. Boy and Birds, with engravings by Landseer, the blocks of which have been destroyed, valuable Autographs, a large collection of most exquisite Honiton Lace, and our usual assortment of beautiful Highland Shawls and Scarfs of the following patterns :- Royal Stuart, Lass of Annandale, Helen McGregor, Lady Macbeth, Lass of Gala Water, Shepherd's Lassie, Meg Merrilles, Lass of Ballochmyle, Lass of Gowrie, McDuff and Murray ;-Shetland Shawls and Spencers, very beautiful; elegant Fish Scale ornaments for ladies, something entirely new. Bristol Baskets from the Blind Asylum, Papier Mache Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Blotting Books and Card Baskets, Note Paper, and Envelopes of every description; new Music and Waltzes for the Piano. most exquisite Ivory Fan, a genuine Louis Quinze. The above named articles comprise but a portion of the col-

The Letter of the Women of England to the Women of America, with its 576,000 signatures, may be seen at the Hall during the Bazaar's continuance.

The beautiful gifts presented to Mrs. Stowe by friends of freedom in Great Britain, she has kindly permitted us to offer for exhibition on this occasion

ANNE WARREN WESTON. MARY MAY, ANN GREENE PHILLIPS. CHARLOTTE S. SARGENT, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL. LYDIA D. PARKER, LOUISA LORING, HENRIETTA SARGENT. HELEN E. GARRISON, E. C. VON ARNIM, SUSAN C. CABOT, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS,

Our friends in the city and in the country ar reminded that the Refreshment Table will need a supply of Tea. Coffee, Sugar, Butter, Bread, Biscuit, Cake of all kinds. Cold Ham and Tongue and other meats, and in general of all other articles suitable to a refreshmen table. Particularly do we need a daily and large sup ply of Cream and Milk, for which we would look to ou friends in neighboring towns.

Worcester County South Society was accidentally omitted in our last. The meeting will be held on Sunday next, at Worcester, and we hope that a large represe tation from the neighboring towns will be present.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The message commences with a reference to the interest which the people feel in the affairs of the government, and especially in the event of the assembling of Congress, and to the cause which we as a nation have for thankfulness to God for his mercies to us.

It then takes up the subject of our foreign relations. The President remarks—' Our diplomatic relations with foreign powers have undergone no essential change since the adjournment of the last Congress. With some of them, questions of a disturbing character are still pending, but there are good reasons to believe that these may all be amicably adjusted.'

We are informed, in confirmation of what has been unofficially reported, that a negotiation has been opened with the British Government, with a view to the removal of the difficulties which have arisen with reference to the rights of the fisheries, by a stipulation for the extension on all the rights of our fishermen beyond the limits fixed by the Convention of 1818, and to regulate the trade between the United States and the North American Provinces, * with a fair prospect of a favorable result.'

It is stated, also, that ambarrassing questions have

favorable result.'
It is stated, also, that embarrassing questions have arisen with regard to Central America, on which our Minister in London is instructed to enter into negotiations. The Message recommends that measures be taken for establishing the line of boundary on the Oregon

tions. The Message recommends that measures be taken for establishing the line of boundary on the Oregon border, under the treaty of 1845.

Nothing important is stated in reference to questions pending with Spain, except that our Minister has been instructed to renew the proposition for an arrangement by which questions of controversy, which may arise between our citizens in matters occurring in Cuba, may be brought immediately by our Consul under the cognizance of the Captain General for adjustment.

The Kosata affair is referred to by the President, with an explicit approval of the proceedings of our consular and diplomatic agents in Turkey, and of the conduct of Commander Ingraham.

A brief reference is made to the state of affairs in China, and to the Japan expedition. Several questions under discussion with the government of Mexico are also alluded to in general terms. It is stated that our Minister is furnished with ample instructions for the adjustment of those differences, and it is declared that an arrangement mutually satisfactory is expected. Allusion is also made to the subject of the navigation of the rivers Paraguay and Brazil, and to the affair of the Chincha islands with Peru.

In relation to the national revenue, the President, after alluding to the surplus of income exhibited at the

Chincha islands with Peru.

In relation to the national revenue, the President, after alluding to the surplus of income exhibited at the close of the last fiscal year, on 30th of June last amounting to \$32,425,447, over all expenditures, proceeds to recommend a system of reduction, on a plan proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury. This plan consists of an increase of the list of free articles, including such as enter into manufactures, and are not pro-duced to any extent in this country, and of a reduction

duced to any extent in this country, and of a reduction of the rate of duty on certain other articles.

The President recommends measures for increasing the strength and efficiency of the Navy, and also an increase of the Army. He also invites the attention of Congress to the large deficit in the income of the Post office department, without indicating any specific remedy. The revenue of the department, during the last fiscal year, fell short of the expenditure by \$2,042,-032.

The amount of public lands disposed of during the The amount of public lands disposed of during the last year was far greater than any in preceding years, amounting to 25,346,992 acres, of which, however, the amount sold in two quarters of 1852 and two in 1853 was only 1,944,370 acres, producing the sum of \$2,850,563. The President recommends the maintenance of the present land system in all its essential particulars.

The President expresses a decided opinion adverse to the constitutionality of grants of public lands in aid of the consolidating of rail roads within the States, and in favor of such grants within the Territories only

and in favor of such grants within the Territories only to the extent to which such appropriation will tend to improve the value of the public domain. He com-mends the principle of the grants in favor of the Dis-trict of Columbia, for an Asylum for the insane, and for supplying the cities of Washington and Georgetown with water.

for supplying the cities of Washington and Georgetown with water.

He recommends also an enlargement of the judicial system of the United States, and is prepared to recommend, if he is desired, a plan for that object. He states the grounds on which he disapproves of the approbation of the national revenue to objects of local improvement, making no distinction between those which are designed for the protection of foreign commerce and those for the protection of internal commerce. He however declares an opinion in favor of a Pacific railroad, 'if an economical and practical route Pacific railroad; 'if an economical and practical rout shall be found,' as a means of public defence, inciden tal to the power of declaring war, raising armies, &c. He would not, however, have such railroad made under

He would not, however, have such railroad made under the administration of the government itself, but merely by affording incidental aid to such an enterprise undertaken by other parties. The specific mode of furnishing such aid is not indicated.

A paragraph is occupied with an allusion to the dangers of the past, especially to the disturbing question which agitated the public mind in 1850, and to the restoration of a sense of security and repose; and he assures those who placed him in his office, that that repose shall suffer from no shock, if he has power to avert it.

avert it.

The President notices the growth of the nation and its corresponding duties;—and, after an allusion to the death of Vice President King, the message concludes

Entertaining unlimited confidence in your intelli-gent and patriotic devotion to the public interest, and being conscious of no motives on my part which are not inseparable from the honor and advancement of my country, I hope it may be my privilege to deserve and secure, not only your cordial co-operation in great pub-lic measures, but also those relations of mutual con-fidence and regard, which it is always so desirable to cultivate between members of co-ordinate branches of the government.'

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

A telegraphic despatch via Paris, announces that Donna Maria Second, Da Gloria, Queen of Portugal, died on the 15th ult., at noon, in childbed. The King was immediately declared Regent, until the majority of the Prince, according to the laws of that kingdom.

The Duke of Braganza, the eldest son and success of the late Queen, is in his seventeenth year.

The Morning Advertiser of 26th states that the British government had just received a telegraph message, announcing the entrance of the combined fleet into the Black Sea.

Vienna, Thursday Evening.—The Russians attacked Fert St. Nicholas in Asia, by land and sea, but were repulsed five times. A Russian steamer, with 1,500 men on board, was stranded; 25 of the crew were saved by the Turks, and brought to Constantinople as

Constantinople, Nov. 10. The Turkish capital is in a state of joyful excitement. A bulletin has been issued, announcing that on the 4th inst. Omar Pasha defeated the Russians at Oltenitza. On that day the Russian General led 30,000 men against the p which the Turks had taken upon the 2d and 3d left bank of the Danube. The combat lasted 6 hours.
The Russians were routed, and left a large number of
muskets and quantities of ammunition on the field of sians were killed, while the Turks had only 13 killed and 75 wounded.

An Austrian report says the Czar has replied, in answer to an inquiry (of Austria), that he will enter into negotiations, if the Porte will propose a project of

. A letter from St. Petersburg states, that the Guards. A letter from St. Petersburg states, that the 'Guards,' a sort of household troop, 70,000 strong, who never leave the vicinity of the capital, except in case of necessity, volunteered their services to go into the Principalities in support of the cause of Russia. The Emperor replied,—'I am very much obliged to you, but my carnest prayer to the good God is, that your services may not be required.'

and went to pieces. Of crew and troops it had 1,600 men on board, of whom 1,400 perished, and the remaining 200 were rescued by the Turks, and sent as prisoners to Constantinople. It is confirmed that a Russian ship-of-war ran ashor Latest accounts confirm the statement that the in

portant fortress of San Nicholas, near Bantoum. Pive times have the Russians by sea and land attempted to take it, and five times have they been repulsed.

Nothing really later has occurred to notice in Turkish matters; but we have rumors of a decisive battle being fought near Bucharest, though it is not known who had

Shanghae was captured by the Chinese Insurgen More or less fighting goes on daily.

The population of Turkey in Asia is 13,700,000, and that of Turkey in Europe is 15,500,000—making total of nearly 30,000,000, nearly equal to the population of France. Russia nearly doubles that of Turkey.

The Provincial Government of Bohemia has issue circulars forbidding Jews to give their children Christia names, or to keep Christian servants. As a proof of the utility of Exhibitions, it stated that since the Great Exhibition of 1851, Fren lamps, of a kind then exhibited, have been so in England to the amount of one million of dollars.

Destruction of the Harpers' Book Establishment at New York. At one o'clock ou Saturday aftermoon, the great book establishment of Harper & Brothers, the most extensive in its operations and character, probably, in the world, was discovered to be on fire in one of its rooms, and the end was the loss of nearly the whole property. The fire broke out when the hands had just returned from dinner. It is attributed to the dropping of one of those accessories of incendiarism—a camphene lamp—in one of the rooms of the establishment, and also to a defect in the steam machinery, and to the bursting of a steam chest.

The flames spread over the rooms as quickly as they were kindled, involving a fearful destruction, but the operatives escaped, although some of them were placed in jeopardy. A couple of girls leaped from the windows, and were not essentially injured.

The establishment of the Harpers consisted of six lofty buildings, extending through from Pearl street to Cliff street, all of which were destroyed. When the fire broke out, the wind was northerly, but it gradually shifted to the west, and carried the flames across Pearl street, actting fire to the Mansion House and the Pearl street, setting fire to the Mansion House and the Pearl street Hotel, which buildings were badly burned in the upper stories. The blank book manufactory of George T. Cooledge & Brother, No. 323 Pearl street, adjoining the Harpers' buildings, was destroyed. The loss to the Harpers is immense, involving the destruction of their extensive catalogue of books, the entire set of their streetype plates, the immense amount of material stored upon the premises—the loss of the Magazine, enjoying a circulation unprecedented in the annals of periodical literature.

This has been, according to all accounts, the largest fire in that city since the destructive fire of 1845. The estimated total loss will amount to \$1,560,000, on which only \$250,000 was insured.

About two thousand persons are thrown out of employment by this dalamity, and it is upon them that the

About two thousand persons are thrown out of employment by this dalamity, and it is upon them that the loss will fall most severely. The Messrs. Harpers have published a card, in which they say that in consequence of the destruction of their establishment by the fire on Saturday afternoon, they will be unable immediately to fill all the orders with which they may have been favored.

The sheets, stereotype plates and copy of Harper's New Monthly Magazine for January, having been consumed, a delay of a few days will unavoidably occur in the delivery of that number to agents and subscribes.

Their establishment was valued at \$1,655,000, and of the whole, only the stereotype plates, which were kept in vaults under ground, and some wood cuts and books, amounting in all to \$45,000, was saved.

Death of Mr. Chickering,—Mr. Jonas Chickering, the well-known piano-forte manufacturer, died suddenly on Thursday evening of last week, of applexy. He was at the house of a friend when first attacked, and was immediately conveyed to his residence, No. 66 Boylston street, where he was attended by Drs. Lewis and Gay. He lived but half an hour after reaching home, and expired at about 11 o'clock. This announcement will cause a universal feeling of sorrow in this community, where Mr. Chickering was greatly respected for his public spirit and enterprise, and beloved for his public spirit and enterprise.

Mr. Lioyro Garrison, A. S. Society will be left in the Workort Schuller, A. Loveland, P. S. C. Burley of the Workort Schuller, Charlison, A. S. Society value of the Workort Schuller, Charli Death of Mr. Chickering .- Mr. Jones Chickin all of which positions he was held in high esteem by his associates. As Hon. R. C. Winthrop well said of him, he made harmony wherever he went. His death is truly a public loss.

Committee the manner desire to Labor for the permanent elevation of Extens Humanity, and our gather ing will be blessed indeed.

S. C. HEWITT,

For the Committee.

Shocking Death .- A man named Philip Clark, in the employ of Messrs. Reed & Brothers, brewers, in Troy, fell into the 'copper,' or cauldron, containing some three hundred barrels of boiling liquid, while most of the lorce employed at the establishment were at dinner, on Saturday. His body was recovered, and a verdict in accordance with the above statement rendered. Messrs. Reed & Brothers caused the whole cauldron of liquor to be drawn off into the street-val-

Shocking Accident .- On Wednesday night, a most shocking accident occurred at Monee station, on the Illinois Central Railroad. A gentleman of Port Jackson, New York, was walking on the track towards the station, when he was struck by the tender of an engine, which was switched off or on the track, thrown down, and instantly killed. The engine passed over his head, mashing it to a perfect jelly. The deceased was in the employ of the Company, and leaves a wife and three children at Port Jackson.—Chicago Tribunc.

Railroad Accidents .- As a train on the Pennsylvania railroad, on Monday night, was coming East, Daniel Motts, a brakeman, leaned out to look back, when his head struck a train standing on a side track, and he was left at Newton Hamilton in a dying

broken, and otherwise seriously injured .- Phil. paper

Railroad Accident .- As the morning Tuesday, bound East, on the Canandaigua and Niagara Fall Railroad, was passing the gravel pit near Caledonia, a man by the name of Sullivan, who ran on the track ahead of the engine to drive off a chicken, was caught by the cow-catcher, and instantly killed. on occurred on the New York and Eric Rail-

road, at about 10 o'clock on Thursday night, three miles from the Jersey City Depot, in which six or eight persons were injured, and of whom probably two are fatally injured. The Express train coming down and the Emigrant train going up came in collision at that

Matthew F. Ward, who killed Butler, the school teacher, has employed every lawyer of ability in Louisville, to defend him on his trial. He occupies a large apartment, well furnished, in the City Prison, being accommodated with every luxury. From his great wealth, and influential family connections, it is already intimated that he will not be convicted, though his offence was an act of open and direct murder.

A Roudy Appointed .- A correspondent of the New York Mirror says that Rynders, the leader of the infamous Empire Club, has received from the fed-eral government an appointment as Secret Mail Agent, with a salary of \$1500 and travelling expenses.

A Slave's Honesty .- A very large diamond has been discovered in Bagagem, in the province of the mines, South America. The discoverer was an old black slave woman, who immediately carried it to her master, a Brazilian, in very needy circumstances. He immediately gave the slave her liberty, and sent his brother to Rio with the diamond. The Commercia brother to Rio with the diamond. The Commercial Bank advanced him about £10,000 en the gem, and it goes to England. It is said to be a stone of extraordi-

The Earl of Eglintoun is re-elected Rector of the University of Glasgow, by a small major-ity over Tennyson the poet.

The building of the Dublin Exhibition is converted into a promenade with military bands. A small sum is charged for admission, and the building will be allowed to stand for some time, if the receipts Maslin. S1 25.

A new Census of Cleveland, Ohio, just taken, shows a population of 31,215, exclusive of 9992 in Ohio City, just opposite.

The venerable Prince Jerome, surviving brother of the renowned Emperor Napoleon, gave a grand banquet at the Palace Royal, a few weeks since, to a large party, in celebration of his natal day, when he completed his 79th year.

Horrible.-We see by our exchanges, that several white men have been convicted of larceny, in Charleston, S. C., and sentenced to imprisonment for different periods, in addition to which they are to receive thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, in the market place.

The Governor of South Carolina has granted a pardon to the white woman who was ordered to be whipped in Charleston.

Arguel McClarch, who was to have been hung in Mource Co., Ky., on the 16th inst., has been rescued from jall by a mob.

Woman's Rights .- On Friday evening, week, the ladies of North Andover asserted their rights by giving a magnificent party, to which some forty gen-tlemen were invited. A magnificent entertailment was provided, the whole expense of the affair, including even the stabling of the horses, being borne by the la-dies.

Despotism Expensive.—Austria has increased her indebtedness, since 1845, about \$170,000,000 mainly in suppressing liberty in Hungary and Italy.

Datices of Meetings, &c.

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION

POREFATHERS' DAY, AT PLYMOUTH. A general meeting of the friends of Freedom, far and near, in connection with a Quarterly Meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in Plymouth, at Leyden Hall, on Saturday evening and Sunday, Dec. 24th and 25th, commencing at 7 o'clock on Saturday, and continuing through the day and evening of Sunday.

Among the speakers to be present on that occasion are William LLOYD Garrisos, Winnell, Phillips, Edmund Quincy, and Parker Pillsbury.

BOULDNE SPOONER.

BOURNE SPOONER, President of O. C. A. S. Society.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES IN WORCESTE 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.
2. Rev. Antoinette L. Brown, of New York, Dec. 2.
3. Frederick Douglass, of Rochester, N. Y.
4. Rev. Samuel Johnson, of Salem.

4. Rev. Samuel Johnson, or Salem.
5. Henry C. Wright.
6. Wendell Phillips, of Boston.
7. Hon. John P. Hale, of New York.
8. Rev. E. E. Hale, of Worcester.
9. "N. Colver, "
10. "J. S. Adams, "
11. "J. S. Adams, "
12. "Adams, "
13. "Adams, "
14. "Adams, "
15. "Adams, "
16. "J. S. Adams, "
17. "Adams, "
18. "
18. "Adams, "
18

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

T. W. HIGGINSON, President.

O. K. Earle, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The annual address before the Garrisonian Association will be delivered by Rev. SAMUEL J. Max, of Syracuse, on Monday evening, Dec. 19, at Belknap Street Church, at half-past 7 o'clock. Mr.

Jarrison will also be present.

Friends are cordially invited to attend.

WM. C. NELL, President. JOHN M. LENOX, Sec'y.

WORCESTER COUNTY (SOUTH) ANTI-SLA VERY SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Worcester 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.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, PARKER PILISBURY, ANDREW

The next Quarterly State Convention of Spiritualists will be held in Abington, at the Town Hall, on Saturday and Sanday, Dec. 17 and 18. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested in Spiritualism, whether in the State or out of it, to meet with us on the occasion. Let us come together in the spirit of true Liberty, cherishing the most comprehensive thought of Human

REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Mas sachusetts A.S. Society, will lecture as follows : Gardner Thursday " "
Hubbardston Friday " "
Rutland Sunday " "

WANTED .- A young colored man wishes a situ ation in a family where, in part compensation for his services, he can enjoy some opportunity for improving his mind. Apply at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill.

Books sent by Mail to any Post Office in the U. States. LIST OF WORKS

PUBLISHED BY FOWLERS & WELLS, CLINTON HALL, 131 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, AND 142 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

back, when his head struck a train standing on a side track, and he was left at Newton Hamilton in a dying condition.

In order to accommodate 'The People,' residing in all parts of the United States, the undersigned Publishers will forward, by return of the first mail, any book named in the following list. The postage will be prepaid by them and at head of the parts of the United States, the undersigned Publishers will forward, by return of the first mail, any book named in the following list. The postage will be prepaid by them and at head of the parts of the United States, the undersigned Publishers will forward, by return of the first mail, any book named in the following list. The postage will be prepaid by them and the New York or Boston office. By ty per cent. is saved to the purchaser. The price of each work, including postage, is given, so that the ex-act amount may be remitted. All letters containing orders, should be post-paid, and directed to FOWLERS & Wells, either at Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, New York, or 142 Washington street, Boston.

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Chart, for recording various developments. Designed for Phrenologists. 6 cents. Constitution of Man. By Geo. Combe. Authorized edition. Paper, 62 cts. Muslin, 87 cts. Constitution of Man. School Edition. Arranged with

Defence of Phrenology, with Arguments and Testimo ny. By Dr. Boardman. Paper, 62 cts. Muslin 87 cts.

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Education, Founded on the Nature of Man. By Spurz heim. 62 cts. Muslin, 87 cts. Familiar lessons on Phrenology and Phylsology. Mus-lin, in one volume, \$1 25. Love and Parentage: applied to the improvement of Offspring. 20 cts. The same, in Muslin, including Amativeness, 75 cts.

Marriage: Its History and Philosophy, with Directions for Happy Marriages. Paper, 50 cts. Muslin, 75 cts.

Memory and Intellectual Improvement: Applied to Self Education. By O. S. Fowler. Paper, 62 cts. Muslin, 87 cts.

Mental Science, Lectures on, according to the Philoso-phy of Phrenology. By Rev. G. S. Weaver. Paper 62 cts. Muslin, 87 cts. Matrimony; or Phrenology and Physiology applied to the Selection of Congenial Companions for Life 30 ets.

Moral and Intellectual Science. By Combe, Gregory and others. Muslin, 2 80.

Phrenological Journal, American Monthly. Quarto, Illustrated. A year, One Dollar. Popular Phrenology, with Phrenological Development

Phrenology and the Scriptures. By Rev. John Pier pont. 12 cts. Phrenological Almanac ; Illustrated with numerous en gravings. 6 cts.

Phrenological Bust: designed especially for Learners, showing the exact location of all the Organs of the Brain fully developed. Price, including box for packing, \$1 25. [Not mailable.] Religion, Natural and Revealed; or the Natural The-ology and Moral Bearings of Phrenology. Paper, 62 cts. Muslin, 87 cts.

Self-Culture and Perfection of Character. Paper, 62 ets Self-Instructor in Phrenology and Physiology, Illustrated with One Hundred Engravings. Paper, 30 ets.

rnopsis of Phrenology and Physiology. By L. N. Fowler. 15 cts. embolical Head and Phrenological Chart, in Map for ahowing the Natural Language of the Phrenologic Organs. 25 cts.

Organs. 25 cts.

Temperance and Tight-Lacing. On the Laws of Life
By O. S. Fowler. 15 cts.

Works of Gall, Combe, Spurzheim and others, together
with all works on Phrenology, for sale, wholesale and

Agents and Booksellers supplied by
FOWLERS & WELLS,
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CHEMICAL LECTURS TO LADIES.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE,

274 WASHINGTON STREET.

Professor Wm. S. Brown, from Glasgow, author of Chemistry for Beginners,' will give a Course of Thirteen Lectures to Lapres, at the above-named Institution, at 8 o'cleck, on Wednesday and Saturday after-

The Course will embrace the fundamental principles of Chemistry, and their application to elegant accomplishments and domestic arts; as Cooking, Adulteration of Food, Poisons and their antidotes, Ventilation, Dyeing, &c. The whole to be illustrated by numerous and interesting EXPERIMENTS.

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Dec. 9. Dec. 9. ners a sail see self a

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POETRY.

ELIZA HARRIS. [From ' Uncle Tom's Canin.'] Like a fawn from the arrow, startled and wild, A woman swept by us, bearing a child; In her eye was the night of a settled deepsir, And her brow was o'ershaded with anguish and care

She was nearing the river; in reaching the brink. She heeded no danger, she paused not to think;
For she is a mother, her child is a slave,
And she'll give him his freedom, or find him a grave. Twas a vision to haunt us, that innocent face.

So pale in its fear, so fair in its grace,
As the tramp of the horse and the bay of the hound, With the fetters that gall, were trailing the ground She was nerved by despair and strengthened by woe, As she leaped o'er the chasms that yawned from below Death howl'd in the tempest, and raved in the blast, But she heard not the sound till the danger was past.

Oh! how shall I speak of my proud country's sham Of the spots on her banners, how give them their name How say that her flag in proud mockery waves O'er thousands of bondmen, and millions of slaves?

How say that by law we may torture and chase A woman whose crime is the hue of her face? How the depths of the forests may echo around With the shricks of despair, and the bay of the hou

With her step on the ice, and her arm on her child, The danger was fearful, the pathway was wild ; But, aided by heaven, she gained a free shore, Where the friends of humanity opened their door. So fragile and lovely, so fearfully pale, Like a lily that bends to the breath of the gale, Save the heave of her breast, and the sway of her ha You'd have thought her a statue of fear and despair.

In agony close to her bosom she pressed The life of her life, the child of her breast. Oh! love from its tenderness, gathering might, Had strengthened her soul for the dangers of flight. But, she's free ! yes, free from the land where the slave

From the hand of oppression, must rest in the grave; Where bondage and blood, where scourges and chain Have placed on our banner indelible stains. Did a fever e'er burning through bosom and brain. Send a lava-like flood through every vein, Till it suddenly cooled 'neath a healing spell,

And you knew, oh! the joy! you knew you were wel So felt this young mother, as a sense of the rest Stole gently and sweetly o'er her weary breast, As her boy looked up, and, wondering, smiled On the mother whose love had freed her child.

The bloodhounds have miss'd the scent of her way. The hunter is rifled and foiled of his prey, The cursing of men and clanking of chains Make sounds of strange discord on Liberty's plains. With the rapture of love and fulness of bliss, She placed on his brow a mother's fond kiss. Oh! poverty, danger and death she can brave, For the child of her love is no longer a slave. FRANCES WATKINS

THE HEROES OF ART AND SCIENCE.

Forget awhile the hero-names That blaze in ancient story ; The humbler hero of to-day May claim his meed of glory. The Plough, the Anvil, and the Loom, Shall have historic pages, And he that makes shall well deserve The praise of future ages.

Who makes a blade of grass to grow Where all before was arid, Is greater than the victor king With kingdom tributaried. The plough runs smoothly o'er their graves, Who tolled in War's endeavor ; The harvest waves where once they fought, And there shall wave forever !

Who swings aloft the ponderous sledge, Some useful thing to fashion, Is nobler than the lily-hand, The slave of lust and passion Whatever springs from Labor's hand Is free from shame and sorrow; Its columned shaft shall catch the light That soonest dawns to-morrow !

The Loom! To Cartwright be renown Far greater than my ditty ; His praise is spoken in the hum Of every factory city. Nor less to him, whose genius planned The fast-revolving spindle : While cotton grows on Southern plains, Their fame shall never dwindle

To Morse, who tamed th' electric flash And made it Thought's evangel, To tireless speed from clime to clime, Like Truth's far-flashing angel; To Watt, above his steam-engine Of well-adjusted motion ; To Fulton, on his flaming barque, Careering o'er the ocean

To Shoeffer, midst his printing types ; Daguerre, with sun-beams painting ; Cassini, throwing up his streams To cheer the sick and fainting ; To each and all whose genius teems With things of worth and beauty, Be freely pour'd the Muses' praise-

To make-it is to rule a world Of Genius' own creation : To toil-it is to beautify For Time's perpetuation. When mind and hand in concert work, Earth's secrets ope before them ; Triumphal arches, hugest domes,

Instanter tower o'er them !

No more the sons of Fame shall throng A brighter prize shall lead them through The paths of Art and Science ; Grow green, ye fields ! and wave, ye woods ! In God's own sunlight beaming ; No more amid your happy vales

Are War's red banners gleaming !

HOMEWARD BOUND

Flow fast, ye waves, ye burnished billows, roll Ye cannot flow so fast as speeds the soul : Thought goes before you; winds, your clarion sour Waves, faster flow! ye bear the homeward bound! Upon the deck they stand, with wistful eyeing the ocean verge which meets the sky, And now mistaking for an island dim Some purple rays upon the ocean's rim : While speeds their bark as racing with the clouds, While speeds their bark as racing with the And tired swallows drop amid its shrouds, And land-birds' voices on the glad ears chime Of earth and flowers—green grass and fragrant thy: And ses-weeds float in emerald lustre rare, Like the shorn tresses of mermaiden's hair— Signs of the shore ! and now its rocks they see Its bright white cliffs! the guards of liberty! And bravely cheering, gladly on they come,
To anchor soon by father land and home:
With pleasures pure their carnest bosons blest,
The nearer home, the greater is their sest;
As with the poet, best beloved the throes
That bring his song to its melodious close.

THE LIBERATOR.

IS THE BENEVOLENCE OF GOD PROVA BLE BY THE LIGHT OF NATURE?

My FRIEND: You say, 'Our judgments in religio ought undoubtedly to be founded on the same laws or reason and common sense, on which we act in matter of ordinary life. I consider this as a very important point of agreement between you and ma. It follows from this view, then, that God being admitted by u both to be a person, an intelligent being, endowed with intellect, reason and will, we are to judge of Him as we do of other persons, (1) by his actions and his

It is universally admitted that this is the only way in which we are to gain a knowledge of intelligent beings. The man who forms his conclusions, with regard to the character of other men, theoretically, without looking at facts, who assumes beforehand that men as so and so, without inquiring whether they actually prove themselves such by their actions, is generally considered as an unpractical, romantic man, and people of plain non sense pay no attention to his con

Many a man has built up a beautiful theory of th perfectibility of human nature, based upon the as umption that mankind have a certain character, which he would think it desirable they should have, and in this imaginary idea he rests with infinite comfort and faith. How dreadful, he says to the realist, are your views of mankind; how can you bear to think of mer as cruel, revengeful and unjust? Who would have such thoughts of his brother-man? Far from me be such gloomy views; my whole nature shudders at them. Your representations of the selfishness, cruelty, injus tice and oppression of man, are to me like a gloomy cavern, where I cannot draw my breath. But, on the contrary, bow glorious is my view of mankind ! I contemplate man as a perfectly disinterested creature ; an irresistible inclination in my bosom inspires me to as-eribe to him every imaginable tenderness, beauty and excellence; this is my conception of what he ought to be, and a necessary craving in my nature says that such he must be. When I read your representations o man, my whole nature is thrown into commotion, my soul shudders through every fibre, as if some deadly poison had been introduced into it. But when I turn to my views, there is an instant and harmonious calm my soul hails them as something long lost, and nov found; by the calmness, the satisfaction, and the peace which they bring, I have the highest consciousness that they must be the truth.

'My dear friend,' says the realist, 'these views o mankind, as you say, are exceedingly beautiful and interesting, and I am sure I have no quarrel with you for believing them, if you can; it would be equally agreeable to me to believe it, if I could ; but every day' experience shows me that it is all moonshine. a practical man, I have to deal with men as practical realities. I must judge of men by their words and their works. Were I to act one week on your theory, should lose every cent of property I have in the world.

I presume that you and I have no difference thus far that for all the intelligent beings that we know any thing about, the mode of the realist is the only tru mode of coming at the truth. It applies to intelligen beings of all kinds, both to good and to bad ; they mus be judged of by their words and by their actions.

The inquiry that I have now to propose is, why(2) should we depart from this universal and very rational mode of acquiring knowledge, when we come to the most affecting of all inquiries, viz., what kind of Being is He who made me, who holds me in his hand and with irresistible power controls my present and fu-

Now, here is where you, and the large class of nat uralists you represent, assume a principle which I consider an irrational one, and one that tends to throw the province of religion out of the boundaries of common sense, and to place it in the domains of irrational superstition.

A faith either in God or man, existing(3) withou reason, and not drawn from proper inquiries into facts however amiable and interesting a fact it may be, how ever charming and tranquillizing its effect on the mind I can consider in no other light than as an amiable su-

The principle which you and the naturalists consider and noblest that your imagination can conceive, and next, by constant efforts for self-improvement, strive to attain higher conceptions, and to act up to them.'

My dear friend, is it possible that, upon attentive re consideration, you can really think it rational to adopt a mode of judging of the Divine Being, which you would instantly condemn as irrational, when applied to any other subject? About no other being and no other thing would you reason in this way, (4) and why should you about your Creator?

Let me, however, put it to the test. I will suppo myself to be dropped down from some upper sphere into this world, and to commence my inquiries, respecting the character of its Creator, on the principle you propose. The highest possible conception which I can form is this: I conceive of a Being, strictly infinite in power, so that there is nothing which he cannot accor plish; infinite in wisdom, so that there is nothing which he does not know how to accomplish. I conceive him infinite in justice, skilled to penetrate, and discover exactly the true line of right in every relation, and unswerving to act up to it. I ascribe to him an infinite pity and tenderness, a tenderness and pity which extend to the least and lowest of his works. I imagine his heart so sensitive, that no sentient being, however lowly, could have one throb of pain that would not vibrate in his heart, and bring quick and almighty relief. I tures somewhere to some poor helpless brute. conceive of a tenderness more than that of a father, the apprehensive, watchful, delicate tenderness of a mother ; knowing, as I do, that this watchful tenderness is armed with all power and all wisdom, I say, a priori, be necessary as a means to a higher good, there will, at least, be none that is entirely needless. With this sensitive, motherly heart, seconded by an all-powerful arm, and an ever-wakeful ear, I can imagine no cry of distress to go up unanswered. Beautiful to me appears the idea of the world lying as a helpless infant in these almighty arms, not without sorrows and wants, but with just such sorrows and wants as make the sweet bond of union between a mother and her helpless child

If, now, a man comes to me and says, You will find that the God who made this world has invested both man and animals with a physical system whose laws, when observed, produce vigor and enjoyment, but, when violated, produce the most refined and exquisite tor tures. When these laws are violated, he never interposes to stop the torture, however intense and protracted it may be, even though its issue be the entire destruction of the physical system. In consequence of this you will find, if you take a view of the whole world to gether, that he is, at this hour, and every hour, holding millions of sentient beings in existence, in the this to the child of my bitterest enemy. I could not midst of tortures so dreadful, that you could not look witness such suffering in an irrational brute. I cannot upon them for a moment; they have violated some natural law, and this dreadful torture is the consequence; tossing in agony, they ory for relief, they beg for mercy, but he sends no relief, and he shows no mercy. 'What dreadful inflexibility is this!' I say
'Is this the Being I thought so sympathetic, so tender? This is his way of doing good, replies my informant whole, tend to the best (5) welfare of his creatures, and

om. I cannot look upon the torture even of an animal, prithout overwhelming pain. If I had the power, I cer-

tainly should coutrive some way to relieve this suffer-No amount of good that I can conceive of, to be ght out by general laws, could reconcile me to sit

Not only so, replies my informer, but these laws are so blindly revealed, they are so very numerous, intri-cate and complicated, that only a very small number of the elect of mankind, in all ages, have acquired any such knowledge of them as to keep themselves in tolerable comfort; and even among this body of elect there is a constant dispute and division as to what they really are. On that most important branch of inquiry, which relates to the curing diseases, and avoiding pain, the very elect themselves have been, through all ages, and are to this very day, at swords' points. The most enlightened men, with the best and most conscientious intentions, read the laws of the remedial system, and come to exactly opposite results. In fact, some of these laws of nature appear to be left purposely inscrutable, as if for the very object of baffling human ingenuity. For example, there is a certain epidemic called the cholera, which every once and a while passes through the world, carrying with it the most appalling agonles and d ons, and on which the most enlightened minds of the ost elect scholars on the earth have bestowed the mos carnest researches, and yet they are about as far as ever from any practical agreement. (6)

But it is not all mankind who have even this my mowledge. By far the great majority of mankind are brought into being in situations, in which to get any consistent knowledge of the laws of their being is an im-possibility, (7) and in which it would be an equal impossibility to live in accordance with them, if they did get it. And can the great Creator have the heart to visit with protracted agonies, on these unfortunates, the penalties of laws which they could not know, and could not have obeyed, if they had known them?

Yes, he has the heart. (8) In all parts of the earth, this very hour, are people suffering protracted agoni from incurable diseases, brought on from the violation o natural laws, which they neither know nor could know laws which were violated in their infancy, before they were capable of understanding what they did; or laws which they have been compelled to violate, contrary to their will, by others.

Furthermore, my informant adds also another per liarity of the laws by which the Creator manages his reatures. It appears that he has so arranged it, that a perfect knowledge of the laws of nature, and a perfect obedience to them on the part of the individual, shall not be a security for avoiding suffering, after all ; for he has so ordered the laws of descent, that a violation of natural laws in the parent, produces disease and suffering in the child. He also tells me, what seems (9 still more unjust, that there are various forms of viciou indulgence, which result in consequences, to the innodissipated man, who has inherited from his father strong constitution, though suffering in some degree from his dissipated courses, manages to get throng life in possession of all his senses, while blindness, deal ness, idiocy, and loathsome forms of disease, are th birth inheritance of his unsinning children.

I say to my informer, how can a benevolent Being s arrange things? How easy it would have been for Him who has all power, at the very least, to have given each individual a chance of trying for himself, and having the whole of what little chance there is of gaining happiness in this complex system?

He answers- Certain results of general (10) good ar effected by thus linking together the generations of earth and for the sake of that general, overbalancing good he can calmly witness the partial injustice and suffering of the arrangement.' My informant says to me, that the benevolence of the

Divine Being is inferable from this fact, that a perfect obedience to every moral(11) law, by every individua of the species, from generation to generation, would produce a perfect state of happiness.

I reply, that my idea of a benevolent Being require that he should not have reduced the chance of human happiness to such an improbable, and, in fact, impossible combination of events as this. I say, that such insensibility to suffe. ing as is implied in the calm inflexibility with which, from age to age, the race of man has been allowed to struggle, to wander, and to suffer for want of knowledge which I can conceive might so easily be given, and arrangements which an almighty the proper one for acquiring a knowledge of what God Being certainly had it in his power to make, shows a tions of goodness have led me to form.

But my informant makes me acquainted with anothe class of facts, which seem to me still more irreconcila ble with goodness. I find a class of creatures who are deprived of the light of reason, who are incapable therefore, of obtaining even the limited knowledge and improvement which human beings may be supposed to gain from suffering. To the poor brute, irrational ar imal suffering teaches nothing; he understands not whence it comes, nor what it means; it gives neithe him nor anybody else any good ; yet I find the poor dumb brute, for the violation (13) of some law which his nature forbade him to know, writhing in unpitied agonies. He creeps to my side, and looks at me with hi dumb, imploring eyes; he writhes, and moans, and supplicates for help, which I cannot give. The poor honest creature has never committed a sin-to the u most of his ability, he has kept the laws of his being more honestly and faithfully than man ever does, yet here he lies, hour after hour, tortured, struggling groaning in agonies, which do him no good, or me either Would I treat a dog so? I do not think myself up commonly excellent, but I'm sure I could not do it much less could I sustain with inflexible pertinacity from age to age, a system which involved, in every hour of its continuance, just such unmitigated tor

In the same manner, I argue with regard to the suf ferings of infant children. I am a mother, and hold in my arms an infant,-the most joyous, the most beauti ful creature that imagination can conceive. Spot, o either that there will be no suffering, or if suffering stain, or imperfection in that beautiful face, I can se none. That bird-like voice, those angel eyes, that little form so full of life, realize to me my longings and con ceptions of something heavenly. Suddenly, by the power of some strange, mysterious natural law, which neither my child nor I could or did understand, this beautiful creature is smitten down, and lies before me an agonized sufferer. I know not what causes its pains I know not how to ease them. From day to day, I see this unsinning thing the subject of tortures worse tha those of the Inquisition. I consult doctors old in the study of the laws of nature ; each tells me a differen story, each prescribes a different remedy; but, amid them all, my child goes steadily down, till all hope i over. I know at last that it cannot live, and now all I pray for is, that it may die. I say to the great Power O, kill, but do not torture! Stop these convulsions stop these agonies! Be merciful, and let my child die! (14) Can a mother, who has thus struggled in unavailing prayer, hour after hour, and day after day, believe that the all-ruling Power has pity and tender-ness like her own? She might say, 'I would not do

treat the child which he has made.' The whole result of my observations of life would be that the beautiful theory I had formed, a priori, of sympathetic and paternal Creator, was contradicted b every fact of my personal experience and consciousness Judging by these, I should consider Him (15) to be on of those kind of characters of whom we often res among men, who propose to themselves a general goo therefore he is thus inflexible in maintaining their pen-alty.

The first inference that you would draw from this is, that this God may be, and undoubtedly is, good; but there is an inflexibility about him that I cannot fath-

conceive God to have the feelings of a father, and the

preponderance of good.

A Being who seeks good on the whole, but who is re-

gardless of suffering incurred in effecting it, might un- DEBATE ON THE PLENARY INSPIRATION doubtedly be called, in some sense, benevolent; and in this sense only, and to this extent as I view it, can the benevolence of the Creator be established by the light nature; and this is not benevolence in the degree, n to the extent, which would make eternal evil an in

and yet believes in the sympathetic tenderness of but against evidence. Nature reveals no such God and to believe in one, the Theist must honestly reject the facts of nature as not coming from his God. His faith may be beautiful, but it is only a beautiful superstition, unsubstantial as a mist cloud. He may color the cloud with the hues of his own longing soul and desiring nature; but when touched by the breath of reason, it dissolves in cold dampness and death, like

(1.) Since God differs essentially from all other 'persons,' he cannot be so classed with them as to be juof in precisely the same manner, although we must the same intellectual powers in judging of him, as of others. The Infinite must be measured (as far as that operation is possible) not by observation and experience only, but by an ideal standard. The Unique cannot be classed with others; the opening assertion of your sec-ond paragraph is not 'universally admitted; and our conclusions respecting God must be formed from data additional to those which belong to 'other men.' Thus, your subjects for proof being essentially unlike, the oundation of your whole article is unsound

(2.) Because, as I have above stated, the subjects to be examined are essentially different.

(3.) This remains to be shown. Near the close your second letter (Lib., Dec. 2,) you say, 'I have s view of God in which I find rest, a view similar to the one you describe,' that is to say, a view of 'a God perfect in every imaginable excellence.' Although you hold this view of God (which we mutually hold) on an authority other than reason, you probably do not consider it 'without reason,' still less against reason. How then can you stigmatise this same view in me (however differently arrived at) as 'without reason'?

(4.) Because, as above stated, God is unlike every

(5.) Reason, as well as scripture, tells us that God's ways are not as our ways. But be sure not to forget the position of your antagonist, here correctly quoted, that these same mysterious laws of God, 'on the whole them. The very suffering of which you speak in the next paragraph, and which you, in your blindness, are seeking merely to relieve, was sent by him for the benevolent purpose of warning the sufferer against a worse

(6.) By reading (in the A. S. Standard of Dec. a correspondence between Viscount Palmerston and W. H. Gray, Moderator of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, you may see a very sensible statement, showing both the benevolent purpose, and the proper mode of prevention, of the cholera. (7.) True, such is the beginning. 'The end is no

vet.' Wait awhile, and try to wait patiently. (8.) For their ultimate good. Never forget that.

(9.) 'Seems' is a very good word here. Don't forget that sappearances are deceitful.' (10.) To 'general' please add here particular

universal good, if you are quoting my sentiments. All this temporary suffering must lead, under the guidance of a perfect God, to the 'best welfare ' of every one of (11.) I fear you will never get perfect happiness

this world, without obeying the physical and spiritual, as well as the 'moral laws.'

(12.) Your conceptions of the Divine goodness? thought you had on principle abstained from formir any independent idea of God, feeling bound to accept that which is contained in the Bible. Moreover, be the miseries of this earth what they may, your God must have prearranged them as much as mine, with the additional imputation of having appointed their eternal continuance.

(13.) Your 'informant' seems to me not to be informed about this matter. The brutes never violate the laws of their nature. Men have a heavy account to give for their cruelty to brutes, and the idea of a perfect God necessarily implies compensation in a future life to animals whose lives have been rendered unhar

(14.) Will you, a limited and comparatively ignoran being, really make this request of Infinite Power, guided by Infinite Wisdom, and prompted by Infinite Love? Remember that you have conceded this to be the true character of God. Being assured, from this character that he loves my child better than I do, and is assured ly providing for its best welfare, I prefer the prayer of esus, 'Not my will, but thine, be done.' This, to my mind, is a rational, as well as a religious petition.

The sufferings of brute animals, and especially of infants, do certainly form the most difficult problem in this world for solution. I know no theory that comes near solving it, except that which I am advocating, and which assumes that a perfect God will certainly act in accordance with his nature, and thus certainly provide that his deliberate act of creation shall never ultimately be a curse to the being created.

On the other hand, if your scheme of orthodoxy founded on the hypothetical inspiration of the Bible, and represented by the Assembly's Catechism, be true if your infant, born with a corrupt nature, totally de-prayed, and at enmity with God, does not, in this world, onsciously exercise faith in the atonement of Christ and dies without having accepted this 'only way salvation' he is inevitably and eternally damned. you discard the independent action of reason in religious matters, and demand of yourself and others a strict adherence to the plain meaning (I do not say the literal meaning) of the Bible, I ask what security you have that your infant, dying at a year old, is not the forth consigned to 'the worm that dieth not, and the fire that is not quenched.' Point me to the chapter and verse of scripture which, either directly, or by fair inference, authorize any better expectation for any infant than this. It seems to me that, if you cannot produce such scriptural evidence, being barred by your own express declarations from all hope of mercy apart from the 'one way' of scripture, (faith in Christ, exerfrom the 'one way' of scripture, (faith in Christ, exercised in this life,) you must in fairness admit that all lishing, if possible, a universal alphabet, as the first who die in infancy are doomed to eternal misery. I wait for your answer.

(15.) Too hastily, as I think. We have a right, from majority of the facts coming before us in this world, to think well of our Creator ; and it is clearly justifiable, if our imaginations can devise any plan by which his character may shine more and more gloriously upon us through all eternity, to suppose that it will do so; in other words to suppose that the reality of God is at least equal to our idea of it. But it seems to me that we have no right to think so ill of God as to suppose him on one hand ultimately baffled or foiled in his benevolent purposes by the power of his creatures, or on the other icient in goodness as to have chosen to create a single man, knowing that he was to sin and suffer eternally. The future being unknown to us, we are bound, in reason and fairness, to suppose that God will occupy it in doing good rather than evil. (16.) If you refer to me in this paragraph, you have

fallen into a very great error. I do not reject the Bible. It will not do to say, because I see and point out variou particulars wherein your theory respecting the Bible is unfounded, that I * reject' that book, or ' throw it away,' or ' trample it under my feet,' all which expressions ar freely used by persons in your position to those in mine.

The Bible makes no such pretensions for itself as the popular theology, and the large class of works like Horne's Introduction, make for it. Thus far is one iction, make for it. Thus far in our discussion, you have had neither right to affirm, no reason to suppose, that I *reject* the Bible. de state is appraised by the assessors for the year 1858 at \$5,677,650; personal estate, \$5,848,500k - Total, \$11,200,150.

Рипларита, Dec. 4, 1853. to number of our citizens have been interested ing to the debate between Rev. Mr. McCalla an

In listching to the debate between Key. Mr. Siccain an Joseph Barker, on the plenary inspiration of the Bible The debate was opened by Mr. Barker, in a speech of an hour, followed by Mr. McCalla in one of the sam length, and continued through the evening by speeches fifteen minutes each. Mr. McCalla began by an a sumption of fairness, but there is a class of minds t which fairness in argument seems an impossibility, and they are too apt to descend to vulgar abuse, as he occaionally did, seldom replying directly, and never argumentatively, to anything that Mr. Barker said. In lie of offering opinions of his own, he was obliged to draw upon Mr. Barker's works of former days; but, while endorsing them, he asserted that Mr. B. did not believe thus, even at that time. After reading from them, with a running commentary of his own, he would take up the account of the Bible Convention at Salem, and, distorting passages from that, would endeavor to excite the prejudices of the more unenlightened portion of his audience. Mr. Barker, after disposing, in a few words, of the assertions of his opponent, and avoiding person alities, went in clearly and briefly in explanation of his own views, and the audience could not avoid contrasting the calm dignity of his course, with the undignified and uncandid one of his opponent. There would be little profit in such discussions, if the object were the conver-sion of either disputant to his opponent's opinions, but it gives to a large number of people, accustomed to hearing but one side, the opportunity of hearing and cor paring, and there is no danger that truth will suffer. Mr. McCalla became more abusive as he felt more h

nability to meet Mr. Barker's arguments, and showed on the last evening, an evident desire to rouse the mot spirit. On Mr. Barker's refusing to be interrupted by repeated explanations, he exclaimed, 'Am I to be put lown by an Englishman ?

According to the terms of agreement between the dis putants, the discussion was to last until the parties were satisfied, or until the 1st of December ; but, on the evening of the 80th November, Mr. McCalla unexpectedly announced that he intended to leave the city on the sex day for the West, and Mr. Barker for England, (neithe of which was true,) and that therefore the would close. The disposition to riot, which had occur sionally shown itself during the last evening, broke forth at the conclusion in groans and yells and execra-tions, and an attempt to crowd round Mr. Barker, bu tend to the best welfare of his creatures, every one of he made a hasty retreat, protected by the police and a them. The very suffering of which you speak in the few of his friends, and escaped in safety. It is worthy of remark, that one of the charge

brought by Mr. McCalla against Mr. Barker was a disregard for the poor, based on his refusal to allow the reading of an anonymous letter, asking the appropria tion of the funds accruing from the admission fee to the Union Benevolent Association ; the ground of Mr. Barker's refusal being that he should submit to no die tation as to the appropriation of any moneys, but that when he had aught to give, he chose to give to the unpopular anti-slavery cause, rather than to those institu-tions which had plenty of friends. It is a significan fact, that while Mr. Barker had not said one word to the Committee in regard to his own share, nor drawn a cent from the treasurer, Mr. McCalla had drawn seventy-five dollars. No comment is necessary.

Mr. Berg and Mr. Chambers, feeling that justice had

not been done to their side of the question, have pro posed that Mr. Barker should meet Mr. Berg in a second discussion, which will begin on the 8th of January, at Concert Hall, in this city.

Barnum and Uncle Tom .- To make amends for the manner in which the New York theatres have for the manner in which the New York theatres have set the South at defiance, and the humanity they have inculcated, Barnum has offered the slave-drivers the incense of an expurgated form of Uncle Tom. He has been playing a version of that great story at his Muse-um, which omits all that strikes at the slave system, and has so shaped his drama as to make it quite an agreeable thing to be a slave. 'Verily, he will have his reward.'—Ashtabula Sentinel.

New Invention .- The Meriden (Ct.) Whig

New Invention.—The Meriden (Ct.) Whig speaks of a new invention, by a Mr. Gold, for heating a room, and says:

'By its use, one pint of water is converted into steam, condensed and re-converted to steam, ad infinitum, and does not need to be renewed. The heat is continually radiated, and in proportion to the degree of heat used is the rapidity of the process and the amount of caloric evolved. It occupies but little room, may be painted in any style, and hung up on the wall; may be carried from one room to another; cannot be injured by careless servants, heating rapidly, and the cost is trifling; and the expense of heating is about one-fifth that of coal or wood. The heat used is that of burning alcohol or other gaseous fluids.

The papers record the death of Jonathan Hyde, for ten years past the porter of Mount Auburn. We wonder if his vocation tended to make him any more mindful of his own mortality, and whether, b more mindful of his own mortality, and whether, because opening the gate daily for new tenants of the silent city, he thought the oftener of the moment when it would swing back for him. We suppose not. We suppose he felt like a man of XCV. we once knew. When asked if his great age did not keep him ever anxious about the nearness of his departure, he replied, 'No—I am aware that it must be very soon, of sooners; and well feel as sure of liging until to-morcourse; and yet I feel as sure of living until to-mor row as ever I did; and so I do every day.'-Chris

A Preventire of Yellow Fever .- A corres pondent of the Freeman's Journal (Catholic) writing from Mobile, alluding to the yellow fover, says—'An involuntary shudder came over me, but I remembered that I had a miraculous medal about me, that I had worn through many long years, and in many hours of danger and darkness. The dread, therefore, was but monocitary.'

For A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, speaking of the slave trade on the coast, says—' A few weeks since, there was an American vessel at Cape Coast Castle, and from suspicious circumstances about her, she was detained, but there not being sufficient evidence against her, she was released, and the next heard of her was, that she had shipped nearly 500 slaves at Logos, or near there; the Fortinguese supercargo assumed the command, and the American captain took passage in the steamer Hope, on her voyage to England. The slave trade, both in the Bight and to the northward, is more active than ever.' A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun s more active than ever.

Universal Language.-Some French savar Dr. Harriot K. Hunt, of Boston, in paying

her taxes, has again protested against the right of the government to tax those whom it excludes from all political rights. If every woman who pays taxes that she could have no voice in imposing, would make a like protest, so flagrant an injustice could not long continue.

—Pa. Freeman. What Next ?- A Mr. Peacock has invented

an artificial kite and hawk, which being made to hover over a flock of grouse or partridges, so terrifies them, that instead of flying off, they sit quietly awaiting the sportsman's advance, and submit to be shot without the slightest attempt to escape. An artificial spider for entrapping flies is now engaging Mr. Peacock's attention.

The Pittsburgh papers, the Dispatch and Chronicle, proclaim the entire success of the experiment of employing young ladies to set type. Both those papers now employ girls altogether as compositors, and the neat appearance of their sheets speaks well for their rapid improvement in the art. Jefferson.-Richard Hildreth, Esq., clos

the chapter on 'Knowledge,' in the new work entitle
'Theory of Politics,' with the observation that 'There
were more ideas in the head of Thomas Jefferson alone
than in all Virginia at this moment.'

Punch says he once saw a father knock down his boy, and thought it was the most striking pictu of a 'sun-down' he ever beheld. · Valuation and Taxation in Salem.

(One door East of Greenwich street,) and in the important of the North River Stramout Line Ikos, and the North River And Eric Linear

DEFOTS.

THEIR assortment being complete in all the styles and qualities that comprise the stock of a Crickey thouse, they feel assured that they will be able to get the fullest satisfaction to all who may feel disposed to purchase their goods.

N. B. One of the partners (Mr. Williams) is a outpurchase their goods.

R. B. One of the partners (Mr. Williams) is a outpurchase their goods.

ERY TRADE of New York for twenty years, and as assured years has conducted the business on his way.

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARD

ERY TRADE of New York for twenty years, and is several years has conducted the business on his own account. A leading object in establishing the present firm, both by the parties themselves and their final and advisers, having been to contribute to the SoCial ELEVATION of the COLORED PEOPLE, they feel years and the social presents of the present the social presents of the social presents ELEVATION of the COLORED PEOPLE, they feel useranted in making an appeal for patronage, as they need do, to all that class of merchants throughout the contry, who sympathize with the object now expressed, and who would gladly avail themselves of so direct a method and so favorable an opportunity to subserve it. We hope to see all such in our establishment, and we express the confidence that the favors bestowed upon us by our friends will be the interest of themselves as will

as us.

This House sells at the lowest NET CASE PRICE. but will take the notes of responsible parties by adding JAMES WILLIAMS

DAVID PLUMB, JAMES J. ACHESON.

Lays of Quakerdom.

THE publication of a SERIES OF NEW POEMS, under this title, will commence in the KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER These Poems are intended to commemorate the hersism of the 'Early Quakers,' and are from a pea thoroughly conversant with the Philosophy and History of that people.

The first will be 'The Execution of Mary Dyer,' at

The first will be Boston, June 1st, 1659.

An extra edition of the Magazine will be issued, but Agents and Periodical Dealers should send their order to insure a supply.

Nov. 25

PUBLIC PUNCTION OF WOMAN. JUST published, and for sale by ROBERT F. WALL-CUT, 21 Cornhill, "A SERMON OF THE PUBLIC PURE TIONS OF WOMAN, preached at the Music Hall, March 27, 1853. By Theodore Parker, Minister of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society. Phenographically reported by J. M. W. Yerrington and Rafes Leighton. Price 6 cents single—50 cents per dozen.

1,000 Book Agents Wanted. To sell Pictorial and Useful Works for the year 1854. \$1,000 A YEAR.

WANTED, IN EVERY SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES, active and enterprising men, to engage in the sale of some of the best Books published in the country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make from \$3 to \$5 a day profit.

The Books published by us are all useful in their

wherever they are offered.

For further particulars, address, (postage paid,)

ROBERT SEARS, PUBLISHER, 181 William Street, New York

Reformed Medical Practice.

DR. A. A. GIFFORD having returned to New Bed-ford, solicits a share of patronage in the com munity.

Office and residence, Nos. 159 and 161 Union street.

New Bedford, Nov. 24.

5t

Brattle Street Dining Saloon.

THE well-known stand of John B. Grass, No. 13
Brattle street, having been purchased by the subscribers, and thoroughly renovated in every part, asd fitted for a first class Dining Saloon, were thrown open to the public on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

The proprietors have had a long and successful experience in connection with the Mercantile Dining Saloon.

perience in connection with the Mercantile Dining Sa-loon, on Commercial street, and they will earnestly en-deavor to render the room on Brattle street a worthy branch of the parent establishment.

MARSTON, SAMPSON & CO.

JOHN CURTIS, JR., & CO. TAILORS. No. 6 ANN ST., (THREE DOORS FROM UNION.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS Also, a general supply of Fashionable and Ready-Made CLOTHING. JOHN CURTIS

Jan. 1, 1853. GEO. P. ATKLY WORCESTER HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION,

NO. 1 GLEN STREET. THIS Institution is well arranged for treatment at all seasons. It will remain under the medical direc-A seasons. It will remain under the medical direction of Dr. George Hovr, until the return of Dr. Rogers from Paris, in April, 1854.

Tenns, usually, from 7 to 89 per week.

For treatment without board, 3 to \$4 per week.

VISITORS TO NEW YORK CAN find accommodations, by the DAY or WEEK, at our establishment,

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TERMS-From S1 to S2 per day; from \$5 to \$10.50 We intend also to furnish the best accomtions found in any city for the residence and treatment of Water Cure patients.

O. H. WELLINGTON, M. D.

New York, Sept. 23, 1853. GOOD NEWS FOR THE INVALID!

LAROY SUNDERLAND'S Pamphlet on 'Healing by Nutratrion, without Drugs,' will be sent to you, free of postage, on the receipt of one letter stamp, prepaid. Address 'New Method of Cure,' Boston, Ms. O 28 tf ...

WEST BOSTON

CLOTHING HOUSE. LEWIS HAYDEN would respectfully call the alterality to his former customers and the public generally, to his ample stock of CLOTHING, PURNISHING GOODS, HATS

AND CAPS. Being connected with one of the very largest Clothing Houses in Boston, he is prepared to furnish every kind of garment. He would also inform his friends that he will get up every kind of custom garment at the short-est notice. He hopes the friends of freedom, especially, will favor him with a call, as he has seen some hard service in slavery. One and all are invited to call, where they will always be treated fairly, and with good

121 CAMBRIDGE STREET, BOSTON. Boston, April 20, 1853.

VISITING DENTIST.

DR. MANN (formerly MANN & MELBOURNE, Somer street,) now resides at 13 Avery street. He attends exclusively to those who choose to be saided upon at their own houses.

He fills teeth so as permanently to save them. His mineral teeth on gold plate are unsurpased. He also makes the patent continuous gums with teeth on platina, specimens of which he will exhibit, and show their superiority.

He receives no patients at home, but will visit, exhibit specimens, state terms, and give professional advice without charge.

it specimens, state terms, and give residence, state terms, and give residence, without charge.

Messages left at his residence, 13 Avery street, will

Boston, Nov. 4, 1853. DR. J. S. ROCK.

DENTIST,

W ILL remain in Boston for a short time, prior to his departure for Europe, and offers his professional services in Dentistry, having the highest testimonials as to his character and skill, from Elisha Turniend, Professor of Operative Dentistry, in the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery,—T. L. Backingham, Professor of Mechanical Dentistry, in the same College, Professor of Mechanical Dentistry, in the same College, &c., &c. Applications left with Mr. William C. Nicl. &c., &c. and Mr. Lewis Hatder, 121 Cambridge Street, will be promptly attended to. street, will be promptly attended to