ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL ECBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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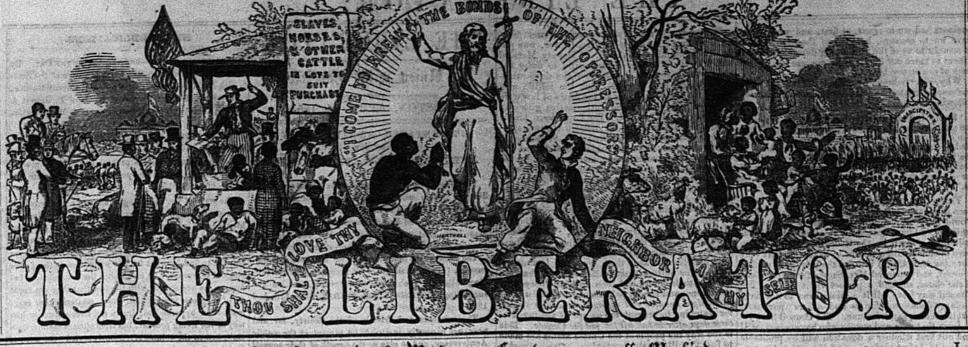
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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial

mulittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray LORING, EDNEYD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL PRILLIPS.
If in the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 18-A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

IF 'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR seaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPCLATION TO SURRENDER FUGIFIVE SLAVES -AB

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-

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

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

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

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL COVERNMENT.'-John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 15.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1854.

WHOLE NUMBER 1030.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Boston Bee.

EMERSON'S ATTACK ON WEBSTER. The New Orleans Picagune is very severe at the

his late attack on the name and memory of Mr. Webster, in a lecture delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle. This attack, we venture to say, is considered of more consequence in New Orleans than it is in New York, where it was still-born, and scarcely excited even a passing emotion of contempt or derision, the only sensation that such s thing should excite. Mr. Emerson is not, as the Picayune declares, crazy, but is guilty of assailing the great who are dead, from the meanest of all the great who are data. He has long been the cen-causes—a sordid envy. He has long been the cen-tre of a system, composed of a few hundred ridic-ulous fools and lazy fellows, who deserve, each, a sound scourging for their impudence in daring to stay in a world where they are just so many nuisstay in a world where they are just so many hurs-ances, and of no earthly use whatever,—a parcel of selfish flunkies, (to borrow one of the terms of the chief English object of their admiration.) These fellows believe that every thing is wrong in this world, and hold that it was a great oversight on the part of the Deity, that they were not consulted at the creation, the doing of which would have rendered the universe perfect—in their opinion. Emhuman vermin, because he is the most ridiculous and the wealthiest of the entire gang; for they are the greediest set of creatures on the face of the earth, and feel as deep and as thorough a reverence for dollars, as if they were so many pawn-brokers, as nature doubtless intended many of them should be. Bronson Alcott, the childish madman, would have proved a formidable rival to Emerson for the honors of this mad popedom, only that he is poor, while Emerson is very wealthy. Emerson has houses, stocks, and others of those things that are desired by the carnal minded, while Alcott is troubled with what has been called 'an unexampled shortness of chips.' Emerson's lectures are highly paid for; it would be difficult to find an au-dience that could be hired to sit through one of Alcott's lectures at any price. In brief, Emerson is respectable, in the strict worldly sense of the word; while Alcott's respectability, in that sense, may admit of a little doubt. Emerson is effective for mischief; Alcott is as harmless as a rabbit, which can do nothing but devour all it can contrive to get hold of. Is it to be wondered at that Emerson should succeed in a contest for supremacy over Bed-lan with such a man as his chief rival ! The surior insanity of Alcott was as the handful of thisde-down-as the small dust of the balance-when weighed against the worldly, solid qualifications of Emerson, by men who affect to despise all solid things, except their own heads, and that of their

Emerson has long believed himself to be the greatest man in the world, and is, therefore, jeal-ous of all respect or admiration that is paid to others, be they living or dead. Mr. Webster be-ing a great man, and but recently dead, is natu-rally an object of strong aversion to the philosopher of Concord, and must be made to pay the penalty of having occasionally stood between him and the sun. Emerson's followers are accustomed to call him ' the modern Plato'; and if being as hopelessly wedded to ridiculous fallacies as ever was the immortal Athenian, can give a man any right to that title, Emerson's right must be beyond all possible dispute. But it seems to us that he resem-bles rather Diogenes than Plato. He is better at snarling than at reasoning. There is more of the cur in him than of the attic bee. He is more at home in the cask than in the grove. The cynic school would more readily own him than the scademy. He has the bull-dog's disposition to tear the remains of the dead, and not that gentle feeling, commended alike by philosophy and sen-timent, which ever respects the repose of the grave. That such a man under the influence of ency, and speaking the sense, -or want of it, -of the over which he presides, should assail Mr. Webster, is the most natural of all things. That out of ten thousand subjects for a lecture, he should have hit upon the only one that he ought to have most avoided, is as much in the regular order of things, as it would have been out of order in the case of every other man of equal eminence in the country. The large space that Webster fills in the world's estimation, and which must be increas-ed as the mists and fogs of prejudice shall clear away, and leave the greatest of modern American reputations to stand in the clear light of truth, the medium most proper to set forth its most admirable proportions,—is a personal offence to Emerson, and he resents it accordingly. What business had Daniel Webster to live in the same ago with Em-erson! Perioles went out of the world about the e time that Plato was born, and Mr. Webster should have done the same thing for the advantage of Emerson. Having neglected so to do, his reputation has become the prey of the (very) 'modern Plato, and admirers must make up their minds to suffer under the infliction with as much philosophy as they can muster. It may be some conso-lation for them to bear in mind, that the acts and writings of Webster will remain to guide statesmen, and to instruct the people, and to excite the admiration and applause of scholars, when all that shall be left of Emerson will be of as much use to mankind as a collection of Etruscan inscriptions.

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LEdward - Same

Whatever may be the construction placed upor the votes of such Southern Whigs in Congress as do not support the Nebraska bill, the fact is at last fully developed, that the great mass of the Whig party in the slave States have resolved upon a formal and final separation from their recent associates in the free States. Merely party considerations have little to do with this. It is an alternative presented by present necessity and by future danger. Doubtless, the affiliation between thern and Southern Whigs has not been without many agreeable and substantial results; and as it has lasted so long, it may now be difficult, if bot painful, to break it up. But it is quite evident that this affiliation must cease, or else the efforts of the Southern Whigs against the enemies of their

own immediate and ever-present interests and welfare, must be abandoned at once and forever.

In the mean time, the Northern Whigs can peruse the volume of passing events at their own good leisure. Where do they find themselves!

They have no leaders that are not abolitionists, or the echange of abolitionists.

ic argument. The excitement in the North against the territorial bills in Congress, (and we speak of what we know.) does not make a ripple upon the surface of public opinion. Above all, let it be great or little, that excitement must pass away begreat or little, that excitement must pass away be principle, and in two months it will be like the forest overpowering force of a great principle. Let the Nobraska bill pass, and let it rest upon that of principle, and in two months it will be like the form the crommon of the State of the Compromise measures, and the Fugitive Slave Law, in 1850—to abide by it will be a test all over the country. And the Northern Whigs who doubt this will be among the first to regret that they did not make the strip of the Passage of th

sitions, were the first to speak out against the mispersuasive argument in its favor .- Ibid.

this a direct consequence of the abolition policy.
And yet, our modern Antonys, speaking in the rolving new schemes of perfect freedom, and in-renting new appeals to dangerous prejudices. But

ty have so far proceeded to no very grave extrem-ities. He himself, aided by his three or four associates in Congress, has only signed the calumnious address, and issued a few inflammatory speeches; but they have 'counselled no violence'; at least Their followers in the free States are against the Fugitive Slave Law whenever they think the public pulse beats too rationally. They will doubtless be quite ready for more peaceful pastimes by the time the Nebraska and Kansas bills have become the laws of the land!—Ibid.

SELECTIONS.

THE ARGUMENT .- The Correspondent relateth the

Boston, March 28, 1854.

We have been in a state of fearful agitation here for a few days past. Boston has been shak-ing like an Earthquake in the fever and ague. The Sims Excitement was nothing to it—a mere puff of the bellows alongside of a Typhoon in a sudden ac-cess of insanity. For of what account was the peril of a miserable negro, like Tim Sims, com-pared with that which the public has just learned threatened Mr. George T. Curtis, the great Sims threatened Mr. George T. Curtis, the great Sims Commissioner? The news fell upon our Community 'like a clap of thunder from a clear sky,' (as some orator somewhere said, lately, about something—but the agitation of my mind forbids my stopping to verify my quotations.) that that well-beloved citizen and faithful functionary 'had hazarded not merely personal popularity, but personal safety, and probably life itself, in the discharge of his Constitutional duty to the South!' There can be no doubt about it, for he vouches for it under

lic esteem, by the act which will secure his name a place in history—long before that, he was, by common consent, the most popular man in the State. Indeed, he was then, as well as now, a proverb in all men's mouths for the universal affec-

' None saw him but to love him, None named him but to praise !

A bland and affable address, soft and insinuating manners, 'a countenance that is a benediction. manners, a countenance that is a benediction, obliging and courteous deportment in all business relations, were some of the claims by which he held the general love. And to think that such a man was in danger of losing, not merely his popularity, but his life! It is too much for the endurance of common human nature! But it is con-soling to think, not only that his life has been spared unto this day, and it is to be hoped will be not yet! Their followers in the free States are preparing themselves by certain polite relaxations. Soling to think, not only that his life has been grainst the South in noisy harangues; and, as if to be quite obedient to the instructions that 'counsel no violence,' they arouse a periodical mobagainst the Fugitive Slave Law whenever they think the public pulse beats too rationally. They will present a port in the least diminished, even at the country of the could hardly be increased as a port in the least diminished, even at the country of the could hardly be increased. creased, was not in the least diminished, even at the time, by the heroic act to which he refers. are fully convinced, with him, that his life and his personal popularity were equally in danger at that time. And we glory in the assurance that they are now both beyond the reach of malice or of envy .- D. Y.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

remonstrance with the South, against the contem-plated breach of faith in trampling on the Missou-ri Compromise, which is understood to be from the pen of George T. Curtis, Esq., the Commissioner, who undertook to do such faithful service to the South, in executing the Fugitive Slave Law in Bos-

Mr. Curtis has published what he calls a con appeal to the Southern statesmen. When he had served them so faithfully, and set public opinion in

served them so faithfully, and set public opinion in his own part of the country at defiance, to carry out Southern views, instead of being satisfied, they now go another step, and commit another outrage upon Northern principle, which even he dares not at present undertake to justify.

Did Mr. Curtis suppose, at the time he accepted an office whose duty it was to make the summary examination which was to consign over any man suspected of being a slave, to interminable bondage, with his posterity, without judge or jury—that he and those who acted with him were making the last sacrifice which was ever to be made to the Slave Power!

quick succession, from the day when Louisiana was bought and cut up into slave States, down to was bought and cut up into slave States, down to 1850, that it would be strange any one could be so blinded as to suppose they would stop there. It was soon to be followed up by others, and the South was sure to find Northern dough-faces ready, whenever they wanted other concessions, to turn traitors and assist in their consummation.

Mr. Webster said expressly, in his 7th of March

speech, that he had always considered, and did then believe, that the true intent and meaning of the Constitution was, that the States provide for returning fugitive slaves. But when they failed to do it in a manner satisfactory to the South, neither he nor Mr. Curtis found any difficulty in neither he nor Mr. Cortis found any difficulty in sustaining as entirely different construction of the Constitution, by which Congress might supersede the Constitutional action of the States, and, lest Northern juries might not be quite so manageable as the South desired, set them entirely aside, and substituted for jurors such men as this same Geo. T. Curtis and Commissioner Ingraham, who, after a summary hearing, could hand over a Northern citizen to Southern bondage.

This Northern subserviency, instead of purchasing the forbearance of the South, as Mr. Curtis seems to have expected, is just the way to invite further aggressions. It has always proved so from the days in which Breanus the Great was hired to quit Rome, to the present time, and always will. Nor is this the last concession. Cuba is to be bought or seized

last concession. Cuba is to be bought or seized upon, and two Senators and eight or ten Representatives are to represent the Spaniards and slaves of that island in our Congress! Mexico is to be an-nexed and cut up into slave States; and, further, we are to have slaves among us here at the North! Congress can make a law just as constitutional as the Fugitive Slave Law, by which a Southerner can travel or reside at the North with his slaves; or if there is any difficulty in getting such a law through Congress, a slaveholding Judiciary can decide that all State laws by which slaves shall be free, if voluntarily brought among us, are unconstitution and the thing will be done; for not only native horn Southrons could do it, but Northern men so disposed could reside South just long enough to

disposed could reside South just long enough to acquire slaves, and learn how to manage them, and bring them here, and hold them forever

We advise Mr. Curtis to cease whining about this new encroachment. It was invited by the tameness with which he and others submitted to the latest 'finality' before this, and for which the North despise him, and would probably vote against him, if he were now a candidate for their favor. He may hug his judge-ship, but let him remember that he holds it by the appointment of a Northern President. The South would sooner trust a Northern man who stands up square for the a Northern man who stands up square for the rights of the North, than one who betrays the interest of his own section of country.

CHICAGO CLERGY SPEAKING.

On Monday afternoon, the ministers of Chicago met to protest against the Nebraska Bill. Twenty-five were present. The Chairman of the committee reported the following Protest and resolutions:

'The undersigned, Ulergymen of different religious denominations in the Northwestern States, as citizens and Ministers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, do solemnly protest against the passage of what is e Nebraska Bill, or any repeal or mod ification of existing legal prohibitions of Slavery in that part of our national domain which it is proposed to organize into the territories of Nebraska

We protest against it as a great moral wrong great moral principles of the community, and sub rersive of all confidence in national engagements as a measure full of danger to the peace and ever existence of our beloved Union, and exposing us to the righteous judgment of the Almighty. And your protestants as in duty bound will ever pray.

This remonstrance was signed by all present, and he following resolutions unanimously adopted : Resolved, That the Ministry is the divinely appointed institution for the declaration and en ment of God's will, upon all points of moral and religious truth, and that as such, it is their duty to reform, rebuke, and exhort, with authority and

Resolved, That while we disclaim all desire to Resolved, that while we disclaim all desire to interfere in questions of war and policy, or to mingle in the conflicts of political parties, it is our duty to recognize the moral bearing of such questions and conflict, and to proclaim, in reference thereunto, no less than to other departments of human interest, the principles of inspired truth and obligation.
Resolved, That in our office as ministers, w

have lost none of our prerogatives, nor escaped our responsibilities as citizens, and that in the relation which we have to God and the Church, we find the ighest reason for fidelity in those which we bear to the State, and to our fellow-men.

Resolved, That in the debate recently held in the

Senate of the United States, upon the presentation of the memorial of the Clergy of New England, we greatly deplore the apparent want of courtesy and reverence towards men of God, manifest especially in the speeches of the Senators from Indiana and Illinois, and that we regard the whole tone and spirit of that debate, on the part of the opponents of said memorial, as an outrage upon the privileges of a large and respectable body of citizens, upon the dignity of the Senate, and upon the claims of the Divine name, morals and institutions, to which we owe the profoundest honor and reverence.

TO GEN. PRANKLIN PIERCE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Respected and Honored Sir :- We, the undersign Respected and Honored Nr.—We, the undersigned, fellow-citizens and friends of the city of Concord, Ministers of the Gospel—influenced by no party feelings, but we trust by deep moral and religious sentiments, respectfully represent to you, that we are deeply grieved by the introduction into Congress of what is called the 'Nebraska Bill,'—that we dead in the concording the control of the contro that we regard it as a measure premature, unex-pected and undesired; a violation of the most sol-emn compact, impairing the faith of the nation in all compromises, calculated to renew agitation on all compact, imparing the last of the subject of slavery, all over the land; and, if passed, such to be fraught with the most disastrous consequences to the cause of Liberty, Humanity, Morals, Education and Religion in all that Territory, which now is, and of right ought to be, free. With sincere respect for your character interpose. and office, we earnestly entreat you to interpose that power, if it shall be necessary, with which the

and office, we earnestly entreat you to interpose that power, if it shall be necessary, with which the Constitution invests you, to prevent that bill from ever becoming a law; we entreat you, by the noble spirit of freedom, which is everywhere opposed to the possible extension of slavery into territory now free; by the honor of your native State; by the patriotic zeal and sacrifices in the cause of liberty of your illustrious father; by the genial glow of liberty in your own breast; by the love of humanity and right; by the moral esteem in which you will be held by ministers of the gospel and Christian people of all denominations; and finally, by the fear and love of God, who hath ordained liberty as the common birthright of all human beings; we respectfully and earnestly entreat you, never to give your signature to this bill.

Herein, in our judgment, we express the prevailing, if not universal moral sentiment of our brethren in the ministry, and of the churches of our Lord throughout this State.

With sentiments of high respect and esteem, we With sentime.
subscribe ourselves,
Yours, &c.,

Nathaniel Bouton, Pastor of the First Cong. Ch. Newton E. Marble, Rector of St. Paul's Ch. John Moore, Pastor of the Universalist Ch. Charles W. Flanders, Pastor of the First Bap.Ch. Osman C. Baker, Bishop of M. E. Ch. Stephen M. Vail, Prof. in Math. Biblical Inst. E. E. Cummings, Pastor of Pleasant St. Bap. Ch.

Jacob Sanborn, Minister of M. E. Ch. Benjamin P. Stone, See'y of N. H. Mis. Society. Warren F. Evans, Pastor of M. E. Ch. Hiram Witcher, Pastor of the Free Will Bap. Ch. Daniel Lancaster, Chaplain of Insane Asylum. Asa P. Tenney, Pastor of the West Cong. Ch. Henry A. Kendall, Pastor of the East Cong. Ch. John Dempster, Prof. in Math. Biblical Inst.

The undersigned, friends of the President, and legal voters in the city of Concord, without dis-tinction of party, cordially concur in the senti-ments above expressed by the clergymen of the sev-eral denominations in this city.

[The signatures of about six hundred of the citizens are attached to the above.]

REMONSTRANCE OF THE CLERGY OF PITTSBURGH AGAINST THE NEBRASKA BILL.

To the House of Representatives of the United States : The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel, residing in the cities of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, in the State of Pennsylvania, in the name of God and Religion, in the name of Humanity and Liberty, for the honor of our country and its influence over the world, do respectfully and earnestly, protest and remonstrate against the passage of the bill for the organization of new Territories, now before Congress, commonly known as the 'Ne-breaks Rill'.

a Bill.	
a Bill.' tsburgh, March 19, 19 Francis Herron, W. H. Lee, D. H. Riddle, D. L. Dumpsey, A. M. Bryan, James Rodgers, Wm. F. Lauck, Samuel Fulton, R. Gracy, J. L. Read, E. W. Dickinson, C. Cooke, James R. Smith, Richard Lea, Joseph Banks, John Doughless, E. P. Swift, S. Williams, N. West, Jr., J. J. M'Elhinny,	D. Elliot, John S. Pressly, J. G. Brown, Wm. M. Paxton, A. D. Campbell. Wm. D. Howard, J. S. Travelli, P. M. M'Gowan, T. B. Wilson, Wm. Douthett, James Robinson, Wm. Annan, I. N. Biard, Louis L. Conrad, C. W. Quick, J. F. M'Laren, H. Miller, M. W. Jacobus, A. W. Black, J. C. Sinclair,
J. Dallas, J. M. Smith,	D. E. Nevin, J. R. Agnew,
B. M. Weddell, S. R. Taylor,	John Nevin, Chas. Avery, D. R. Kerr,
A. T. McGill, D. Bacon, John Kerr,	Sam'l Kerr, Geo. K. Ormond,
G. D. Archibald, Joshua Heart,	Jas. Allison, Wm. M'Combs.

The word does move, and no mistake. The clery of Pittsburgh, to our certain knowledge, are, with a few exceptions, as staid and conservative a band of hunkers as the most indefatigable Union-saver could desire. Yet here we have them protesting against the Nebraska swindle in the name of God and religion, in the name of humanity and of God and religion, in the name of humanity and liberty'! How glad we are to find they believe in these things! for, to confess the truth, we had not suspected a majority of them lately of holding any Among the signers of this remonstrance, we re-

Wm. B. McIlvaine,

Among the signers of this remonstrance, we recognise the names of some of the most active and decided supporters of the abominable compromise measures of 1850. We also recognise on the Presbyterian portion of the list, the names of some of the stanchest champions of the more abominable action of the Old School General Assembly of 1845. We rejoice exceedingly that they have repented of their sins in these matters. Of course, they have repented of their guilty complicity with these crimes against 'God, humanity and liberty'; for the inconsistency and hypocrisy of defending from the Bible the admission of slavery into the Church of God, and yet opposing its admission Church of God, and yet opposing its admission into Nebraska, would be so obvious and so monstrous, that wise men, as we know some of them to be, would not be guilty of it for a moment. Surely, they would not take the horrible position, that a system which would pollute the soil of the new territory, is yet abundantly fit for a seat at the ta-ble of the Lord.

Far be it from us to charge any such transparent and sacrilegious hypocrisy on the venerable clergy of Pittsburgh. But, then, as they once did defend the admission and retention of Slavery in the Church, they are guilty of this very enormity, un-less they have repented of that great sin. It is for this reason that we conclude that they have, of course, repented of their ecclesiastical fellowship

with slavery.
We bail this Pitteburgh manifesto, and others of We bail this Pittsburgh manifesto, and others of similar character from similar sources, as an omen for good. These ministers have now taken their stand on the position that slavery is too vile a thing to go into the national territory. That it is, consequently, too vile to stay in the church of the Living God, is such a manifest conclusion, that they must needs see it, and as honest men act upon it. Hence we look for them to take their stand ere long on our Free Church platform, and battle with us for the purification of the Church from the leprous defilement of slavery. Of their advent into our defilement of slavery. Of their advent into our ranks, when it takes place, our readers shall be duly informed.—Free Presbyterian.

THE CLERGYMEN'S PETITION.

To the Honorable Scuate and House of Representate of the United States, in Congress assembled:

of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, clergymen of different religious denominations in New England, hereby, in the name of Almighty God, and in His presence, do solemnly protest against the passage of what is known as the 'Nebraska Bill,' or any repeal or modification of existing legal prohibitions of elavery, in that part of our national domain, which it is proposed to organize into the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

We protest against it as a great moral wrong; as a breach of faith eminently injurious to the moral principles of the community, and subversive of all confidence in national engagements; as a measure full of danger to the peace, and even the existence, of our behived Union, and exposing us to the righteous judgments of the Almighty.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever

Charles Lowell, West Church. Lyman Beecher, Congregational Church. Manton Eastburn, Bishop Prot. Epis. Church, Dio-

cese Mass.

Baron Stow, Rowe St. Bapist Church.

Jos. Cummings, Bromfield St. Meth. Epis. Church.

S. Streeter, First Universalist Church.

G. W. Blagden, Old South Church.

Alexander H. Vinton, Rector St. Paul's Church.

Thomas Worcester, New Jerusalem Society.
Daniel P. Cilley, First Freewill Baptist Church.
Samuel K. Lothrop, Brattle St. Church.
N. Adams, Essex St. Church.

Samuel Barrett, Twelfth Congregational Church. A. L. Stone, Park St. Church. Charles Mason, Grace Church. T. F. Caldicott, Baldwin Place Baptist Church.

Edward Beecher, Salem St. Church. E. N. Kirk, Mt. Vernon Church. Ephraim Peabody, King's Chapel. William Jenks. late Pastor Green St. Church.

ufus Ellis, First Church. Rufus Anderson, Secretary A. B. C. F. M. . B. Treat. h. Pomeroy,

F. D. Huntington, South Cong. Church. Henry M. Dexter, Pine St. Church. George Richards, Central Cong. Church. A. A. Miner, School St. Universalist Church. S. King, Hollis St. Church.

J. B. Waterbury, Bowdoin St. Church.
J. I. T. Coolidge, Thirteenth Cong. Church.
J. A. Bartol, West Church. Chandler Robbins, Second Church. A. H. Burlingame, Harvard St. Baptist Church. W. H. Wines, Bowdoin Square Baptist Church.

T. Sargent, Congregational Church. H. Neale, Pirst Baptist Church. M. Randall, Church of the Messiah.

R. W. Clark, Maverick Church. T. C. Jameson, Tremont Temple Baptist Church. Charles Smith, Shawmut Church. Charles S. Porter, Phillips Church.
Theodore Parker, Twenty-Eighth Cong. Church.
[The above Churches are situated in Boston.]

Jeremiah Day, Ex-President Yale College, New Haven. Theodore D. Woolsey, President Yale College, New Haven. F. Wayland, President Brown University, Provi-

Mark Hopkins, President Williams College, Williamstown. Edward Hitchcock, President Amherst College,

Amherst.
B. Labaree, President College, Middlebury, Vermont.
R. E. Pattison, Waterville College.
Convers Francis, University Church, Cambridge.
G. R. Noyes, Professor Harvard University, Cam-

bridge. Roswell Shurtleff, Professor Dartmouth College,

W. Smith, President University of Vermont. G. Burgess, Bishop Prot. Epis. Church, Diocese of Maine. O. C. Baker, Bishop M. E. Church, New Hamp-

N. W. Taylor, Prof. Theo. Sem. Yale College, New Haven. E. T. Fitch, Professor Yale College. L. Woods, Theological Seminary, Andover Edwards N. Park, "

C. E. Stowe, Ralph Emerson, . G. T. Shedd.

Barrows, Jr., ... Shepard, Prof. Theological Seminary, Bangor. W. Coit, Prof. Eccl. History, Trinity College, Hartford.

homas C. Upham, Prof. Bowdoin College. R. D. Hitchcock, " "
Joseph Haven, Prof. Amherst College. Aaron Warner, " W. S. Tyler, G. B. Jewett,

B. Jewett,
Caswell, Prof. Brown University.
Thompson, Prof. Theological Seminary, East
Windsor.
O. Choules, North Baptist Church, Newport. J. Hawes, First Congregational Church, Hartford. Horace Bushnell, North Church, Hartford. R. Turnbull, First Baptist Church, Hartford. T. M. Clark, Episcopal Church, Hartford. N. Bouton, First Congregational Church, Concord

A. P. Peabody, South Cong. Church, Portsmouth Leonard Bacon, Centre Church, New Haven. John Todd, 1st Cong. Church, Pittsfield. J. D. Carruthers, 2d Cong. Church, Portland.
J. J. Carruthers, 2d Cong. Church, Portland.
J. J. Carruthers, 2d Cong. Church, C E. Ellis, Harvard Church, Charlestown.

F. W. Ware, Unitarian Church, Cambridge. John Pierpont, 1st Church, Medford. W. P. Lunt, 1st Church, Quincy. William Newell, 1st Parish. Cambridge. William Newell, 1st Parish, Cambridge.

J. A. Albro, Shepard Church,
W. A. Stearns, 1st Cong. Church, Cambridgeport.
R. S. Storrs, 1st Cong. Church, Braintree.
Parsons Cook, 1st Cong. Church, Lynn.
Brown Emerson, 3d Church, Salem.

James Flint, East Church,
S. M. Worcester, Tabernaele Church, Salem.
E. Ballou, Universalist Church, Montpelier.
Benjamin Tappan, Augusta, Maine.
And 2,950 others.

Home, Sweet Home !—Concord, the home of Franklin Pierce, elected eight Anti-Nebraska Representatives, and exhibited a net Administration less of 90. The sixth ward was the first to declare against his recreant son. Lancaster, the home of Senator Williams, gave its verdict against him by a vote of more than two to one, leaving the Administration the third party in the place, exhibiting a net loss of 127, and electing an Anti-Nebraska Representative. The town also passed resolutions, censuring their Senators in Congress by a nearly unanimous vote. Bath, the home of Hibbard, exhibits an Administration loss, and elects an Anti-Nebraska Representative. Manchester, the home of Norris and Morrison, elected fourteen Anti-Nebraska men, and showed a net Administration loss of 367. Home, Sweet Home !- Concord, the home of

A Frightened Flunkey .- Such was the per A Frightenea Flankey.—Such was the per-turbation of Mr. Hibbard, of New Hampshire, when the vote on referring the bill to the Committee of the Whole was being taken in the House, that he answared four several times, when his name was called, first 'aye,' then 'no,' then 'aye' again, and finally 'no,' which answer was recorded amid roars of laughter,

Congressional Election. - Further returns from the first Congressional District in this State, above the election of Thomas D. Elliot, Whig, by about 500 majority. Mr. Elliot is a determined opponent of the Nebraska bill.

From the Washington Union.

TRIUMPHANT CAPTURE OF THE NORTH-ERN WHIGS BY THE ABOLITIONISTS.

the echoes of abolitionists. In the whole North, among all degrees of the Whig opposition, not one Whig voice has yet been raised,—if we except Mr. Henry Grinnell, of New York,—in opposition to the howling crusade of the fanatics against the South. Why is this! The question is not hard to understand. It is a brief, distinct, and emphat-

profitable contrasts are made. Intelligent minds, who are invoked to hostility, for instance, to the Nebraska bill—ask themselves who are for this bill, and who against it: and healthy results follow the investigation. What Northern Democrat will not hesitate before accepting a cause which boasts for its organs and its leaders every abolition fa-natic in the free States!—which rallies to its standard the ways the bigs (publicable combine) standard the worst Whigs (politically speaking) in the land !—which relies for success upon the old system of misrepresentation and slander! If there were no other reason, the fact that the Nebraska were no other reason, the fact that the Neoraska bill has united upon it the old-fashioned Democrats of the nation—the men who sustained Jackson in his glorious administration—who supported the great reforms that succeeded him—who upheld the tariff of 1846, when assailed by the most extended antagonisms-and who, in all our territorial acqui-

in the autumn of 1850, are producing a dark crop when he restored the ungrateful Sims to content-of violence, abuse, and wrong, all of it, no doubt, excessively gratifying to his ambition.

excessively gratifying to his ambition.

The efforts of these abolitionists against existing laws, and against those which, in all probability, will soon be enacted, are numerous and various.

Hieved that he is nearer death, by almost three years, now, than then.

As you are not an inhabitant of this City, you can hardly form an adequate idea of the sacrifice Mr. will soon be enacted, are numerous and various.
We have seen men murdered in the attempt to except the laws; we have seen officers, even in staid told Boston, fleeing before a crowd of negroes and their infuriated backers; we have had Senators their infuriated backers; we have had Senators of Judge Douglas in Chicago; and have been compoundarity in this City, and throughout the State, Judge Douglas in Chicago; and have been compoundarity in this City, and throughout the State, and throughout the State, and throughout the State, and the state of the sacringe and hardly form an adequate idea of the sacringe and hardly f Judge Douglas in Chicago; and have been compelled to witness the humiliating spectacle of South-ern men forcibly deprived of their rights, in the Long before he had set the final seal upon the pub very teeth of the statutes, and in arrogant defiance of the sacred guarantees of the Constitution-all calm accents of Mr. Sumner, 'counsel no violence!'
While the storm rages, which they have raised,
they are quietly ensconced in their libraries, re-

they 'counsel no violence'! As against the Nebraska bill, Mr. Sumner's par-

THE PERILS OF PATRIOTISM.

[Boston correspondence of the Anti-Slavery Standard.] ARGUMENT.—The Correspondent reades the Agitation consequent on learning the danger of the Sims Commissioner—The Sims Excitement outdone—Unexpected and unaffected terrors—Terrible effects in State street—Bulls and Bears in tears—The Public Meeting—The Committees of Sufety and of Vigilance—The Sims Brigade volunteer the street—Bulls and Street—The Correspondent Services, and on what terms—The Correspondent speaketh a good word for them—And for the Police —Present State of Affairs—The present danger of the Commissioner—His popularity—The Curtii of ancient and modern times—The risk he ran—His exceeding great reward.

sound,' and this is true of the vacuum from which the abolitionists thunder their harmless threats. But the quiet heart of the people answers to the appeals of truth by those pulsations which make their judgments clear and their decisions final. The homes of the people, too, separated from the excitement of crazy philosophers, Utopian reformers, unsexed Amazons, unchurched priests, and belligerent fanatics, are our safest tribunals. There profitable contrasts are made. Intelligent minds who are invoked to hearthly and the contrasts are made. Intelligent minds who are invoked to hearthly and the contrasts are made. Intelligent minds who are invoked to hearthly and the contrasts are made. Intelligent minds who are invoked to hearthly and the contrasts are made. Intelligent minds are contrasted in full) that marked the occasion. Suffice it to say, that the citizens of Boston rallied as one man around their beloved Commissioner, and pledged their lives, fortunes and sacred honor, in his defence. A Committee of One Thousand citizens was appointed, and a Committee of Public Safety, of a like number, to take measures for his security. The Sims Brigade, in the most gallant manner, volunteered to keep watch and ward over him, as they did over he traited the citizens of Boston rallied as one man around their beloved Commissioner, and pledged their lives, fortunes and sacred honor, in his defence. A Committee of Public Safety, of a like number, to take measures for his security. The Sims Brigade, in the most gallant manner, volunteered to keep watch and ward over him, as they did over him the citizens of the population of the population of the citizens of the citizens of the population of the citizens of the population of the citizens of the c ited hot suppers, brandy and champagne, at the City's expense—a demand which, having the precedent of the occasion on which they won the honorable augmentation of their style which they enjny, we cannot think the City Government will hes-itate to grant. It is to be hoped, likewise, that the Mayor will follow the same line of precedents, and order the entire Police force (night, as well as the first intimation of approaching danger. A comparative calm now broods over the city, and the ordinary course of business begins to go on as before. But, still, men can think of nothing else,

and it will be long before our usually quiet community will recover its pristine equanimity. The only reproach that I have heard used towards our representations of the common enemy, would be a beloved charge is, that he was unkind in not telling us of his peril earlier. For it is the unani-mous opinion of men of all parties, that Mr. Curtis

tion in which he was held.

From the Haterhill Gazette.

The National Intelligencer contains a column nonstrance with the South, against the conten

Power! Encroachments had followed each other in

We have been requested to call the attention of colored young men to the Mechanics' Institute of N. V.—
This institution proposes to give instruction free to colored young men who wish to prepare for public stations. The institution has ample means and facilities, professorships in ornamental, architectural and other drawing, parliamentary law, vocal and instrumental music, French and Latin, &c., &c.

We shall be happy to render any service peopled to

music, French and Latin, &c., &c.

We shall be happy to render any service needed to
those who desire to avail themselves of this offer. P.

The above is another strong argument against the catablishment of an Industrial College, as proposed by members of the National convention, and supported by members of the National council, and in favor of which, a statement is made upon our first page, by the Manual Labor School Committee. In addition to the fact, that there are more indithe addition to the fact, that there are more haryidual mechanics willing to teach boys trades than
there are boys to be taught, a fact which, if true,
the committee admit, would show the futility of
an Industrial College, here comes the Mechanica'
Institute of New York, one of the very best which can be started, controlled as it is by some of the best men of the country, offering 'instruction free to colored young men who wish to prepare for public stations. And to prevent any misappre-tension or trouble as to it, Dr. PENNINGTON, well known to us all. offers to render 'any service needed, to those who desire to avail themselves of

The case is certainly made out: and we were pleased to see that the State council of Michigan so nearly coincides in our view of the case, in re-ference to the proposed school, as to ask, at least, a postponement of the action of council in refer-ence to location.

We do not know what was the action, if any.

upon this matter, by the State councils of Rhode Island and of Pennsylvania, but we know well that Ohio spoke out unanimously against estab-lishing any such (so called) National Industrial

School.
We think Illinois went in favor of the School, as

we expected it would.

But if all the States but Ohio, and if all the members of the council but ourself, were in favor of establishing said School, (as they are not,) we could not so ignore the facts coming up before us, as to coincide. We believe it would be an un-

our readers will see, from what is published on another page of the proceedings of the Massachusetts State Council, that a portion of that Council virtually censure Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, because, as they allege, 'Mrs. Stowe intimated a change of her opinions respecting her appropria-tion, and also of making Mr. Douglass the iostru-

ment of her benevolence to the colored people."

We think, with those of that Council who protested against that action of the other members, that the remarks and resolutions were ill-timed, and therefore 'not fit to be made.' Where the evidence that Mrs. Srowr ever pledged '\$15,000,' as an 'expected appropriation for the benefit of the colored people of the United States'! Hundreds have inquired of the men who wrote the call, and signed the names to the call for the Rochester conntion, in which this 'appropriation' was referred to, and of others, but as yet no one, so far as we know, has once said, in answer- Yes, Mrs. STOWE has promised thus.' Our name was used as to the Rochester call. We were in favor of a convention, as the persons who used our name knew by our attempt to draw out an expression as to a convention from these same persons the year before—but we always regretted that those who wrote the call, (to use a homely expression,) 'ran before they were sent,' in regard to that 'appropriation.' We thought it was belittling to intimate even before they have been belittling to intimate even before they knew—to raise hopes as to a large donation, before they had the formal proposition in reference to that donation. In fact, the haste in which the convention was gotten up was attributed, 'out West,' to the 'eager desire' to get hold of, and appropriate the 'appropriation.' Fifteen thousand dollars is no small sum, and it is not strange that some men should be crazed by its being 'expected.'
And, therefore, we do not wonder that the matter
was alluded to in the call, or that now the majority Council meeting slap Mrs. Srows in the mouth with their resolutions, because, forsooth, they thought (without public authority.) that Mrs. Srows intended to make a 'large donation,' and because now they learn that she has been guilty of a 'late of the state of the "late refusal" in reference to such donation. We ask, How did they learn either of these things! Did Mrs. Stows make a formal proposition? Why

then, was it not presented at Rochester-at the convention intimatingly called to consider it!-Was it presented! No. Was anything presented from that lady! No. The only thing presented to that convention, in reference to Mrs. Srows, was the resolution in favor of ' Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and a letter to Mrs. Srowe by FREDERICK DOUGLASS, and read by FREDERICK DOUGLASS to the convention .-That letter spoke of the condition of the colorer people, and urged mechanical pursuits as the only available remedy. In addition, it assumed and de-fended several radically false, positions—positions which, when proved by the facts, we fear would pass into 'the collapsed state.' We do not mean that the letter was not well-written-it was, and quite studied-but more studied as to its philology than as to its philosophy. This was all that was presented as to Mrs. STOWE. How, then, did the members of the Massachusetts State Council, as councillors, find out what Mrs. Srowe intended to do That's the question. Was it from a proposition she made to them as councillors! If not, their action against her was ill-judged, illtimed, and improper.
The case, then, stands thus: Mrs. Srows very properly asks advice of some persons, she supposed qualified to give it, as to the best way in which she could aid the colored people

by any monies then, or to come in her possession. She consults quite a number, but pledges herself to none. She consults them privately. She makes no formal or final propositions. Some persons unable to keep the secret, or too elated by the posi-tion of things to await the due course of events, expose as much as they dare, and more than they should, in honor to all, and expectations are raised as to 's LARGE donation.' These persons, or others, scare up a call for a convention, this matter being one to come under its cognizance. The excitement is still mechanically kept up, the 'body politic' is moved, and the eyes of many are upon the glorious pile 'for the benefit of the colored people'—and especially for the Manual Labor School, in prospecta. Well, the bubble bursts—the illusion prospecta. Well, the bubble bursts—the musion is withdrawn—and the Massachusetts Council and others feel 'orful.' Speaking of Mrs. Srows, hear what they say:— . Resolved, That her late refusal to make that contri-

Resolved, Inst her late recussi to make that contri-bution in aid of our elevation, has filled us with unfeign-ed regret and mortification, and compelled us to believe that she has been acted upon by other influences than the dictates of her own good heart.

'Unfaigned regret and mortification.' We have no doubt of it. But that regret should not have been drawn out so much by Mrs. Srowe's 'refusal,' as by the impolitic and reprehensible course of others. The Massachusetts Council should be 'mortified,' but not at Mrs. Srows. Did Mrs. Srows make any propositions to that Council! If not, their 'mortification' should 'strike in,' on themselves. Before they were mortified, would it not have been well to learn whether it was proper for 'mor-

tification' to ensue!

'She has been acted upon by other influences than the dictates of her own good heart.' That is, Mrs. Srows has been acted upon by evil influences. Might not the gentlemen who voted for that resolution have spared us and Mrs. Srows's friends the 'regret and mortification' consequent upon reading such a statement! Suppose Mrs. Srows was 'act ed upon by other influences'-was that necessarily wrong! Why then ceusure her! Mrs. Stows was an appointed steward, to do with the money in her possession, according to her best judgment. She asked largely for advice. It is reasonable to suppose she used her best judgment in her decision. Why, then, the ill-natured fling, that 'she has been acted upon by other influences than the dictates of her own good heart'! tates of her own good heart'!

But that is not all. Those gentlemen say,

Resolved, That the withdrawal of this aid renews i us the conviction, that our lives are full of disappoint-ment, bitterness and oppression, heaped upon us by the world around us, as though we were only meted out to be destroyed.

What a' whine ' was there, my countrymen! Our lives fall of disappointment, bitterness and oppression! 'As though we were only meted out to be destroyed!' And all because Mrs. H. B. Srows has not made 'a large donation.' What

business had we to expert, at first, and what right have we to censure, because of the expectation! It smacks to us of the everlasting dependence upon others to move our load, while we are to be obcalled upon the officers of the militia to order out

in the Milwaukie jail, the U. S. Deputy Marshal called upon the officers of the militia to order out the troops to prevent the rescue of the slave-catches. Why, if a 'School' be needed, did not the Massachusetts State Council pass the substance of the following resolution by itself!

'Resolved, That, nevertheless, we do not despair of the establishment of such an institution, for the education of our brothers, sisters and children, and that we pledge our hearty co-operation with our brethren, in the work of erecting and sustaining such a school, believing that we are fully capable of accomplishing all for ourselves that we need, or that others might do for as.

That would have been manly, that would have been appreciated by Mrs. Srows, and by all. That would have shown a determination to succeed, which would have gained for the Council the good will off all. As it is, the Council show that they have meddled with a matter of hearsay—that they have meddled with a matter of hearsay—that they have as some think) invaded the privacy of private counsel, and censured Mrs. Srows for doing what, if she chose, she had a perfect right to do. The Council may have felt it a misfortune to moth have a large donation, for its and others' purposes, but it is a simple misfortune. The Council have yet to learn that men and women who have money, will find out first whether a donation will be profitable in results, before giving. And the attempt to censure or shame for not giving, will only excite their contempt, however well disposed, otherwise, they sure or shame for not giving, will only excite their contempt, however well disposed, otherwise, they

had an interview with a certain colored gentleman of note, to this action of the Massachusetts Council, has, in the view of many, been conducted im-

the continual exciting of hope as to 'a large dona-tion —the demand made so soon—as if the convention and councils and committees had been formed for the sake of the 'large donation'—all hastened, probably by the 'refusal,' so called. And however willing the people may be to receive 'a large donation' or a small one, we are not surprised at the refusal: and believe the 'large donation' can be expended for the benefit of the colored people, in a much more direct and telling way.

Had it been proper to pass upon a matter which has never been formally presented, and had the statement utade by the first resolution commented upon been known to be true, Ohio, through her Council, would have been glad to have congratulated Mrs. Srowe upon her foresight and good judgment in the 'refusal' thus condemned by a portion, and we are glad to say a minority of the whole

Massachusetts Council.
We have 'spoken right out in meeting,' because we have our own opinions, and because we deem this a proper time. We have purposely grouped all the matters pertaining to the 'School' together: and we suppose it understood that, for ourselves and Ohio, we say that while, if a school be located, the West is entitled to it, we do not believe a school is needed, and that the money to be raised for that purpose could be expended for the benefit of the colored people in a vastly better way .- Cleveland

From Frederick Douglass's Paper. THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, N. Y.

New York, April 3, 1854. Mr. Editor: —Will you please state that the Mechanics' Institute, N. Y., is simply a high school in which music, drawing, &c., &c., is taught. The school is in Chambers St., near the Park—is of long standing, but does not now, and never did,

pretend to teach any mechanical trades whatever.

Hence, while I rejoice to learn that it will admit
colored students, (boys rather, as the pupils are
generally very young.) it cannot be regarded by any
one as a substitute for the American Industrial

This last named institution is intended to teach what no other institution in America teaches—the use of the hands as well as of the head-and so to combine both as to instil into the pupils, of what-ever complexion, certain ideas about the dignity of skilful labor, as shall keep them from menial employments of every kind. Every pupil will be required to learn a mechanical trade, and learn it practically, while he masters all the scientific in-

country, gives this kind of instruction; hence the need of such a school for the whole country. White men have undertaken such an institution,

editorial?

To your readers, the intent of this note is plain, when I say that Mr. Day proposes the Mechanics' Institute, N. Y., as a reason why we should have no Industrial School.

Respectfully, yours, JAMES McCUNE SMITH.

BRITISH TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. STOWE.

Attention is called to this subject in our columns, once more: and it is hoped that the statement which, on the best authority, we are about to make, will render all further inquiries, as to the disposition Mrs. Stowe intends to make of the British Testimonial, or any part of it, unnecessary. When Mrs. Stowe first accepted donations in England, many American papers, and among them the Albany Evening Journal, and the Rochester American, alluded to the matter, in terms far from flattering. She was represented as holding up the sin and shame of her country to the malignant gaze of aristocratic tyrants, with a view, simply, to put money in her purse. Against this vile accusation, we opposed the fact that the excellent authoress of "Uncle Tom's Calin" consented to accept these donations in behalf of her bleeding countrymen, for whose benefit she would be sure to consented the presented the petition on Friday. whose benefit she would be sure to appropriate them—she, of course, being judge as to the manner of securing their benefit.

Since there seems a determination to throw as much dust about this subject as possible, it seems

much dust about this subject as possible, it seems desirable that we should state to our readers precisely Mrs. Stowe's situation, in relation to the money contributed in England, and what is properly to be expected of her in relation to it.

This sum was never solicited by Mrs. Showe;

she never, either directly, or indirectly, did anything towards raising it. On many occasions when solicited to visit certain places, with a view to increasing the contribution by her personal presence, she declined, with the statement that the collection of money was no part of her object. Also, when assured from certain influential quarters, that if she had any definite plan to propose for the constitutional convention, and here we are asked to vote upon it in a moment, and take action upon it. It has occupied the attention of the greatest minds in the State, and for one, he was not prepared so hastily to vote upon it, and asked to be excused. It was not granted, and he voted to sustain the report. assured from certain influential quarters, that if she had any definite plan to propose for the cause, large sums of money might be at her disposal, she replied that the state of her health was so feeble that it was her object rather to decline, than to in-

crease responsibilities.
She stated to the Committee who presented the English Offering, that if it had any particular value, as a testimonial of regard for her, that value consisted in the money being made entirely and un-conditionally subject to her disposal, for the carrying out of such plans and purposes as should ap-pear to her indicidually right and proper, and that on no other condition would she be willing to ac-

cept the care and charge of the money.

Mrs. Stowe conversed with us, both before leaving for England and after her return, in regard to the Industrial School, but never made any promise or pledges, and is therefore under no me on to contribute to it, than any other individual

in the country.

In regard to what Mrs. Stowe has done or may do with the money, we consider that it is no affair of ours. No person, either in England or America, has any more right to inquire into the particular

AGITATION. The arrest and holding to bail of the may be.

This whole matter, from the time Mrs. Srown Racine Advocate, and others, for aiding in the es-Racine Advocate, and others, for along, keeps up cape of Glover from the Milwaukie jail, keeps up cape of the public mind against the fugithe agitation of the public mind against the fugi-tive slave bill. A meeting has been called to be beld at Milwaukie on the 13th inst., of the citizens The 'indecent haste' for the convention, the of the State of Wisconsin, who are 'opposed to stave-catching laws, which trample on State sovereighty and State rights, and who are in favor of maintaining inviolate the writ of habeas corpus, and the right of trial by jury, and of protecting our own citizens from outrage by the federal courts and

Another Arrest. Charles K. Watkins, Esq. was arrested this forenoon, as a criminal, for hav-ing dared to say that Glover had a right to breather God's free air, and worship God on the Sabbath out of jail, if he had done no wrong. A glorious country, this!—Milicaukie Free Democrat.

THE RESCUE LITIGATION. It would seen that in-THE RESCUE LITERATION. It would seem that interminable litigation is to grow out of the Glover case at Milwaukie. Several peaceable citizens of Milwaukie and Racine have been put under \$2000 bonds to answer for aiding in the escape of Glover from jail; and they have also been sued by Garland, who claims of each of them \$2000 for the value of his alleged slave. Besides these suits, General Paine, the counsel for the defence of Booth and others on their examination before the U.S. Commissioner, has been sued for slander, by a Captain Jennings, one of the witnesses for the prosecution. Jennings, one of the witnesses for the prosecution Jennings claims \$5000 as the amount of damage done to his character, by the comments of General Paine upon his testimony.

The Milwankie Free Democrat of the 27th of March, has the following :

Another Wair. We have just been served by the United States Marshal with a summons, in the name of the President of the United States, to an swer to Benammi S. Garland, to his damage in the sum of \$2000, for the loss of his slave, before Judge Miller, the first Monday of April, nine days from to-day. Arnold and Hamilton, Attorneys for the Slave-Catcher.'

In addition to this, we learn that G. S. Wright, W. A. Waterman, and Mr. Clement of the Racine Advocate, all three prominent citizens of Racine, have been arrested and held to bail on a charge of aiding in the Milwaukie Fugitive Slave rescue.

EVERETT AT HOME. The white feather which Mr Everett, of Massachusetts, so often shows in the Senate, is looked upon with as little favor in his own State as elsewhere. Speaking of the clerical petition, the New Bedford Mercury, a staunch whig

' Even Mr. Everett forgot that, baving brough struction needed in such trade.

Neither Oberlin, McGrawville, the New York Mechanics' Institute, nor any institution in the been his opinion of its merits. Very soon after the storm was over, he must have remembered that he was a senator from New England-that those Christian churches, the heads of which were deand failed. Shall it therefore be given up as hopeless?

Will Bro. Day please copy this short note into his 'dear Aliened,' for the information of those who might 'want to know! more about his first of April editorial? ne doubtless forgot, though only for a momen that to him the dignity, the honor and the character of Massachusetts had been intrusted.

> THE ABOLITIONISTS AND FREE COLORED PEOPLE The assumed anti-slavery preferences of the pres-ent Legislature have emboldened the abolitionists, and they have petitioned for several laws for their exclusive interest. Some ten days since two or three New York lawyers sent in a request that the treasury of the State might be made to disgorge arge amount of fees, claimed by them as co the celebrated Lemmon slave case. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate this morning reporte against the application. On Friday, the abolition ists, through Mr. Crosby, asked the Legislature t extend the elective franchise to the colored, or ne gro population. Yesterday morning, the Judiciary hoped the report of the committee would not be agreed to he called the ayes and noes. Several Senators then arrowed ittee also reported against it. Mr. Crosh nators then aroused, and inquired when the

stated that he presented the petition on Friday.—
Mr. Hopkins, (whig.) who presented the report,
stated that the subject had been thoroughly debated
in the convention which formed the constitution of rectly to the people, when it was decided against by a very large majority, and he was not aware that since then, any change had taken place in publie opinion.

Mr. Putnam (whig) said this subject was can vassed and debated for six weeks in the constitu

report.

Mr. Z. Clark, dem. soft shell, was unprepared to not vote, unless compelled by the Senate. He was excused, 12 to 8. The question was taken, and the report against allowing negroes to vote adopted as follows:—

Ayes-Messrs. Barnard, Barr, Brooks, Danforth, Hitchcock, Hopkins, Lansing, Putnam, Spencer, Storing, Watkins, Whitney, Yost-13. Six whigs and seven democrats.

Nays-Messrs. Bishop, Bradford, Butts, M. H.

Clark, W. Clark, Crosby, Dickinson, Dorrance, Field, Muuroe, Richards, Williams—12. All whigs.—Showing the Seward strength in the Senate which has never before been tested—three or four dodging .- Albany corr. of the N. Y. Herald.

A CHANGE. Among the changes of the times has been a popular and well-attended and undisturbed course of Anti-Slavery lectures in the Tabernacle in New York, delivered by gentlemen belonging to different divisions of the opponents of the 'peculiar institution.' Even Mr. William Lloyd Garrison has any more right to inquire into the particular mode in which this money has been or is to be appropriated, than they have to inquire into the disposal of her private fortune.

That she has given a large sum to Miss Miner's school at Washington; assisted the Reform Tract and Book Society; helped in the support of Anti-Slavery papers; and in the assistance of Fugitives, we have occasion to know.

There may be also, and doubtless are, works to be undertaken for the Anti-Slavery cause, which she might not wish to have generally reported.—Many good works, like plants in the first tender stages of their growth, need sheltered and shady situations, and would wither, if brought into the glare of notoriety.—Frederick Douglass's Paper.

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slavefolders.

BOSTON, APRIL 14, 1854. TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Twentieth Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the City of New York, in the REV. DR. CHAPIN'S CHURCH, in Broadway, between Spring and Prince Streets, on WEDNESDAY, May 10th, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The names of

the speakers will be announced hereafter. The Society will hold meetings for Business and Dis-

near, are earnestly invited to be present at the public Anniversary, and to give us the benefit of their counsel and co-operation at the subsequent meetings. The condition of the country in relation to the Anti-Slavery Agitation will present, for the consideration of the Sottem of t ciety, topics of the gravest importance, affecting its future action; hence a large attendance is desirable. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

EDMUND QUINCY, S. H. GAY, WENDELL PHILLIPS,

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

setts against the Nebraska bill. Mr. Foot also presented remonstrances from Vermont.

Mr. Smith also presented remonstrances from Connect-

Mr. Seward presented a memorial in German, from New York, that the word slavery, wherever it occurs in the Nebraska bill, be stricken out. Also, that of one hundred and fifty citizens of Washington county, New York, praying for the prohibition of slavery in all Territories, especially Nebraska, the repeal of the fugitive slave law, the prohibition of the inter-slave trade, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Also, the following remonstrances from New York, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise:—From the citi-zens of Haverstraw; of forty-five ministers of the Gospel of 1,672 citizens of Detroit, and of 60 citizens of Grand northern New Hampshire.

ANOTHER NEBRASKA SETTLER.

The election in Connecticut has gone Whig, without benefit of clergy.

Of the State Senators elected, fifteen are Whig, and be heard from.

Of the State Representatives elected, one hundred and twenty-four are Whig, and seventy-four are Democratic. There are about thirty yet to be heard from. The Democratic candidate for Governor lacks several

thousand votes of an election. There were four candidates for the governorship, one declaration of St. Peter, that the earth is sto of them being nominated by the advocates of the Maine

Whigs. They will have a majority in both branches of structive purposes, and to show the displeasure of God the Legislature. Wm. W. Hoppin has been elected Gov- against sin, by roasting alive the sinners! What creernor by over 2000 majority. He received the votes of dulity, what superstition, what mental stultification, is the Whig party, and of the friends of the Maine Law. a conclusion like this! We believe in no such God, and The Nebraska question had also its weight in determin- in no such event, but are as well satisfied that the ining the election.

A GOOD, FAITHFUL GOSPEL SERMON'

merce, speaking of the observance of the State Fast in this city, last week, devoutly remarks-

'At a quarter past eight, more than one thousand "At a quarter past eight, more than one thousand Christians of various denominations assembled in the Tremont Temple for prayer. The exercises were solemn and interesting. At the usual hour for divine worship in the morning, the churches were quite as well filled as usual. At the Old South Church, the pastor preached a good faithful gospel sermon, (to the mourning of certain partisan papers, be it said, who were intent upon having the pulpits of Massachusetts this day devoted to their business, and not to the Lord's) from Christ's words on fasting, Matt. VI., 16th, 17th verses. The preacher neither said Nebraska, nor made any reference to it, but neither said Nebraska, nor made any reference to it, but gave his hearers the reason why they should, first of all, fast and pray over their own sins, and then over those of the Commonwealth. He alluded, in closing, to the infidelity that so alarmingly prevails in this city and State, and eloquently defended the Bible as a book in advance of modern improvements, and the infidelity that says, that "more perfect human characters are to appear than Jesus Christ."

How very valiant it was for the Rev. Dr. Blagden to attack 'infidelity' in his own pulpit, on Fast Day-and how entirely characteristic it was that he 'neither said Nebraska, nor made any reference to it '! To be sure, it is plainly declared in the 58th chapter of Isaiah, that the only fast which God approves is the breaking of yokes and fetters, and letting the oppressed go free; yet none but an 'infidel' will dare to insinuate that that declaration carries any moral obligation or duty with it, in regard to the millions held in bondage by this hypocritical and very 'fast' nation! The height of consistency and humility is attained, we think, when a clergyman who advocates slavery as divinely instituted undertakes to brand others on account of their irreligious character. Commend us to the heretical Samaritan, rather than to the priest who 'went by on the other side.'

JOHN PREEMAN.

Our readers will remember the case of this man, respectable citizen of Indianapolis, who was arrested me months since on the claim of a clergyman from a neighboring slave State as a fugitive slave. The friends of Freeman offered to go bail for his appearance to take his trial, even to the amount of half a million of dollars; but the U. S. Marshal refused, preferring to imprison his man, which he did, charging him, Freeman, three dollars a day for nearly the whole time of his imprisonment, sixty days. Freeman, by witnesses from the South, from Canada, brought to Indiana at his ex pense, at length proved the fact that he was free-born, and then he was released, but came out of jail with a debt of between twelve and thirteen hundred dollars on his shoulders! For this, he pledged his little home stead, the fruits of his own industry, and is now in this city appealing to the benevolent for aid. The lawyers' fees he means to pay off by his own unassisted efforts, but he thinks he has a claim on the public to help him get rid of the expenses saddled on him by a U. S. Court. Donations for him may be left at the Anti-Slavery office, 21 Cornhill.

THE TRAITOR UNEASY.

Senator Douglas prints in the Washington Sentinel a letter of eight columns in reply to the resolutions passed at a meeting of clergymen at Chicago, defending hir course in debate towards the New England elergymen. and renewing his charge that their memorial was an outrage upon the privileges of a large body of citizens. This letter will furnish texts for a good many scathing commentaries, beyond a doubt.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VOICES OF THE NIGHT-and, VOICES OF THE DAY. By the Rev. John Cumming, D.D., Minister of the Scottish National Church, Crown Court, Covent Garden, London. Boston: Published by John P. Jewett & Co. Cleveland, O: Jewett, Proctor & Worthington.

Each of these titles is applied to a distinct volume and the two volumes are intended to be companions Another volume, 'Voices or THE DEAD,' is in process of preparation, and when published, will complete the design of the author. The style of Dr. Cumming is affluent and rhetorical

earnest and impulsive, glowing and genial. Much of his theology is not to our taste, and many of his views we discard as irrational and unphilosophical; but we like his manifest sincerity, and are agreeably disappointed to find in what he has written so little of the cussion, (in some hall yet to be procured,) on the eve-ological bitterness. In examining the two volumes bening following the public Anniversary, and on the fore us, we are struck with the fact that they are made acceeding THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 11th and up of religious generalities, about matters either enigmatical or hypothetical, drawn not from nature or history or the living present, but from ancient manuscripts embodied in the volume erroneously styled 'the word of God,' and therefore are not spontaneous, or inductive they lay down and defend no principle, they exhibit no reformatory or progressive spirit; they are technical sublimated, sentimental, occasionally mystical, and will cause no uneasiness where injustice sits enthroned, and tyranny sways the sceptre of authority. Yet, they are not without some beautifully written and truly edifying parts, which it is both pleasurable and profitable to read. The author says he believes in constant advance ment, and adds, in proof of it-

We know not how many remonstrances have been sent to Congress from all parts of the free States, against the passage of the Nebraska Bill: we only know that we cannot keep pace with them; while the first memorial, approving the Bill, has yet to be presented to that body. As a specimen of the popular feeling on this subject, take the following, as exhibited to the Senate on Monday last:—

Mr. Everett presented remonstrances from Massachusetts against the Nebraska bill.

ment, and adds, in proof of it—

'I could not preach, to-day, the sermons that I preached five or six years ago; I should be ashamed of too many of them. I feel growth, progress, development in mind, as well as, I trust, in heart and in grace. If any one will watch his own mind, he will see that the things that seemed very grand a few years ago, appear very childish now; that the soul, in short, is in no respect like the body. The body, at the age of twenty-five or twenty-six, becomes stationary—has reached its growth; but the soul has no culminating point but the throne of God. The orbit of the soul vaults from the earth into the sky, and an angel's wing point but the throne of God. The orbit of the some vaults from the earth into the sky, and an angel's wing cannot follow it: it defies our pursuit—it sweeps far be-yond our range: it is the greatest thing upon the earth, except God; there is nothing higher, nothing nobler.'

Elsewhere, referring to the Bible, and its ever-changing interpretations, he says-

What progress has been made in the understanding of the Bible, from the days of Ignatius to those of Auof the Bible, from the days of Ignatius to those of Augustine—from those of Augustine to those of Calvin—
from those of Calvin to the present moment! They
have not discovered new truths in the Bible; but they
have placed the old truths in new lights, in new bearings, in new relationships, and with a brilliarity and
clearness of outline, such as those who preceded them
could not preceive?

The real truth is, that the progress, to which Dr. C. alludes, has not been made in the understanding of the in Rochester; of the church and congregation of the Bible, but in the human understanding-in the spirit Congregational church of Lebanon ; of the citizens of of the ages-in the growth of ideas, the discovery of Charleston; of 350 citizens of Niagara county. Also, principles, the application of laws-in heresy, schism rebellion, infidelity, so stigmatized by the recognized Rapids, Michigan. Also, of 208 men and women of religious teachers and guides ;- and so the Bible has been moulded like clay in the hands of the potter, from generation to generation, and interpreted to suit the popular ideas of God, religion, and science.

Dr. C. accepts and zealously enforces the doctrine of the literal destruction of the heavens and the earth, by fire, at no distant day. No delusion, in our opinion three are Democratic. There are yet three districts to can be greater than this. But he thinks his position is borne out by all the discoveries and researches of scientific men '! For instance :-

There are overwhelming proofs that the bosom of the earth is not solid, but wholly filled with liquid fire, of which volcanoes are the occasional outlets and safety valves, when, as it often happens, the water and the fire meet; and thus the last discovery of geology is the fire against that day.

And so, the heat that is in the bosom of the earth is Rhode Island has also gone into the hands of the there simply hoarded up for retributive and utterly deternal fires referred to are indispensable to the life of creation, as we are that the sun gives light, or that wawill run down hill : it cannot be otherwise. Geol The Boston correspondent of the Journal of Com- gy, in its sublime unfoldings, is giving a death-blow to the dark theology of the past, instead of confirming its absurd scriptural interpretations and merciless concep-

> Dr. Cumming perceives in the ordinary events of a year, the clearest evidence of the soundness of his theory. He says :-

'The changes of each year, lately so startling, (!) are presignificant of the end! Last year, changes! the year before that, changes! all teaching us that the earth, and the things thereof, shall all be dissolved and earth, and the things thereof, shall all be dissolved and burned up. In 1850 alone, an illustrious English states-man passed away from this stage, from things seen to things unseen. The President of the American States was taken from his presidency to his last account. The King of the French, that memorial of vicissitude, of change, of conflict, of uncertainty, of trial, has gone to where the weary are at rest, and the wicked do not trouble. A judge was taken from the bench; a royal duke from his coronet. Statuaries, poets, painters, literary men, all saw its dawn, not its close.

That a highly intelligent and cultivated mind should record such puerilities as these-should draw from the inevitable and natural occurrences of daily life, inferences so wild and illogical-is among those mental paradoxes which demonstrate how entirely reason is made to succumb to theological credulity. Why an English statesman, or an American President, or a French king. or poets, or literary men, should not 'shuffle off th mortal coil' as naturally in 1850, as in any other year, or what their exit has to do with a universal conflagration, we are too obtuse to understand. The view of death, taken by the Doctor, is not les

irrational than some of his other doctrines. He says-It is the most unnatural thing in the world. (!) Our modern philosophers speak of death as if it were the debt of nature. It is not the debt of nature at all; it is the debt that sin has incurred, and that poor naturis forced so far to pay.' Indeed! Now, we are strongly inclined to the opinion-and 'fire will not burn out of us'-that nothing in the world is more natura than death; that it is as indispensable as life; that it is no curse, but a blessing-no indication of the wrath of the Creator, but a proof of his infinite wisdom and goodness, ' whose tender mercies are over all the works

THE PRESERVATION OF HEALTH. With Remarks of Constipation, Old Age, Use of Alchohol in the Preparation of Medicines. By John C. Warren, M. D. Emeritus Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Harvard University. Boston : Ticknor, Reed & Fields.

In this little work, of 140 pages, by one whose med cal and surgical reputation is so great as to entitle his opinions to the highest consideration, there is embodied a large amount of solid advice and experimental knowl edge. The brevity of its style is admirable-nothing superfluous or extraneous being found in its page The topics elucidated are-I. Physical Education. II. The Function of Digestion. III. Constipation. IV. Mode of Sleeping and Ventilation. V. Use of the Eyes. VI. The External Use of Cold Water. VII. Friction VIII. The Use of Tobacco. IX. Hints Condensed from the preceding Chapters. X. The Use of Alcohol for the Preparation of Medicines.

The testimony here borne against the use of medical purposes, is strong and unequivocal. Dr. Warren asserts that the employment The testimony here borne against the use of alcoholi of the tinctures or alcoholic preparations of medicine has been a frequent cause of the habitual use of arden spirits, and the consequent production of ill health, and variety, quantity and character.

even of positive disease." He thinks the cases are my rare indeed, in which total abstinence may not instant rare indeed, in which total be adopted benenciarly, as a constraint of the state of health. While he compliments physicians as acceptant most forward, persevering and able advocates of the most forward, persevering and able advocates of the most forward, persevering and able advocates of the most forward, persever in an evil existing under the maintained by the rance, he adds—There is an ever existing under the eyes, and, in a measure, maintained by their practices, which is formidable to public morals. If the would take the matter into consideration, and which would take the matter into tonameration, and and their own minds as to the cases in which alcoholic practions are really required, their prescriptions and rations are really required undoubtedly be much more restricted than they see to in the employment of tinetures. This suggestion is in the employment or and it is to be hoped will be po erally adopted.

Dr. Warren registers an emphatic testimony apric the use of that nauseous, filthy and poisonous ved, bacco. Of smoking he says, it impairs the antetaste and relish for food, lessens the appetite, and va ens the powers of the stomach. Tobacco, employed ens the powers of the stomach, the vital breath, care its poisonous influence into every part of the lung. huse of snuff impairs the voice, and exerts on the lung. and stomach highly deleterious effects. But the un form in which tobacco is employed is in chewing h effects upon the system, as thus used, are clearly a admonishingly set forth.

Fifth Annual Report of the Female Medical Education Society, and the New England Female Medical Que lege. Boston: Published by the Society. 1854. We have taken an interest in this Society free is formation, and are glad to know that it is growing to and more in public estimation, though still strate for want of sufficient patronage. The Report lefters notices in a suitable manner the decease, during & past year, of four of the patrons of the Society-una ly, Samuel Appleton, Robert G. Shaw, Jr., Jan Chickering, and Col. Thomas H. Perkins. It chain and refutes various objections urged against women ing educated for the medical profession, and then the the experiment cannot fail to be eminently although We observe that our esteemed friend, William BROWN, is Professor of Chemistry and Texicological are sure he will not be lacking in zeal or ability to it vance the interests of the Society. Particulars repe ing the Society and its Institution may be learned by calling upon or addressing the Secretary, Saxon Casony, A.M., M.D., at the New England Female Mela

SPOTS IN OUR FEASTS OF CHARITY. Being an Irasure of the Delinquencies of Christian Profeson regard to the Ordinances of Religion and other in cies for doing Good. By Rev. William M. Tisse Author of ' Hints for the Household,' &c. With Introduction, by Jacob Ide, D.D. Boston: John Jewett & Co. 1854.

College, 274 Washington street.

This is called ' A Book for the Times.' The chira ridiculous. No book is less adapted to meet the rin of the age. Homilies upon the importance of right observing the ordinances of religion, when the limit gory with blood and reeking with pollution-when a lions of God's children are held in chattel slaver, at subjected to all its terrible realities-when political as ruption is making havee of all that is noble and viraous, and universal demagogueism prevails like a pes lence-are as impotent and mistimed as they were a the days of Isaiah. What is wanted is, such preaching, and as faithful an application therest, u my be found embraced in the 1st chapter of Isaiah, betree the 10th and the 21st verses.

MARRIAGE: Its History, Character, and Reult; a Sanctities and its Profanities; its Science mit Pacts. Demonstrating its Influence, as a Cold Institution, on the Happiness of the Individual the Progress of the Race. By T. L. Nichols, M. and Mrs. Mary S. Gove Nichols. New York h lished by T. L. Nichols. 1854.

MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE: or, the Reproductive D ment in Man, as a means of his Elevation and He piness. By Henry C. Wright. Boston : Publish by Bela Marsh, 9 Franklin street. 1854.

The Institution of Marriage, as well as every fix else in the universe, is to be freely examined, and we in the light of experience, and according to the man and design of existence. That there is no disposts to encourage such an examination-that there is a versally a shrinking from the application of the poleed state of society. What true marriage is-visits its rights, responsibilities, duties, and limitation-it most momentous question, upon the correct soluted which depend the highest interests of mankind it the professed object of Dr. Nichols's volume to set it and to furnish such a solution. We find in it mats approve, as pertaining to the redemption of wire a mothers from the brutality and tyranny to which are now legally exposed in the marriage state; but method of cure is as startling, as we believe it il prove demoralizing in its tendency, though we ispeno evil purpose to its authors, who write in a strat reformatory spirit, and who are to be commended the frankness of their utterances. They say-Ha retain marriage, we can have no society; if we and have a true society, there can be in it no marriage. The right of a woman to choose the father of her chik carries the right to choose at any time the cot " deems most desirable. . . Unquestionably, the light morality is for a woman to give herself to the mit if loves, and bear his child. All nature points to the the most perfect fulfilment of the law of God' 5st are the sentiments inculcated in this work, and " dently with the deepest sincerity. It is, perhaps ! natural reaction from the prevailing ideas of maria and of woman, as subordinated to the will of me ! just equilibrium will yet be attained.

The volume by Mr. WRIGHT is on a kindred six but the view of marriage inculcated in it is one it highest and most absolute sense, wherever there true union of souls. We hope it will find many ers, and obtain a wide circulation, believing its mist cy will be to the sanctification both of the body and mind. It aims to create a conscience in men and " men, as to the use of their sexual nature and related and treats the matter with equal fidelity and deline

INTELLECTUAL ABITHMETIC; or, an Analysis of the Science of Numbers, with especial reference to Mass Training and Development. By Charles Davies, ILL, Author of a Series of Arithmetics, Elementary 15 brn, &c., &c. New York : Published by A.S. Bern

What the author claims for this work we think ! justly his due :- It is complete in itself. It is a mera analysis of the science of numbers, designed to be acco sible to the youngest pupils, because of its simple probtions, and useful to the advanced pupil, because di scientific arrangement, its logical connections, and it higher analysis of the properties and relations of sarbers. It is designed both for primary and advand classes. The first part is adapted to beginners, shit the latter part is peculiarly fitted to give to the mil advanced student that thorough mental drilling, is the Analysis of Numbers, which furnishes the true has a all mathematical knowledge. To For sale by Philip Sampson & Co., Washington Street.

THE SARBATH SCHOOL. A complete Collection of Hyper and Tunes for Sabbath Schools, Families, and Sec. Gatherings. By William Williams, Professor of No sic in Charlestown Female Seminary. Boston: Jos P. Jewett & Co., 1854.

This collection is not a repetition of old tunes, (s) that we ever grow weary of such,) but mainly for and well-adapted to its object. It contains 70 tues, chants, 157 hymns, &c. The compiler says that end thing of a sectarian influence or character has been cart fully excluded, and no pains have been spared to mil the work perfect, complete, and unobjectionable in

Man.

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ANTI-SLAVERY AND THE NEBRASKA BILL IN VERMONT.

Mr. Entror-In this communication, I wish to say Mn. EDITOR in regard to the glorious Anti-Slavery Cau'c, and the manner in which the infamous Nebraska Bill is received by the people of the Green Mountain

Perhaps it is well known that the people of Vermon as a mass, are opposed to the 'peculiar institution' o as a mass, are spirit this otherwise free republic of the stavery as it Countries.' If proof is needed to subetantiate the orthodoxy of the people of Vermont upon the question of slavery, I have but to refer to the antislavery resolutions passed year after year by her Legislature, and by her political and religious bodies, and the votes of her senators and representatives in Congress, which have been given, with but a few excepgress, which have of freedom against the encroachment of the insolent and overbearing Slave Power. Look at of the insolent and over searing Shave Power. Look at 1850, against the hell-born, infamous and unconstitutional Fugitive Slave Law of that year, and remember that they were passed by this Whig State, in the face and eyes of a Whig national administration. Notwithstanding the healthy sentiment that prevails with the people of this State in regard to slavery, I must say, with feelings of deep regret, that they seem, by their with rectings or Presidential candidates, to betray a glaring inconsistency between their actions and votes at particular times. This seeming inconsistency must not be regarded as any abatement of the anti-slavery sentiment of the people of Vermont, but as an evidence of the fact that they, as well as any other political people, will stick to their respective political parties through good and

The Free Democratic party, organized upon the Pitts burgh Platform of 1852, is the only distinctive antielavery party in Vermont. The Hon, John P. Hale received that year, in the State, for President, 8621 votes: the Hon. Lawrence Brainard, (the Free Democratic candidate) for Governor, received in September, 1853, 8201 votes ; many of the Free Democratic votes were drawn off upon a 'side issue.' In the Legislature, the Free Democrats had nearly fifty members, and had some of them taken a different course, it is believed that Vermont would have been represented in the U. S. Senate to-day by as true an auti-slavery man as can be found North of Mason and Dixon's line. Who is responsible for this result? The ides of September will answer this question. Before the close of the approaching campaign, efforts will be made to insure a more thorough organization of the Free Democratic party in the State, and, unless present appearances are false, it will receive an increased vote. The anti-slavery feeling in this State is now thoroughly aroused. Measures will doubtless ere long be taken to organize a State and County Anti-Slavery Societies. I hope that this State will soon show herself right by her political position upon the great question of Human Freedom—as she really is. Political wire-workers cannot, I think, prevent it much longer. The true anti-slavery banner will soon, I think, be raised triumphantly in this State, with the motto, 'No Union with Slaveholders !- No more Compromises with Slavery ! May God speed the day when this step shall be taken by the Green Mountain as well as every other free State in the Union, and our nation be relieved from all connection with slavery. and it be abolished from our otherwise free and happy

At Brandon, Vermont, April 28d, 1813, was born Stephen ARNOLD Douglas-a degenerate son of freedom. Our State, you may rest assured, is ashamed of being the birth-place of this viper in human form; but she sympathises with Connecticut, the native State of Benedict Arnold, In an equal misfortune. Arnold was despised by every one, even by the men that bought him. If Douglas is not as universally and deeply despised, it is because the American people do not fully understand the nature of his (unsought-for) treachery. Let Douglas die a political death with those that uphold him in his treacherous course.

The people of Vermont, irrespective of party ties, condemn the so-called 'Nebraska Bill' of that archtraitor of freedom, Stephen A. Douglas. None sustain it in this State but those who receive Government patronage. They will earn their 'dirty pudding,' and ought to receive 'thirty pieces of silver' in addition.

Many towns in this State, at their annual March meeting, passed resolutions earnestly protesting against this bill of 'plighted faith,' which repeals an act that has, for thirty-four years, been regarded by every one itively prohibits slavery North of 36 deg. 30 min. North latitude, known as the Missouri Compromise line. This bill forever opens to slavery a territory of country larger than sixty States of the size of Massachusetts, and will give hereafter the control of our National Government to the Slave Power, and perhaps will lead to the disso

On the 2d of March, a State Convention of the opponents of the Nebraska bill was held at Montpelier, by men of all political parties, and of all religious sects, which passed strong resolutions against the encroaching and insulting scheme to rob Freedom of what is rightfully her own. These resolves speak the mind of the people of Vermont upon this measure, who will do their whole duty to prevent its final passage. It is believed that her delegation in Congress will not prove behind the sentiments of the people of the State, but stand up manfully in defence of freedom, and against this outrageous bill of plighted faith. The vote of Senator Foot against the bill is deserving of credit to himself, to the State, and to the cause of Freedom. Windsor, Vt., March 27, 1854.

The following resolves were passed at the Town Meeting held at Springfield, Vt., March 7, 1854 :-

Whereas, a bill is now pending in the Congress of the United States, annulling the Missouri Compromise, and opening to the ingress of slavery a vast territory belonging to the United States, which, by solemn compact, had been dedicated to freedom; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the inhabitants of Springfield, in town meeting assembled, do remonstrate against the passage of said bill, as unjust to the free States of this Union, injurious to the future welfare of the territory and nation, and wrong both in principle and practice

Resolved, That we will vote for such men, and such men only, as will use their vote and influence to pro tect this territory from the encroachments of slavery er, should it be lost, to recover it, and dedicate i

The following resolution was passed at the Town Meeting held in Windsor, March 7, 1854 :-

Resolved, That the freemen of the town of Windso Vermont, do hereby respectfully but most firmly and solemnly protest against the passage of any act by Congress, whereby slavery shall ever be admitted or recognized in any territory north of 36 deg. 80 min. north latitude, as being, in their opinion, a violation of the plighted faith of the nation—an act of manifest perfidy to Freedom and the North, and fraught with danger to the peace and perpetuity of the Federal Union.

A State Convention of the opponents of the Nebrasks Bill was held at Montpelier, Vermont, March 2d, 1854. Men of all parties participated in its deliberations Hon. Wm. French, of Chittenden Co., was chosen Pres ident; and Messrs. R. R. Keith, Washington Co., H. B. Stacy, Chittenden Co., M. M. Davis, Windsor Co., S. M. Bigelow, Orange Co., A. W. Caldwell, Lamoille Co., John McLean, Caledonia Co., Wm. Trask, Essex Co., Vice Presidents; and E. P. Walton, Jr., and P.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :-

Whereas, it is proposed to abrogate the provision made by Congress, in 1820, prohibiting starery for ever in the territory acquired from France, lying north of

Convention assembled, do most solemnly PROTEST against slavery, which now threatened its dissolution.

Mr. Garrison thought that, so long as the patient had and the sacred requirements of our holy religion.

no desire to be cured, but rather that the cancer should

We protest against it, as treason to the cause of Human Freedom; as a clear violation of the faith of gov- medical aid, there was no hope, except in dissolution. ernment, which was pledged to the people 'for ever,' to extend the abominable system of American slavery into a vast territory which has been sacredly dedicated

We protest against it, as an act which will destrothe confidence of the people in the integrity of their government and the stability of its laws, and disturb

the peace and endanger the perpetuity of the Union. We protest against it, as an act against right-with out excuse-without rightful authority; and therefore to be repudiated and resisted by the people to the last

themselves from all obligation imposed upon them by the Missouri compromise, so called-a measure proposed by the South, unwillingly acceded to by the North, and by men of all sections looked upon as an enactment possessing a sanctity second only to the Constitution itself, and, of course, of binding force upon all-we are admonished that too much reliance has been placed upon the honor and chivalrous good faith of the South, and hope the time is close at hand when the free North disposed to listen rather to the voice of justice than of slavery, and give heed to the dictates of mercy rather than implicitly obey the imperious commands of

Resolved, That in the contest that seems approach ing, we will know no party but our country ; and that, if our Southern brethren are determined to drive us to that impassable line, beyond which is the security, protection and extension of slavery, they may learn that slavery, not freedom, will be 'crushed out.'

The following gentlemen were appointed a State Ex-

Charles Adams, of Burlington : John McLean, of Cabot ; Azel Spaulding, of Montpelier ; Daniel Roberts, of Manchester ; E. P. Walton, Jr., of Montpelier. Voted, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to each of our representatives in Congress, and that they be requested to present the same to their respective houses.

PROTEST OF THE TOWN OF PRINCETON. At a meeting of the legal voters of the inhabitants of Princeton, holden this third day of April, the following seamble and resolutions were adopted :

Whereas, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise received the sanction of the Senate of the United States, and is now pending before the House of Representatives. we do therefore, in town meeting assembled,

1. Resolve, That this repeal is a most shameful fraud upon the North, against which we, without distinction of party, sect, or calling, do indignantly protest.

2. Resolved, That we are taught by the action of the slaveholders upon this question, that Slavery intends to keep no compact or compromise which may be favorable to freedom, however solemnly pledged to do so, and that we pledge ourselves to wage unceasing war against any further encroachments of the Slave Power through that scorns to be a thing, -- and, from the very depths the National Government upon territory now free.

3. Resolved. That we tender our thanks to CHARLES SUMMER for his noble vindication of the honor and interrity of Massachusetts, in his thorough and eloquent exposure of the Nebraska fraud in the Senate of the United States.

4. Resolved, That we regard the expression of Senator Douglas, that the clergy of New England ought to but thinly attended, compared with our Northern meet be rebuked, and required to confine themselves to their vocation,' as a deliberate attempt to infringe upon their civil rights, and also as a violation of the spirit of re-

5. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furprinted-in Worcester, the Commonwealth and Liberator, printed in Boston, and also transmitted to our Representative in Congress, Col. De Witt, for presentation to the House of Representatives, as the expression of the feeling of the voters of Princeton.

D. H. GREGORY, Clerk.

WORCESTER CO., NORTH DIVISION, ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., J. T. EVERETT, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair, and the Society proceeded to the election of officers for the year ensuing.

Efficient committees were appointed on Nominations,

The Committee on Nominations submitted their report, which was slightly amended, and adopted, as fol-

President-GEORGE S. FLINT, of Rutland Vice Presidents-J. T. EVERETT, Princeton ; NOAH

BERT C. Howk, Princeton.

DRAKE, Leominster; Mrs. ELVIRA KIMBALL, Fitchburg; Dea. J. A. WAITE, Hubbardston. Secretary and Treasurer-D. M. Allen, Westmin-

Substitute-ALBERT C. Howe, Princeton.

Auditor-B. H. Rugo, Gardner.

Afternoon Session. J. T. Everett in the chair. Samuel May, Jr., read the Proclamation for a Tru Fast, as given by Isaiah of old. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bingham, of Leominster.

Mr. May, from the Business Committee, presented, and in a very clear, logical and acceptable speech supported, the following resolutions :-

Resolved, That, as one essential of true Christianity s to love our neighbor as ourselves, which neighbor it instructs us to find in him who has fallen among thieves, we conclude that that is only an outside and a spurious Christianity, which forgets the three million slaves of this land, or, seeing them wounded and half dead, like the Priest and Levite of old, passes by on the

other side, and goes to its miscalled worship of God. Resolved, That in a land which professes to believe that ' all men are created equal,' and are ! endowed by their Creator with an inalienable right to liberty,' that utter contempt. She said the introduction of the Nerepublicanism which does not espouse the anti-slavery cause, and maintain by word and deed the rights of the Union, would be productive of great good to the cause of down-trodden slave, is a sham, an hypocrisy, and is freedem, it mattered not whether it was passed or not. nothing worth.

sess ourselves of, a higher religion, and a more genuine him, who have attempted to get to themselves place o republicanism, than those which are taught to this na- power, by pandering to the prejudices of the South. tion by the great multitude of pulpits and printing fied in leaving such false churches and parties, and in being on the side of human freedom, took no notice of calling upon all others to do the same, who would obey the fact of Mrs. Rose having spoken in that city on the God rather than man ; and thus comply with the letter subject of slavery. Can it be possible that its editor's and spirit of the command,- Come out of her, my love for the poor down-trodden slave is so weak as to sins and receivers of her plagues."

Mr. Garrison spoke at considerable length, and with great earnestness and power, touching the present exciting events in the pro-slavery contest, and disclosing some of the latest and most afflicting developments of slavery at the South.

what had been said to express that dissent, then and Temperance Convention' last September.
there, and giving them an opportunity, came forward, Mrs. Rose gives her last lecture in Baltimore to there, and giving them an opportunity, came forward, and spoke an hour and a half, as none but he can speak. row evening, after which we return to New York, stop It would be in vain to attempt to do any thing like jus- ping only at Philadelphia. tice in giving a sketch of his remarks.

Rev. Mr. Babcock, of Lunenberg, in a brief speech, expressed the hope that there was still vitality enough distinction of sex or color ! in the body politie to effect a cure, under proper treat-

Resolved, That we, freemen of Vermont, in State ment, notwithstanding the enormity of the cancer

have unlimited spread, and continually repelled al The resolutions presented by the Business Committee

A. A. BENT, Sec. pro. tem.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County Anti-Sia very Society was held at Danversport, on Saturday eve ning and Sunday, March 25th and 25th. In the ab sence of the President, THOMAS HASKELL, of Gloucester was called to the chair. Addresses were made by the Chairman, Rev. ANDREW T. Poss, and LORING MOODY During the day, Sunday, three meetings were held and in the remarks and discussions, which were free and earnest, the following persons took part :- Charle L. Remond. (President of the Society.) Rev. Andrew T. Foss, Loring Moody, J. P. Harriman, Wm. Endicott Thomas Haskell, Isaac Osgood, and John A. Innis. A unusual interest was manifested in all these meetings The following resolutions, presented by Isaac Osgood

Resolved, That in the efforts of the slaveholders the South, led on by Stephen A. Douglas and other o their base allies at the North, to repeal the Missour Compromise of 1820, for the purpose of opening the flood-gates of slavery upon the vast territories of Kan-sas, Nebraska and the Northwest, we have another evidence of the unscrupulous and aggressive character o the Slave Power; and that no confidence is to be placed in the assurances of slaveholding despots, as they only make promises to break them, and enter compacts and compromises, to violate them whenever their real or fancied interest shall dictate.

Resolved, That in the case of Stephen A. Dougla -now under the execuations of all good and true men,-we have an additional proof, that of all trai

The traitor to Humanity is the traitor most accursed

SLAVERY AND REPORM.

very has blotted-out almost every token of that Divin spark within, that aspires to a higher, a nobler life of his soul, hates not slavery more than it were possible for him ever to have done before ! I hate slavery less Heaven forbid!

L. Ross the past three weeks, during which time Mrs. Rose has lectured on Woman's Rights, in Washington Alexandria and Baltimore. Her meetings have all been ings. Still, the people here call the audiences large, and quite equal to the number who usually attend lit rary or scientific lectures. But few people here seem to be in the least interested in any subject of reform The only thing that in any way alarms them is the fear nished for publication in the Transcript and Spy, that some word shall be uttered which shall endanger their 'pet institution.' In making application for hall in this city, the proprietor said to me, ' You know we are a sensitive people, and don't like to allow persons to speak in our balls, who will introduce topics foreign to those they announce.' I said, 'I suppose you refer to the topic of slavery?' He answered, 'Yes.' 'Well, sir, I wish you to understand that Mrs. Rose is an out and out abolitionist. She is here now to speak on Wo. man's Rights, and wishes the hall for that purpose; but if she should feel disposed, as I hope she will, to held at Leominster Town Hall, Fast Day, (6th inst.) the editors, and thus is it with the people. All are afraid of us ; if we don't say any thing, our very presence seems to arouse their suspicions. Still, notwithstanding this ever-present apprehension lest a word shall be dropped touching the tender subject, all the editors, in the different cities we have visited, have been very respectful in their notices of Mrs. Rose, both before and after her meetings. Mrs. Rose's third lecture in Washington was on the

Nebraska Question, as deduced from Human Rights. HUMPHREY, Barre; Asa MERRIAN, Gardner; Joel The only paper that reported any thing of her speech SMITH, Leominster ; BENJ. SNOW, Jr., Fitchburg ; AL- was the Washington Globe, which, though it spoke most highly of her as a lecturer, misrepresented her, by ascribing to her the arguments of the South. She BRECK, Sterling ; JOHN SAWIN, Gardner ; Mrs. F. H. did not say that ' she was aware that it was almost an utter impossibility, in the present state of society, to bring about the abolition of slavery.' Nor did she say that ' the slaveholder could no more be expected to relinguish his hold on his slaves, than the Northern capitalist to relinquish his grasp upon his bag of hardearned dollars'; but that she knew such were the arguments of the South. Mrs. Rose's whole speech was marked with bold denunciation of the institution that robs man of his first inalienable right—the right to himself. She said there was no possible argument that could have a feather's weight in the balance against human freedom, and that, though no advocate of disunion, still, if she were convinced that slavery could be abolished by a dissolution of the Union, she would rather see, not only the North separate from the South, but State from State and city from city, than that the curse of slavery should longer continue.

While Mrs. R. could see some reasons why the South should desire an acquisition of slave territory, in the well-known fact that their lands are impoverished by slave labor, there was no excuse for the North. She could feel pity and commiseration for some men of the South, while for Northern recreants she felt the most braska bill, and its consequent agitation throughout the She commented severely on Douglas, and consigned Resolved, That it is our duty to proclaim, and pos- him to the fate of John Mitchel, and all others before

ses scattered over it; and to this end, we are justi- paper in Washington that makes any professions of people, and be ye separate, lest ye be partakers of her allow the prejudices of sect or sex to hold it in abey-sins and receivers of her plagues." bigotted sectarianism, that recognizes no anti-slavery right of utterance, save that of man alone?

I speak this evening on the subject of Temperance by invitation from the 'Marion Temperance Society, of this city, of which Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS is a me Erening Session. Joel Smith in the chair. Mr. ber, and the Society which fully sustained him in con Garrison, after urging those who might dissent from tending for the right of woman in the 'Half-World's

shall be fully established between all mankind, with

Heart-rending Tragedy.—A correspondent of the Cleveland Plaindealer, writing from Wanpacca County, Wisconsin, tells the following tragical tale:

'A farmer sold a yoke of oxen to an individual in the neighborhood, and received his pay in paper money. The man who purchased the oxen, being in a hurry to start off, requested the farmer to assist in yoking them up. He accordingly went to the yard with the man for that purpose, leaving the money lying on the table. On his return to the house, he found his little child had taken the money from the table, and was in the act of kindling the fire in the store with it. From the impulse of the moment, he hit the child a slap on the side of the head, so hard as to kneck it over, and in the fall it struck its head against the store with such force as to break its skull.

'The mother, who was in the act of washing a small child in a tub of water, in an adjoining room, on hearing the fraces, dropped the child and ran to the room whence the noise proceeded, and was so much terrified at what she there beheld, that she forgot the little child in the tub for the room at what she there beheld, that she forgot the little child in the tub for a time, and upon her return to the room found the little one drowned! The husband, after a few moments reviewing the seene before him, seeing two of his own children dead, without further reflection, took down his gun and blew his own brains out!

Colonization Movements.—There are thirty-one colored emigrants at St. Louis, awaiting transporta-tion to Liberia.

tion to Liberia.

The Western Christian Advocate says—' Mr. Christy, Agent of the Colonization Society, has shown us a letter from a gentleman at the South, in which the writer offers Mr. Christy his slaves, valued at from \$12,000 to \$15,000, as emigrants for Liberia. The group consists of three men, with their wives and children. These parents have been taught to read, and their owner desires to fit them for entering upon a course of usefulness in that Republic.'

What the New York Crystal Palace Cost .-The Crystal Palace directors have agreed to apply to the Legislature for an extension of its charter. The committee of investigation have reported that the association owes about \$170,000, and that the loss by the exhibition, this year, is over \$119,000; about \$384 per day. It appears that the company has sunk its whole capital, \$489,000, all its receipts, about \$380,000, and is in debt \$170,000, total \$1,039,000.

A colored man, named Louis E. Dillon entered a house in New Haven, a few days since, and requested permission to lie down, as he felt very ill. He had scarcely reached the bed, when he fell back and expired. The cause of his death was an affec-

The Southside Democrat, a rabid dis union print, published at Petersburg, Virginia, calls upon Southern representatives 'to present the Nebraska bill as one alternative, and, if needs be, disunion as from the Union, let her pack up and go."

mont, of Ohio, has manumitted a family of slaves which he owned, and which lived in Washington. Mr. S. had the pleasure of presenting him with the deed of manu-

the Lowell Institute, in Boston, stated his belief at the human race existed on the globe a hundred and fifty

'We don't believe in meddling with slavery in Europe, lest Europe should claim the same right of meddling with ours.' Of course!

ly three times that of the State of Maine, and about as much as that of the States of Vermont, New Hamp-shire and Rhode Island combined.

been shipped from New Orleans to Liverpool, the first of the kind ever shipped to England.

The Maine Legislature have passed a bill to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph

sons of Mr. Stephen, of Basil, in Franklin Co., were killed lately by the falling of a large beech tree. The lads, aged nine and eleven years, were sent into the field to attend upon the burning of some logs, and while there, the tree, which had taken fire, fell and killed the

An immense depot for the Atlantic and t. Lawrence Railroad is about to be built in Portland, of brick and stone, that will be 443 feet long wide, and to the top of the skylight, 58 feet high.

received an order from the British Government to furnish their Baltic Fleet with five thousand of his Navy Pistols, as soon as possible; and he is notified that the entire fleet is to be furnished with them. Arnold Douglas had his name attached

o an old suit of clothes, stuffed with straw and hung up

Gov. Seymour's Veto on the Liquor Bill. Gov. Seymour has vetoed the prohibitory liquor bill which recently passed both branches of the New York

Portland Municipal Election .- The election for city officers in Portland, April 4th, resulted in the reelection of Mr. Cahoon, the present Mayor. The vote stood, for Cahoon, 1,568; Neal Dow, Maine Law,

A ukase has been issued by the Russian government, forbidding Jewish women in Poland to wear any kind of head dress under their bonnets. The rab-bis are forbidden to marry any woman who refuses to obey the new law.

George Washington, the fugitive slave about whom the excitement at Auburn, N. Y., recently arose, has arrived safe in Canada, by the underground

vania has passed a bill limiting the number of persons to be admitted to public executions at twenty-five, and prohibiting the employment of any profession man, or one employed solely for that purpose. The public prosecutor of Stockholm has

commenced the prosecution of seven women in that city for having abandoned the Lutheran faith, and embrac-ed that of Rome. The types on the Detroit Daily Dem

crat are entirely set by women. The editor says:—
'We experience no inconsiderable gratification at initiating this movement in our city. We know public sentiment will sanction every suitable effort that shall be made to widen the sphere of female employment.' Several earthquakes have taken place in

A new palace has been uncovered in the

Mr. Hobbs, the patentee of the American lock, has offered two hundred guineas for any one who

During the half year ending 31st of De-ember, 157 were killed, and 258 injured, on English

at its last session, a law to regulate the emancipation o slaves. It provides for the transportation to the western coast of Africa of all slaves heretofore or hereafte liberated, and all free persons of color who fall to give bonds for good behavior. What tyranny! Another Fugitice .- A negro man belon

ing to Mr. Richard Doyle made his escape to the North a few days ago. He had been a corn measurer for some time. We are called upon to announce almost daily the loss of this species of property. The community of Norfolk and vicinity have, within the last twelve months, austained a loss of over \$30,000 of slave property by the aid of abolitionists.—Norfolk Beacon.

appearance of two colored children from Newport, R. I., s causing a good deal of excitement in that city. The auspicion prevails that they have been kidnapped, and he Mayor offers a conditional reward of \$100 for their

Dotices of Meetings, &c.

PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE PRIENDS.

This Association will convene for mutual help and edification, and for the discharge of its appropriate duties as a religious body, in the meeting-house at Old Ken-nett, Chester County, on First day, the 21st of Fifth month, 1854, at 114, A. M., and continue, by adjournment, from day to day, as long as necessity may re-

Society. Disclaiming all ecclesiastical authority, and svoiding the tangled controversies by which the popular churches are perplexed and bewildered, it seeks to unite mankind, not by agreement in theological opinions, but through oneness of spirit in respect to the practical du-ties of life, the communion of soul with soul, in a com-mon love of the beautiful and true, and a common aspiration after moral excellence. Its platform is broad and comprehensive. It invites the cooperation of all who recognise the equal brotherhood of the human family, without regard to sect, color or condition, and who acknowledge the duty of defining and illustrating their faith in God by lives of personal purity, and works of beneficence and charity to mankind.

The name of 'Friends' was adopted in no technica or narrow sense, and with no intention that the Society should be identified with, or limited by, the sectarian peculiarities of older associations; but in the broad primary and comprehensive meaning of the word, as it was employed by Jesus when he said, 'I have called you friends'—'Ye are my friends, if ye do whatso-

We therefore affectionately invite all sincere inquirers after truth, who may be attracted by the principles of our organization, and who, weary of the strifes of sect, are looking for higher and purer manifestations of the religious sentiment, to meet with us at the time above specified, and to give us the benefit of their counsel and

WILLIAM BARNARD. THOMAS GARRETT, SIDNEY PEIRCE, B. FUSSELL, JONATHAN LAMBORN, EDITH PENNOCK, HENRIETTA W. JOHNSON,

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE. C. M. BURLETOH, BENJ. C. BACON. ROWLAND JOHNSON,

Committee of Arrangements. Communications intended for the meeting, whether from Associations or individuals, should be addressed to the Clerks, JOSEPH A. DUGDALE and SIDNEY PEIRCE Kennett Square, Chester Co., Penn.

Friends residing in the vicinity of the place of meet ing offer the hospitality of their homes to those coming from abroad. Editors of newspapers friendly to the objects the meeting are invited to publish this call.

GREV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows lows :-Plympton, Thurs. and Friday eve'g, April 13 and 14 KingstonTuesday "DuxburyWednesday " Abington Sunday The Sunday meetings will be meetings of the

County Society.

In behalf of the Society, LEWIS FORD. NORFOLK COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in STOUGHTON, on THURSDAY, April 27, commencing at 11 o'clock, P. M., and continuing through the evening. The members of the Society are requested, and all others are invited, to

WENDELL PAILLIPS, WILLIAM L. GABRISON, and other speakers are expected to be present.

EDMUND QUINCY, President.

ANNE WARREN WESTON,

WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH,

Secretaries.

WANTS.—An excellent opportunity presents it self for a good colored Boy to learn the Blacksmith' Several Girls want situations as book-folders.

One young man desires a waiter's birth on a steame Please apply to WM. C. NELL, At his Registry for Help, 21 Cornhill.

A faithful woman to assume the charge of a small family where the mother is an invalid. amily where the mother is an invalid.

Several women to serve in families out of the city.

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April 14.

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The It is said that Mr. J. B. Gough, the temperance lecturer, nets £250 a month in England by his lish branches will receive their full share of attention. For terms, or further particulars, enquired to the classics and higher branches, the common English branches will receive their full share of attention. For terms, or further particulars, enquired to the classics and higher branches.

> References :- EDWARD JABVIS, M. D., Dorchester, Ms ROY. JOHN S. MORRISON, Milton, Ms.
> EPHRAIM PEABODY, D. D., Boston, Ms.
> GEO. W. HOSMER, D. D., Buffalo, N. Y.
> GEO. RIPLEY, Esq., New York.
> Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE, Cincinnati, O.
> Fitzwilliam, N. H., April 10.

MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE: or, the Reproductive Element in Man, as a means to his elevation and happiness. By Henry C. Wright. The Preent is the Child of the Past, and the Parent of the Future. Price, 50 cents. Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 9 Franklin street. April 14.

THE RELIGION OF MANKIND: or, The Age of Thought. By Dr. J. H. Robinson. Price, 50 eta. The Philosophy of Creation: unfolding the Laws of the Progressive Development of Nature, and embracing the Philosophy of Man, Spirit, and the Spirit World. By Thomas Paine, through the hand of Horace G. Wood, Medium. Price, 38 cents.

Prec Thoughts concerning Religion: or, Nature versus Theology. By Andrew Jackson Davis. 15 ets. Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 9, Franklin street.

April 14.

Protestantism vs. Romanism.

The Convent and the Manse.

BY HYLOR.

THE Second Edition of this interesting tale is now ready. It is a book which should be read by avery American citizen. In it we find, in strong contrast, the two systems of Protestantism and Romanism, and we also see the great danger of sending the daughters of Protestant parents to Catholic Convents to be educated. Let Protestants take warning before it is too late.

BEWARE OF JESUITICAL INTRIGUES. The Newspaper Press has spoken in strong terms of this timely and excellent work. We make a few quo-

a clergyman's home—a home where intelligent industry presides, and governed by the sweet law of love; and, presides, and governed by the sweet law of love; and, in strong contrast, is presented the life of a convent, where the glad gushings of the heart of youth are represented as fettered by unnatural restrictions.'—National Era, Washington.

. The insidiousness of the influence brought to bear or Protestant pupils in Catholic seminaries is developed with great beauty and power in this fascinating volume."
—State Banner, Vt.

'The object of this volume is to illustrate the shallow and deceptive claims of convents as suitable places for female education. — Journal and Messenger, Cin.

'The "Convent and the Manse" is a book for "the million," and should be circulated throughout our whole country. Its spirit is kind, and calculated to recall the votaries of error and superstition from their degraded condition. - Christian Observer, Phil. After reading this admirable work, it seems as

though we had personally visited the Papal seminaries, and had seen and heard the plots of priests and nurs. We commend the work to a Protestant public. It is most interesting book.'-Berkshire Earle.

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Mrs. Child's Life of Hopper,

No one can read this most remarkable Biography, of one of the most remarkable men the world has ever seen, without being made better by its perusal.

The noble-hearted, whole-souled, Quaker Philanthro-pist, was no ordinary man. We may say, in truth, that we have never seen his equal; his whole life being one we have never seen his equal; his whole life being one incessant flow of active benevolence. He literally went about doing good. We have repeatedly published the strong recommendations of this interesting volume from American journals. The following, from the London Morning Advertiser, is so well expressed, that we publish it with much pleasure. It is a noble trans-atlantic tribute to an American 'nobleman':—

These who would wish to learn what a host of good actions may be compressed within the narrow limits of one buman life, and what a blessing one man, and he in a lowly station of life, may make himself to his race, and to the world at large, would do well to read the life of Isaac T. Hopper. He was an American Quaker, of that early and noble class illustrated by such philanthropists as Thomas Clarkson, Anthony Benezet, Mrs. Fry, and others of the same type—men and women with m the great principles of humanity and Christian whom the great principles of humanity and Christian benevolence rose above and overspread sectarian prejudice—that bane of Christianity. He lived from December 3, 1771, to May 7, 1852. No public buildings, says his biographer, 'were hung with crape when the news went forth that the good Samaritan had gone. But prisoners and poor creatures in dark and desolate corners wept when they heard the tidings.' His life was patriarchal in its duration, and, it seems not too much to add, apostolic in its 'virtuous simplicity. The first half was spent in Philadelphia, the last in New York; and it is calculated that, during the forty years that he was resident in the former place, he was acces-York; and it is calculated that, during the forty years that he was resident in the former place, he was accessory to, and mainly instrumental in, the escape of no fewer than 1000 hunted fugitive slaves. The skill, the zeal, the intrepidity, the ingenuity which he displayed, in protecting the few rights and redressing the multitudinous wrongs of the colored race, entitle him to take his place among the purest and most exalted philanthropists that the world has ever seen. It is impossible to read his biography, and avoid the conclusion that he approached as near perfection as it is possible in this imperfect state of existence. Dear, blessed old man! imperfect state of existence. Dear, bles to seek and save that which was lost, to dry the tear on sorrow's cheek, to bind up the broken heart, to give de-

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston, JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON,

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March 24

EVERY YOUNG MAN SHOULD be furnished by his parent or guardian ith a copy of . REV. R. W. CLARK'S

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Chapter 1-Home Influences. 2-Formation of Character.
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March 24. 4wis Worcester Hydropathic Institution,

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TREAS.—Usually from 87 to 89 per week. For treatment without board, \$3 to \$4 per week.
Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.
April 14.

26 30 ; therefore,

by the very terms of the act of 1820; and as intended were again read by Mr. May, and adopted by the Society, and the meeting adjourned.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

of Danvers, were unanimously adopted :-

JOSEPH MERRILL, Secretary.

BALTIMORE, April, 1854.

DEAR. MR. GARRISON: From the land of slavery I write. There is no mi taking the fact. The saddening, hateful evidences are on every side. Pro-slavery people, both of the North and the South, have often said to me, 'Just go South, and see slavery as it really is, and you will cease t speak of it as you now do.' How strangely blind must that person be, who hates slavery less, by coming it closer contact with its degrading influences! How wanting in true nobility of soul must he be, who can hear a human being speak of himself as being the property of another, without evincing the least discou tent! How unworthy the boon of freedom is the ma who sees himself surrounded, for the first time, with beings wearing the human form, from whose faces sla

I have been travelling in company with ERNESTINE

Strange as it may seem, the National Era, the only

May the day soon come when justice and equality

Gerrit Smith announces that Dr. Beau

Prof. Agassiz, in a recent lecture before

The New Orleans Crescent says: The present valuation of Boston is near

A thousand hogsheads of sugar have

The Ohio State Journal learns that two

The Hartford Times says Col. Colt has

Stephen Arnold Douglas was found hung in effigy, last Saturday morning, on the top of the Hunker liberty pole, at Merideth Bridge.

Public Executions .- The Senate of Pennsyl-

Calabria lately, attended with great loss of life. One village, containing 900 inhabitants, has been complete-ly destroyed. Altogether, 3000 lives had been lost up

The Legislature of Tennessee passed

Kipnapping Excitement.-The sudden

BY A PASTOR'S WIFE. WE have published the above number of copies of this excellent and highly interesting work, during the year, and the demand continues unabated. It should be in every family. It cannot be necessary, at this late day, to publish the opinions of the Press, of a work of which

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ISAAC T. HOPPER,

ISAAC T. HOPPER: A TRUE LIFE. By L. Maria Child. Those who would wish to learn what a host of good A situation as cook in a public house, by a woman

liverance to the captive, and let the oppressed go free, was the business which employed him from the earliest dawn of reason till its extinction in the grave.' Published by

ent suggestions, and valuable counsels, duly considered, may save from the seductions of vice many a young man, who might otherwise be led astray.

The following table of contents we believe is rufficiently attractive to create a desire to know more of so

10-Modern Skepticism: 11-Principles of Trade. 12—Duties of Employers.
13—Duties of Clerks and Apprentices.

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CREEDS. There is a creed, whose pure and boly teachings Will save the heart from error and from sin; With gentle, loving words it striveth ever, The erring one from Vice's path to win. Simple and plain are all its blessed lessons; The child may learn them at its mother's side. When its first prayer in innocence ariseth-From the low couch, at quiet even-tide.

We need not seek the lofty, proud cathedral, Or storied column of some minster old, Where the soft light, through painted window gleaming Decks shrine and altar with its burnished gold : The peasant-boy may learn it on the hill-side, Though all untaught in wealth of classic lore, And Labor's sons may con its holy lessons, Resting from toll beside the cottage door.

No learned divine with skilful art bath framed it, And bound its pages in a mystic tome; Nor is it taught alone by church and synod, Where men for worship rear the hallowed dome. Where was it taught? What are its blessed precepts? What voice of power first gave them to the world? Were they proclaimed within the princely palace? With gorgeous rites, and triumph flag unfurled ?

Long years ago, 'neath Olivet's green shadows, Where fair Judea's plains in beauty lie, Where Kedron's silvery brook winds through the valley, And Sharon's palms wave 'neath a sunny sky-A voice was heard, whose kind and gentle accents Spake of a love, to men before unknown; A love which sought the humble and the lowly. And saved the outcast, and the friendless one

And deeds of power attested his high mission; He spake 'as man had never spoke before'; He gently led the erring back to duty, Condemned them not, but said, 'Go, sin no more. The creed he taught was, 'Man is still thy brother. Low and degraded though his lot may be. God cares for all; if thou would'st be a Christian In every man a brother thou must see. ' As thou dost love thyself, so love thy neighbor,

In all his sorrows ever bear a part; Seek not to worship God by outward homage, But bring to him a pure and willing heart. Vain are thy prayers, and vain the costly offering, If thy heart's altar is profaned by sin; If passions unsubdued, if hate or malice, Blend with thy gifts, no favor can they win.'

THE SEARCH. BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. I went to seek for Christ, And Nature seem'd so fair, That first the woods and fields my youth enticed, And I was sure to find him there: The temple I forsook, And to the solitude Allegiance paid: but Winter came and shook

The crown and purple from my wood; His snows, like desert sands, with scornful drift, Besieged the column'd aisle and palace gate: My Thebes, cut deep with many a solemn rift, But epitaph'd her own sepulchred state; Then I remember'd whom I went to seek, And bless'd blunt Winter for his counsel bleak. Back to the world I turn'd,

For Christ, I said, is King; So the cramp'd alley and the but I spurn'd, As far beneath his sojourning : 'Mid power and wealth I sought, But found no trace of him, And all the costly offerings I had brought, With sudden rust and mould grew dim : I found his tomb, indeed, where, by their laws, All must on stated days themselves imprison, Mocking with bread a dead creed's grinning jaws, Witless how long the life had thence arisen; Due sacrifice to this they set apart, Prizing it more than Christ's own living heart

So from my feet the dust Of the proud World I shook; Then came dear Love, and shared with me his crust, And half my sorrow's burden took After the World's soft bed, Its rich and dainty fare, Like down seem'd Love's coarse pillow to my head, His cheap food seem'd as manna rare; Fresh trodden prints of bare and bleeding feet Turn'd to the heedless city whence I came, Hard by I saw, and springs of worship sweet Gush'd from my cleft heart, smitten by the same: Love look'd me in the face, and spake no words,

But straight I knew those foot-prints were the Lord's.

I follow'd where they led,

And in a hovel rude. With nought to fence the weather from his head. The King I sought for meekly stood. A naked, hungry child Clung round his gracious knee, And a poor hunted slave look'd up, and smiled To bless the smile that set him free: New miracles I saw his presence do-No more I knew the hovel bare and poor; The gather'd chips into a woodpile grew, The broken morsel swell'd to goodly store; I knelt and wept; my Christ no more I seek-His throne is with the outcast and the weak.

From the Indiana Free Democrat TEMPERANCE AND PREEDOM. A SONG FOR THE TIMES.

Up! up with our banner, all spotless and white Its folds whisper peace, and its waves ripple light! And we thrill to its motto, cast free on the wind-'No bonds for the body-no chains for the mind!' Away ! your vile largon of 'master' and 'slave.' In ' the land of the free and the home of the brave ! To give all the liberty Heaven designed-No bonds for the body-no chains for the mind !

Away ! your foul traffic in man's blood and bones ! Your commerce in his direst sorrows and groans-'The sum of all villanies' known to mankind !-No bonds for the body-no chains for the mind !

Great God! shall this curse all our country invest? Must the sun of Man's Hope darken thus in the WEST 'NO!' thunder the voices of freemen combined-"No bonds for the body-no chains for the mind !"

And away with the rumseller's mansion of sin, Where hell's flery poisons are circling within ! Away! all the miseries and crimes there confined-No bonds for the body—no chains for the mind!

Away ! every license which causes this woe ! Away! with the fountain from whence it doth flow Down with them! spare not-casting Satan behind No bonds for the body-no chains for the mind !

Then up with our banner, all spotless and white ! Its folds whisper peace, and its waves ripple light ! And we thrill to its motto, cast free on the wind-"No bonds for the body-no chains for the mind!"

THE LITTLE ONE IS DEAD Smooth the hair and close the eye-lids. Let the window curtains fall ; With a smile upon her features, She hath answered to the call. Let the children kiss her gently, As she lies upon the bed, God hath called her to his bos And the little one is dead.

THE LIBERATOR.

LETTER TO SENATOR DOUGLAS.

To the Hon. Senator of Illinois, in the U. S. Senate: the thirty pieces of silver that were sent you by the la-

In regard to those thirty pieces of silver, I think those ladies have done themselves no honor. Methinks they much resemble a teacher, who sees a boy whispering in hearted abolitionists exclaim. 'Room for the lener violation of his rules, and who comes up slyly behind room! him, and gives him a tremendous blow upon his ear. at once aroused. True, he has done wrong, and he knows it well; but why did not his teacher act the honorable past, and fell who came here a few was and fell. orable part, and fell him of his fault, and then punish him severely, if he deemed it best? and the boy would returned home, the neighbors gathered about her, and have respected him. But, as it is, the boy despises him

They sent you thirty pieces of silver, as they called it, much resemble. It is universally known that those three cent pieces, as they called them, were not silver, but merely washed. Were I going to send you thirty pieces of silver to remind you well of your resemblance, in the Nebraska bill, to Judas, the betrayer of our Savior, I should indeed have sent you the pure silver, and in amount, too, just equal to that for which your poor brother Judas covenanted.

Thirty three-cent pieces! Ninety cents! And what could those ladies expect you would do with them, but trample them under your feet in contempt? But, Hon. Senator, I would do no such thing. I would obey the Savior's command, 'Gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost,' and at once exchange them for a real, genuine, silver five-franc piece, then the it around your right wrist, that all eyes as well as your own may see, that this medal has been awarded you for your nefarious scheme of abrogating the Missouri Compromise, which dedicated Nebraska and Kansas to freedom, forever.

When Charles Carroll signed the Declaration of our national independence, he said, 'I'll not only place my name here, but the town in which I reside, that king George may know where to find me.'

While Edward Everett is like a dumb dog that will not bark, and is cutting and clipping his words in subserviency to the Slave Power; you, like Carroll, come while, at the same time, to those whose ' houses are fi into the open field, and speak out, that the nation may ed with the gain of oppression,' who, if not 'oppression know where to find you. In order to sit in the Presi- sing the hireling in his wages, do what is ten thousand dential chair, he forgets his manhood; forgets that he times worse, assume God's sole prerogative, mastership was sent from old Massachusetts, which land was wa- in man, use his neighbor's labor without wages at all. flower which bloomed in December upon Plymouth's bleak shore. I say, he forgets all this. Ay, there is tions . . . it is iniquity; even the solemn meeting. bleak shore, and that will be when he returns to . . . When ye make many prayers, I will not hear his New England home, that he will remember them, you; your hands are full of blood. Wash you, make and then, like Peter, may be go and weep bitterly, who, you clean. . . . Relieve the oppressed,'-especial like Peter, fell.

he gave his seventh of March speech-whom they told fatherless; 'plead for the widow,'-especially those to 'roll over,' and he cheerfully obeyed-whom they told to 'lie down,' and Marshfield entombed him; so to Everett they will do, and, then, like his predecessor, award to him not a vote-no, not a vote! Behold Massachusetts' Senator's integrity and manhood, when you confronted him for having presented the remonstrance of the clergymen of New England against the Nebraska bill! He attempts to rise, but is unable to stand erect, because of his disease. Listen, he speaks. Bending to the South, he says, 'I was sick,' &c. I blush with shame and indignation, that he has so fallen, whom this people delighted to honor with the title of Honorable attached to his name. I care not for his past political career-now is his true character seen.

'I was sick.' Yes, Everett, we know you are sick, and that, too, of a disease long standing; and a local ful destruction from the Almighty. And does he speak one, too. Yours is a disease that it will take years to cure. The curvature of the spine is certainly an afflictian people, dyed with a far deeper dye in the guilt of tion upon you, which calls forth our sympathies, and we give them to you in the same manner that we extended them to Benedict Arnold. One word more in regard to until this Nebraska bill is passed or rejected, to the fol our Massachusetts' sick Senator, and I leave him.

A big boy gathered all the little boys he could muster, and told them if they would give him a copper and backsliding nation; 'a hypocritical people,' proa-piece, he would show them some fun that would please fessing liberty, and, at the same time, using that pre them most to death. Readily did the little fellows com- cious boon, so graciously given by thy own arm mad ply with his request. He then took a part of the money bare' for our deliverance, in forging fetters, and bindhe had obtained, and bought some powder, and turned ing yokes of iron upon our weak and defenceless breth it into a hollow log, leaving some of the powder in the ren of mankind. Forbid, O Lord, that we should, as it top. He then told little Eddy to run and get some fire, were, 'fill up the measure of our national delinquency and place it upon the powder, and he would see great by passing that law for laying open the Nebraska Ter fun. Eddy obeyed, but the coal was of soft wood, and ritory to the dark and bloody waves of slavery! O was extinguished, except one little spark, before it was Lord! be pleased to say to the desolating sea of opplaced upon the powder. Stephen then said, 'Get pression, 'Hitherto thou hast come, but no farther down, Eddy, and blow it, and, oh! you will see the best fun you ever knew.' Down bent Eddy, and was blowing with all his might, when old gramma came along and dispersed the boys, and had the powder removed man-like, erect their gallows for the death of Liberty from the log that had endangered the lives of so many little ones. Poor Eddy was disappointed. He had given Stephen his money, and had seen no fun.

While Everett's constituents are lamenting that he is suffering daily from his disease, allow me to say to you, Senator Douglas, that, in my opinion, your countrymen see working in you, by your presentation of the Nebraska bill, a far more fearful and fatal disease than afflicts the Senator from Massachusetts. Kindly would I tell you, that you may be prepared for the worst; that we have good reason to think your malady is the ossification of the heart, from which there is no recov-

When I read over the names of those who compo the Congress of our United States-with the few honorable exceptions of men who do not advocate whipping women and stealing babies-I have thought what a spectacle we must present to the world of heathenism, hypocrisy, cruelty and falsehood. Think of it, for a moment! Three and a quarter millions of beings, children of our common Parent, who have not the right to themselves! This is not making us guilty enough, and a law must be passed, that if one of these poor, mangled, starving brothers or sisters follow that star great city, and begged that they would come to his assistance. I would ask, did they go? No, only one. History will write that fearful tragedy against them. Already is it written on high. And now another bill is quest. presented, to render darker, darker, and yet still darker, the wickedness of those who say, 'Stop agitation!' I tell you, Douglas, that there are some in this nation, who, like the three ancient worthles, set at defiance all such unjust laws, who are daily protecting the fugitive, and thus trampling the laws of the land under their feet; for they choose to obey God rather than man, and they know God is with them. In Isaiah, there is a chapter commencing with, 'We to the land shadowing with wings, which is beyond the rivers of Ethiopia.' In all the civilized world, there is not another land like ours shadowing with wings. Others have their eagles, it is true; but none like the American eagle, signifying protection. Is it true, then, that Isaiah means us, when he pronounces that wo? Let those in authority see to it.

True is it, that the stream cannot rise above the fountain; and what can we expect from those in office, while Franklin Pierce, dressed in a little brief authorwhile Franklin Pierce, dressed in a little brief authority, alts in the Presidential chair? Often have I wished that I knew what his coat of arms was. I think it The same lecture was delivered also at Newport, (Isle of

must be a sheep, because of his peace principles, in so readily pledging himself that he would put down agita-tion. Yes, I think it must certainly be a sheep. Well, Mr. Douglas, if there was even a possibility of

Bosron, March 31, 1854.

To the Hon. Senator of Illinois, in the U. S. Senate:

Sin—I have just had read to me the letter enclosing you, for they know full well how to bend. They stoop ed down and crawled under the chains that surrou dies of Ohio, as an expression of their opinion of your-self. I write from a sick room, but with Stephen Hop-kins can say, 'I write with a trembling hand, but with You will come here, and the cry of welcome will be beard from these very men-what a welcome! what ar honer! And there will another sound fall upon your ear, never to be forgotten. Unitedly will the true

You will return to the South. When there question smack, and remained in it during her stay. When sh asked, 'Well, Mary, what do you think of Boston? I don't think much of it, that's sartin. 'Tisn't s great a place, after all, as folks tell about. I didn't to remind you of him who I, in verity, think you very see nothing great there, only vessels and wharves Some folks are dreadful proud, cause they have been to Boston, but I didn't see any thing to make me stuck

What a thought !- Stephen A. Douglas the Presi dent of this nation! Well,

Pigmies are pigmies still, though perched on Alps. Think you, Hon. Senator, that pleasant memories of rood deeds will render happy your dying hour? There was one who said, 'Had I but served my God as faithfully as I have served my king, he would not have for saken me at this dark hour.' We fear your dying words will be like his,

Let the Nebraska bill pass, and history will faithful y record your name, as she has that of that former traitor, Benedict Arnold. Where is the monument his country has raised for his name? Where will be thine? ANGELINA J. KNOX.

A PRAYER FOR THE NATION.

Pray for your country, ' if so be there may be hope. To all who 'remember those in bonds as bound with them,' who love their country, and would avert deserv ed and threatened judgments, and who believe in the Lord as now and ever the 'hearer of all true prayer, tered by the tears of the Pilgrims; forgets that little May- and make of a brother, and of God's redeemed one, his flower which bloomed in December upon Plymouth's slave ! to such, He says, 'Bring no more vain obla-

ly the most oppressed; 'judge the fatherless,'-especial-There was one whom the South told to 'speak,' and ly those whom your system of abominations has mad whom your wicked laws have made widows. 'Shal not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?' saith Jehovah-making women widows and children father less, ' and then come and stand before me in this house Is this house which is called by my name become a den of robbers in your eyes?' If ye will 'break every yoke,' especially the iron yoke of legalised oppression and 'let the oppressed go free,' then will I say unto you, ' Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord; though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool.' 'But if ye will still set at nought all my coun sel, and will none of my reproof,' 'then shall ye be devoured by the sword, for the mouth of the Lord bath said it,'-to Jerusalem, and it came to pass in wonderwith less carnestness and less emphatically to a Chriscruelty and oppression?

Brethren and sisters ! let us, one and all, pray daily lowing purport :-

O Lord ! have merey upon us ! an ungrateful, cruel here shall thy proud waves be stayed.' But, O Lord shouldst thou permit the oppressors of our brethren to succeed in getting their cruel edict passed, and, Ha-O put thine own almighty hand upon the dark design and overrule the same for the honor of thine own name as 'King of nations,' and thine own cause, as ever tha of Justice, Mercy, Liberty and Truth. May this be thine own time to hear the prayer of thy faithful servants, and the fulfilling of thine own promise, ' I will break the arm of the oppressor.' And, almighty and most merciful God, O help all those who are truly endeavoring to help the helpless! For His name's sake who came to 'proclaim liberty to the captive,' and calls upon us all to follow His steps. Amen !

VERA CATHOLICA.

P. S. Will papers friendly to the cause of God and our rights be pleased to copy?

EXTRACT OF A LETTER PROM REV. E. A. STOCKMAN.

CUMMINGTON, March 11, 1854. 'You refer to the change in my mind from forme political and sectarian opinions, to those entertained by the Anti-Slavery Society. 'Tis true, my progress ha been slow, very slow, covering a period of five years,from the time S. S. Foster made me mad, by attacking my idol, the Churth, in 1848, till January, 1854, when which beckons them to the North, a tyrant Gesler from after a close and careful examination of the whole sub the South can rise up and say, "I am their master; I ject, it became perfectly clear to me that this accurace own their flesh and blood; therefore, they must go back to the land of whips and chains. I remember well one who thus ran away from the South, upon his master's feet. Of course, they were not his own, for before the slave can gain his liberty, or the North its the slave is owned, body and soul, by his master. He integrity. My present views are, perhaps, not the less came to Boston. Then there came another, and said, satisfactory for having been arrived at so slowly, I may He is mine.' Poor Sims sent to the ministers of this say reluctantly; for my mind has been forced, inch by inch, to its present position, as fact after fact has come to my knowledge, and step by step the insatiable Slave Power has traversed the Republic, in unresisted con-

> 'Your remark, that my opinions have not been inter fered with by the Society, is quite true. I have never found existing differences of opinion between myself and the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society any bar to the sympathy or aid of the latter. But, on the contrary have received both sympathy and aid from the Society in times of great need,-my disagreement with the Sc ciety, in several points, being well understood at the

> EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM REV. ED. MUND KELL TO A PRIEND IN THIS COUNTRY.

> SOUTHAMPTON, (Eng.) Jan. 19, 1854. • • I delivered here, at my chapel, a sermon, by advertisement, 'on American Slavery, with its aggravation of evil under the Fugitive Slave Act,' which frew so encouraging an attendance, that it was repeated

aided the impulse to attend such lectures."

that may, in this country, excite attention to the subject, and advance the interests of the slave. I have lent your "Liberty Bell" in all directions where it would do good, and especially to the editor of our liberal county paper, the Hants' Independent, for him to make extracts as he found occasion. I am happy to say that the publisher twice allowed advertisements, free of expense, that we would receive contributions for the Baraar in Boston. I have found of great use for lending, a volume of anti-slavery tracts, published at Leeds, enthat may, in this country, excite attention to the suba volume of anti-slavery tracts, published at Leeds, entitled 'Five Hundred Thousand Strokes for Freedom,' Independence, that every human being is entitled to personal liberty, and made this the basis of all their laws, and made this the basis of all their laws, who is everywhere known as a writer on what he terms the 'Harmoand That for which they take peculiar credit to themand mar for which they take peculiar credit to them-selves, thus showing that they are fully sensible of man's natural rights; that they should then, in direct his doctrines mildly, in good language, with free opposition to their own avowed sentiments, ignore the and flowing delivery, scarcely ever ascending to rights of those who are equally entitled, as men, to the fervor, and in manner composed and almost monot rights of those who are equally entitled, as men, to the same privileges as themselves, and coolly rob them of their liberty, and steal their labor. It is the most monous. In what he said at this funeral, there was little to shock the preconceived notions of his hear-ters, except his negation of the miraculous power of the Deity, who, he conceives, governs and is governed by immutable laws, not to be transcenditions of antiquity, and others in later times, have not ed; and argues that he neither grants nor can rever, and in manner composed and almost monotonics. In what he said at this funeral, there was little to shock the preconceived notions of his hear-ters, except his negation of the miraculous power of the Deity, who, he conceives, governs and is governed by immutable laws, not to be transcending to the desired production of the miraculous power of the Deity, who, he conceives, governs and is governed by immutable laws, not to be transcending to the desired production of the miraculous power of the Deity, who, he conceives, governs and is governed by immutable laws, not to be transcending to the desired production of the miraculous power of the Deity, who, he conceives, governs and is governed by immutable laws, not to be transcending to the desired production of the miraculous power of the Deity, who, he conceives, governs and is governed by immutable laws, not to be transcending to the desired production of the miraculous power of the Deity, who, he conceives, governs and is the desired production of the miraculous power of the Deity, who, he conceives are desired production of the miraculous power of the Deity who, he conceives are desired production of the miraculous power of the Deity who he conceives are desired production of the miraculous power of the Deity who, he conceives are desired production of the miraculous power of the Deity who he conceives are desired production of the miraculous power of the Deity who he conceives are desired production of the miraculous power of the Deity who he conce made such an avowal of their knowledge of man's rights, and may be supposed ignorant of them; and sides, were not in possession of the light of Christianity, which commands men to do unto others as they would that others should do to them,' and ' to love as brethren.' And how it is that you, the friends of the negro, can submit to have placed over you as President, a creature who can uphold such unmitigated tyranny, which makes him a greater tyrant than the Czar of Russia, or the Turkish despot, or the Neros of olden time, is to me inconceivable. I would follow the maxim of your own Franklin, "Where Liberty is, there is my country." I would either make my own part of the country free, or sever it from that part of the Union which is in slavery. Nothing would induce me, as a man or a Christian, to live in a country, or under a the present European war. He says :-President, that tolerated a single slave-the value of the soul of one of whom is of far more importance in the sight of God, and of every Christian man, than the to light, especially in England, will surpass all existence of your "Union," now the poor excuse and shield for the most execrable villary that man ever long time been closed to visitors, even to members of Parliament, while these new and terrible madreamed of, or that was ever practised from creation's morn. For an inhabitant of the United States to talk of liberty now, is the most preposterous contradiction that was ever breathed. But, O ! what might our brethren in America become, if they could once cast this iniquity beneath their feet!—the leaders on of maning gun, and hesitated. A member of Parliament exclaimed: 'He demands but 300,000!., and yet you hesitate! Hasten to buy this machine, declare war against France, and you will destroy the contract of the contrac adjutors with their fathers and brothers in Britain, in war sgainst France, and you will destroy her maevery righteous effort to enfranchise other nations rine in a few days' time! No attention was paid groaning under the yoke of oppression. Alas for hu-

And now let me hope that I may, on some future oc easion, receive a line from you, or some other dear destruction. friend of the slave. It is likely I may never see my correspondent; but a sacred feeling of friendship pervades those who are interested in the same great cause, though never permitted, in this world, to meet,

Yours, very faithfully, EDMUND KELL.

From the Rochester Democrat.

PUNERAL OF LUTHER COLEMAN, THE

ENGINEER-UNUSUAL PROCEEDINGS. The funeral ceremonies over the remains of the late LUTHER COLEMAN, who was killed upon his en-gine, last week, took place in Corinthian Hall on sunday morning. At the hour for the commence ment of the ceremonies, the hall was completely filled with people, and among the audience, beside the Railroad men and Odd Fellows, were many la-dies and children. It was a highly respectable and intelligent audience. When the people had become seated, Andrew Jackson Davis ascended the covered with black cloth. The mourning friends sat in the front seat near to the coffin.

The person who acted as Priest on this occasion, sat for some time with his head inclined below the top of the desk, and soon the persons comprising the small circle of mourners, and some others, began to sing the familiar Hymn,

'There is a land of pure delight,'

in a sweet and plaintive style.
When the singing had concluded, Mr. Davis rose when the singing and concluded, Mr. Davis lose and addressed the assemblage, saying that this was peculiarly a time when the heart is moved to spir-itual and interior meditations—when the soul seems to look in upon itself. He said that there are two serious and important eras in the life of His career through this phase of existence demonstrates to him the mutability of change; he is constantly passing from one condition to another.

Man finds in himself everything that is in the world

—he is one world, and another attends him. He is in little everything else... He stands in the cen-tre of creation, and calls everything else up to him. In him occur the most shocking and terrific changes the human mind can contend with or contemplate. In fact, man is the greatest wonder of the world. In ages past, by fables and religion, fiction and legend, and according to oldest records, man is made more precious, or more excellent, than fine gold; yea, even than the golden wedge of Ophir. God spake into existence the light, and the firmanent, and the earth, and all things upon it: but when man was ushered into being, it required the hand

From this, he went on to affirm that man was possessed of immortality, not by virtue of any special grant from a propitious Supreme power, who may revoke it, but by virtue of his own structure and essence. Many who possess reasoning faculties and powers of a high order, had been led to deny this, and to contend that when the body is dead, after the last breath had expired from the lungs, there is no more of man; but it was one of the remarkable discoveries of the present century, that the spirit of man exists in other spheres, after he passes out of this world. The good Paul has told us that there is a natural body and a spiritual body,—a fact deemed apocryphal in past times, but now abundantly present to be true. Behing the first possession of the present century. Behing the possession of the present of the passes out of this world. The good Paul has told us that there is a natural body and a spiritual body,—a fact deemed apocryphal in past times, but now abundantly present to be true. Behing the possession of the present century. Behing the possession of the present to be true. Behing the possession of the present century. Behing the present century and the present century. The propositions with irony:

If you fear to hurt the enemy, put into your cannon cakes of rice!

The English fleet is largely provided with balloons, intended to carry inflammable materials to scatter over towns, villages, and fleets, when the wind favors such operations.

Another invention, still more terrible than all the rest, but of which the construction has not yet been made known, except to a very small number of persons, is about to be sent out to destroy the Russians. All these inventions are highly curious and interesting in the history of the war, but rather than the provided with balloons, intended to carry inflammable materials to scatter over towns, villages, and fleets, when the loops, intended to carry inflammable materials to scatter over towns, villages, and fleets, when the loops, intended to carry inflammable materials From this, he went on to affirm that man was ody, a fact deemed apocryphal in past times, but now abundantly proven to be true. Behind these eyes are spiritual eyes; behind these ears these eyes are spiritual eyes; behind these ears are spiritual ears; beside these nerves of sensation, which the physician can see and understand, there are spiritual nerves. And our Brother who has gone before us, has put off the natural body, and assumed the spiritual. He may how look on upon this pageantry and ceremonial, over his dead clay, not altogether sympathising or approving of what is done, but still feeling an affectionate kindness for those who weep for him. If Paul was caught are spiritual nerves. And our Brother who has gone before us, has put off the natural body, and assumed the spiritual. He may how look on upon this pageantry and ceremonial, over his dead clay, not altogether sympathising or approving of what is done, but still feeling an affectionate kindness for those who weep for him. If Paul was caught up into the third heaven, to see sights that could not be described to mortal ears; if Daniel could retire within himself, and see visious not venches for retire within himself, and see visions not voucheafed to other men; if Angels descended from and ascend-ed into Heaven at Bethel; there is no reason why the inhabitants of the spiritual world may not visit us who are still in the flesh, and hold communion with us. Those who regard the Bible as a revelation of the will of God will see that, in that record of Seers

and Prophets and old Historians, there is a foun-dation for the philosophy which he preached. We have come here to celebrate the entrance of our bave come here to celebrate the entrance of our brother into another sphere, not to mourn over his death. He is now triumphing over the wreck of matter, and has passed into the spiritual existence. But he is not lost to us; but may this day commune with his afflicted friends. He is free to obey spiritual laws, and may see the body which he used to wear laid in the grave. He has the spiritual eye and ear in exercise. We have no more death. Our duty, therefore, is to live as if conscious of the importance of Life. Our aim should not be to prepare for death, which is only a change, and not a ceasing of existence. No man can be

Wight,) Portsmouth, and Huddersfield, in chapels in killed. Let us then so live that we may easily and those places. The excitement produced by Mrs. Stowe's naturally glide into the spiritual sphere, where our visit, and her 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' of course greatly lives shall flow on far more musically than here.—

It is a grievous shock to part with dear friends "I shall always be glad to receive any tracts or books of a friend we have been accustomed to see, and that may, in this country, excite attention to the sub-

After this address, which continued for about a which I presume you have seen. What I chiefly am hour, upon the topics above sketched,—and was surprised at, when I look at the people of the United little more than a repetition of the leading ideas States, is, that, having settled it in their Declaration of in new forms of expression, -the meeting broke up.

voke the immortality of the human spirit. That the resurrection is no miracle, but a myth. And that disembodied spirits may not only revisit the earth, (as many orthodox preachers believe.) but may give sensible tokens of their presence. His sentiments will be regarded, and justly, as mischievous; tending to overthrow the settled convic-tions of the Christian world, and setting up a new religion, which has no 'standard of appeal,' and hence full of contradictions, tumults, strifes, irregularities and immoralities. (!!)

NEW AND DESTRUCTIVE ENGINES OF WAR.

The Paris correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following account of new engines of de-struction, which will be brought into requisition by

'The new invention for the more rapid destrucchines were being constructed and experimented upon, and no knowledge of their existence even was permitted until now called forth by actual service.
Many years ago, the English Government had a to this apostrophe at the time in France, and apmanity! what need has she to weep for the blindness, the infatuation, that still perpetuates this crime of crimes!

And now let me hope that I may, on some future constitution, of which the public has ceased to talk, and which was even ridiculed at the time, has been maturing in concealment in the arsenals of Woolwich, and is now ready to go out on its work

'The Count Lavalette, captain of military marine in France, who knew the construction of this gun, it is said, made endeavors to have it adopted by the minister of marine under Louis Philippe. It is simply a long Congreve gun, which glides along on the water in a straight line till it strikes the vessel at which it is directed, when it thrusts into its sides its iron head, containing two pounds of fulminating powder of mercury. When the fire attains this reservoir, it explodes, blowing a hole in the vessel ten or twelve feet in diameter, which it is impossible for them to close up as they do the round holes made by cannon-balls.

In admitting that the Russian fleets shall retire

under the inapproachable fortresses of Cronstadt and Sebastopol, they cannot be in safety from this terrible Congreve gun, which carries to almost any distance within reach of the aim, and far beyond the reach of any other gun. It cannot be prevented from passing through the most contracted straits

where ships pass.
The submarine boats are so perfected at this temporary desk placed in front of the rostrum, which latter was occupied by the Panorama, the frame supporting the picture being entirely covered with black gingham, giving a truly funeral aspect to the place. In front of the desk were placed the remains of the deceased, in a metallic burial case, so a large number of burning explosive balls, which explode invariably when they strike, even in the body of a horse, for they inflame at the moment of explosion, when they may apply fire to the ammu-nition chests and other inflammable material, as easily and as surely as if they were to fall in a stubble-field.

'They are furnishing also two small steam-boats of a singular appearance, which will carry only two enormous Paixhan guns, placed on the forepart of the vessel. The walls of these little vessels have a thickness of six feet, made of oak, standing unright, and this covered with upright, and this covered with a mattress of cot ton substance, a foot and a half thick, which is impenetrable to a bullet, and this again covered with a sheeting of iron and lead. Its prow has the angular form of a cuirass, intended to turn bullets: the roof or deck is covered in the same way, so a to allow the bombs to glide into the sea, without

doing damage. 'The fire-ship, very heavy, and a bad sailer, will be towed and let loose at the proper moment, to approach near the enemy's vessels, either when at anchor or lying to, which it will attack fore and aft with bombs thrown between wind and water, and sprinkling the ship with a shower of Grecian fire. One of these burners, taking by surprise a fleet of vessels in a calm, could with ease destroy the whole fleet, and yet it only requires the labor of ten determined men to operate it.

'The peace society have agitated the question in England of how far a nation is justified in employ-

ing other and more destructive methods in than those employed by the enemy. Admiral Na-pier-has replied to these propositions with irony:

'In Constantinople, a manufactory has been established for those fatal explosive balls, of which

utes, after the ball had entered. THE ALLIED FLEETS TO BE BLOWN UP. The New

York Herald states that Ex-Alderman Wesley Smith, together with several other Americans, went out in the last outward trip of the Haltic in company with M. Grunnwald, a Russian officer, bound to St. Pethe Bible as a revelation of hat, in that record of Seers is for the destruction of the allied fleet in the Baltic, by means of Taylor's Submarine Armor and Colt's Submarine Battery. They are to receive £100,000 sterling for the clean job, or a proportionable sum for all services short of that.

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being ushered in. Of the Knickerbocker Mageriss, edited by Lewis Gaylord Clark, it is unnecessary as speak. For twenty years it has been the most grain, humorous and spicy 'monthly' in the world; and the present volume will be better than any which preceded it. The Home Journal, edited by George P. Morris and N. P. Willis, is well known as the best family newspaper in America; and the Musical World and Times, edited by Richard Storrs Willis, with Level Mason, George H. Curtis, Thomas Hastings, Wm. P. Bradbury, George R. Foot, and other Musical wither contributing; and which gives, among other thing, over \$25 worth of music, and a full course of instruction in harmony annually, is the very best musical Journal ever published. These three publications will post a family up in regard to nearly every thing work knowing—Art, Science, Literature, Music, Paining, Sculpture, Inventions, Discoveries; Wit, Humor, Fascy, Sentiment; the Newest Fashions and other attractions for Ladies; Choice New Music for the Sabhuf, the Church, and the Fireside; Reviews and Critises of Musical Works, Performers and Performance; in short, the very pick and cream of Novelty, Incident, History, Biography, Art, Literature and Science; in cluding whatever can be given in periodicals to premote Healthy Amusement and Solid Instruction in the family, and help to make it better, wiser and happin, may be now obtained for Five Dollars. family, and help to make it better, wiser and happin may be now obtained for Five Dollars.

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