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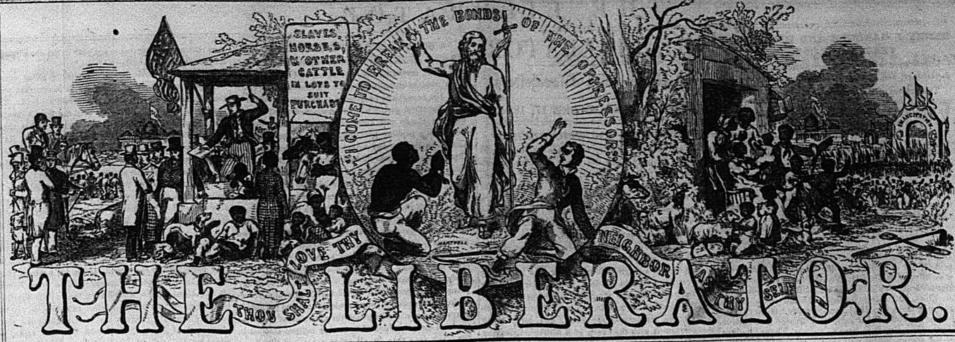
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all remittances are to be made, and all letters ing to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to ereted, (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. direct sements making less than one square inad three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts,

merivants and conscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial The Miller, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray d DE POST, EDITOR QUINCY, SANUEL PHILBRICK, and

Figure reliants of The Linerator, both sides of or question are impartially allowed a hearing. WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXIV.: NO. 46.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

F'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DERIED—the slaveholding

lords 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

BLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES -- AN

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

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

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted 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 GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1854. WHOLE NUMBER 1061.

Ve repose that this matter and these men have en met as they have. The question is under-pol, Americanism is not Free Soilism—nor vice st. Let our friends in the cause, at home and abroad, remember this. It is important: Our adalways has been, is now, and will continue to be, to keep the American cause and its principles ure, and by it and themselves. No fellowship with anything else. No coalitions of any sort.
Let us depend spon ourselves, and rise or fall—fall shall, if we are untrue to ourselves and princiles. Free Soilism is not Americanism.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

We are constantly receiving letters inquiring our esition on the Slavery question. We can give it a few words, and in a manner we think will be We oppose, first and last, all mixing up the Sla-

err question with Americanism.
We hold that Slavery, as an institution, belongs sarely to those States in which it exists; and hat it is entirely for those in the several States to termine, or not, whether it shall have an existnes, its manner, and how long.

We are opposed to the agitation of the subject in

ogress. It is only fruitful in evil.
We are opposed to the extension of Slavery in my of the new States or Territories, at present in These are our sentiments in brief, and to the

We would rather there was no Slavery and slaves in the country-black or tehite, as to that matter. It is unquestionably an evil. But we are not disposed to increase the evil by insane attempts to better it. We are for justice to all parties—the slaveholder as well as the slave. We are perfectly willing every man shall have and enjoy his opinion on this question; but we utterly object to bringing t upon the American platform, or making it a

obby in any manner whatever.

The American organization, its principles, jets, aims, purposes, genius, are one thing—Slavery is another. It is as much as those in our ranks can do to carry out Americanism. Why resk our ranks and defeat our cause by outside,

foreign and impolitic issues ! foreign and impolitic issues?

Such is our position and such our sentiments on the Slavery question. Are they understood? We trust so.—Boston Know-Nothing.

THE GAME THEY PLAY.

Satan is a queer and artful fellow. He has ingenuity and perseverance, but no conscience nor respect for truth. And this, whether his form be that of the politician, or what-not. The politicians in this quarter, just now, are at work like the old fellow for the old fellow. They insist upon it that the nominations alleged to have been made by the K. N., are pretty much all Free Soilers. All that we can say of the lists published, and these strangely enough come from opposition journals, is that they are not Free Soilers. These same journals are thus perpetrating falsehoods for the sole purpose of injuring the American organization. The game woot work. It is seen through. The American party put up no Free Soilers, they advocate no Free octrines, stand upon no planks on the Free Soil platform. This they have put forth from the first. The attempt to bring odium upon the organization by loading it with odium of this sort is as contemptible as the cause for it is groundless.

THE 'BOSTON EVENING TELEGRAPH.' This 'scurrilous' and delectable 'organ' of all that is anti-American, and anti-national, is evidently in bad humor with us, because we exposed the knarish designs and schemings of the abolitionists to entrap the American party. It seems that our warning to the Americans had the desired effect, and they declined to sell themselves entirely to these log-rolling disunionists .- Boston Know-Nothing.

COMING OUT !

The New York Know-Nothing Standard says-The American organization is not a local institation—it extends east, west, north and south, and an ENTIRE REPUDIATION OF EVERYTHING LIKE ABOLITIONISM was necessary to preserve its integrity and unity. THIS INDEPENDENT NOMINATION, THEREFORE, IS A GUARANTEE TO OUR SOUTHERN FRIENDS, that whatever the parties of the North may do, the patriotsm of the masses knows no distinction between North and South. Whether Mr. Ullman and his associates on the American ticket are to be elected or not, we feel convinced that the men of real prinattached to the American organization in State will vote for them, and thus exhibit their complete alienation from all party corruptions.

The 'American Organ,' at Washington, says-No essay or editorial shall ever appear in the American Organ, the tendency of which to prejudice the rights or wound the feelings of the timens of any of the States. We shall oppose all agreement of the question of Slavery, either in Congress or out of it.

A PREE PRESS IN KANZAS.

The Western Argus, (Mo.,) says:

It is time that the papers of Kanzas Territory stablished, and those about being commenced stanished, and those about being commenced there, were out on this subject. The question is bound to be sprung—slavery or no slavery; and the sooner these journals define their position on this subject—and we do not presume they will hesitate a moment in deciding for slavery, for the best interests of Kannas Territory, for the best interests of the citizens of Missouri and the Seuth—the sooner will these Abaltitonists and Northern the somer will these Abolitionists and Northern fauties find what they will have to combat with is Kenney to the combat with the some satablish to the combat with the second statement of the combat with the second secon in Kanzas Territory, before they can establish their morndiary principles. * * * And we now call in the editors of the Kanzas Herald, in behalf of their brethren of the Kanzas Herald, in benaif of their brethren of the Territory, to come sut on this subject. Take a bold and manly stand on the right side of the question, and let those praters about your Northern feelings and sympathies see where you are, and what your principles are.

because I would not live by the bounty of those whose hands are constantly in their pockets to keep in the field of labor those champions who are now engaged and must be sustained, I am led to exclaim,

> O for a claim on some vast miser's chest, A boundless Astorean mine of wealth,

so that knowledge of oppression, suffering and want, should never reach my ear without obtaining the needears are not closed by selfishness to the cry of the oppressed, and who only need to hear and understand, in order to receive the truth.

land or Great Britain, to find much Garrisonism

Mr. Haughton are so far committed to anti-slavery this land of fiery temptation, because retreat would be sat dangerous as to stand and advance—as they would have been saved from the politico-religious fanaticism that is now running through them like find a fire in the rear—an uncomplimentary one. Now, find a fire in the rear—an uncomplimentary one. Now, wild-fire, affecting not only them, but all the benevolent Societies supported by them. supposed to have taken an intelligent view of the sub-

friend, that we have often, since you 'set this ball in motion,' found men on whom we have relied with the for the Orthodox were getting intolerable. Take utmost confidence, failing us in the hour of trial, and three very intelligent and respectable laymen of the Unitarians, of the few I happen to know; two of them have left the body, because they would not slavery, to our great grief and disappointment. Men nyself. You remember the language of James Boyle, attered many years ago: 'We can know no man until ne is put into the fire : men that have passed the gulf misrepresent us and demolished the bridge behind them, and hence can never know retreat.' And yet, where are now some of the very men supposed at that time to occupy such a osition? We have mourned over the utter defection of some, and the disaffection and partial defection of having little or no sectarian bias, and much moral courage and moral sense, would stand, even had they not advanced too far to retreat; but, with the experi-Yours, truly, D. S. GRANDIN. hand to the plough !

A MODERN TEACHER OF CHRISTIANITY. Mr. Garrison,-I do not know who the Boston corespondent of the New York Journal of Commerce is, who formerly preached at the west part of this cityafterwards a school-teacher—and more recently a seeker after political distinction by being the defender of the great defender of the Constitution-so called.

Fearing that you may not have seen any of this Rev. Mr. X's communications to the Hunker Journal of Commerce, (rightly named,) I send you this number, that you may see what kind of preaching he likes, and what sort of Christianity is preached at Trinity Church. He seems to be delighted that President Goodwin, at the head of Trinity College, Hartford, should have informed him, and the congregation at Trinity Church in this city, 'that Christ ate bread and drank wine like other men—that though the Roman Empire was full of slaves groaning under much oppression, he had not a word to say against the system of slavery or the laws.' Why, what a Gospel Christ did teach! I thought he came 'to break the Bonds of the oppressor, and let the oppressed go free.' God save oppressor, and let the oppressed go free.' God save the Commonwealth of Connecticut, and all the young the Commonwealth of Connecticut, and all the young the construction of the third chapter:

For a few moments after Ida's capture, she continued to scream violently, partly from fright, and partly from anger at the rudeness to which she had been subjected, for she had no definite idea respecting the cause or the duration of her forced drive in that closely-shu tearriage. But when her companion, shaking her violently, told her to be still, or he would kill her, and enforced his words by a oppressor, and let the oppressed go free.' God save

and I had plenty of money, so that, without taxing the friends of reform for our support, we could devote our the work to which they were ordained, and to teach their congregations to despise dignities, and to appeal to a 'higher law' when they do not wish to sinning humanity—not to build up a sect, but to help obey Christ's injunction to render unto Cæsar the to make mankind wiser and better-I do not know. things that are Cæsar's. Yes, these pastors must But one thing I do know; and that is, if I had plenty have their political reward, and hence, you find of money, I would try the experiment, because 'the harvest is plenteous and the laborers are few.' But I would not like by the house of these whose the party, and that so many more pastors must be Senators, and another portion are to have seats in the House of Representatives. We hear of one pastor in this neighborhood, settled over an Ortho-dox Congregational Church, who is nominated by the Know Nothings and Whigs for Congress in Mr. Banks' district, and has a fair chance of an election, or of defeating one.

This reminds me to say, that President Goodwin, ed relief, and I could devote myself to pleading the lately in Bowdoin College, but now at the head of cause of humanity before all those whose hearts and Trinity College, Hartford, preached a sermon in cars are not closed by selfishness to the cry of the opthe sentiments of which will not send him to Con gress from New England at present. He spoke from those words where the Jews charge John the We are in exact agreement as to the condition of the Baptist with being an austere man, and Christ poor Irish Catholics, their priesthood, and the causes with being a gluttonous man. His aim in his discourse was to show, that true Christianity lies becourse was to show, that true Christianity lies becourse was to show, the conduction of Irish who are not under the control of the priesthood, and no doubt his view of the reason why they have not as 'hearty an appreciation of free principles and fair play as an equal number of Englishmen' is the true one. I should not expect in this country, nor in Ireland or Great Britain the first and or Grea show that they are not Christians at all. He alluded to the fact that Christate bread and drank wine land or Great Britain, to find much Garrisonism among the natives of the isles: we have little enough of it at home, among our own people. I should be willing to look with forbearance and hope upon them, even if, while they hate Garrisonism, they only hated slavery enough more to determine that they would do all in their power to put down slavery, even if hated Garrisonism, but they are not only opposed. The preacher did not array himself against the space of the day, but he would have sonism should remain. But they are not only opposed the healthy reforms of the day, but he would have them carried on only in Christ's way, or through so prevalent among us, that while it is willing to put the gospel, and not by a direct attack of slavery down, at not too great a cost, would still rather social and political evils, and without the spirit of slavery down, at not too great a cost, would still rather put down Garrisonism first.

The difference between friend Webb and myself consists in this: he thinks my 'insinuation' that he and structed their flocks ten or fifteen years ago out of structed their flocks ten or fifteen years ago out of of God -if they had led public sentiment principles, that therefore they would 'stand fire' in on the matter of social reform, instead of being led

But there is this hopeful omen in New England, ject, and counted the cost and consequences, when he deliberately places himself between two fires, so that if he would save his reputation with the bad, he must burn it up with the good, and get nothing but the ashes of regret and self-reproach; while, if he is wilashes of regret and self-reproach; while, if he is wil-ling to be consumed in the fires of the enemy, he will lieve the same to be true of the physicians. Take a single denomination, the Unitarians. The laity But, even if the suggestion were uncomplimentary, there is no one knows better than you do, my dear friend, that we have often, since you 'set this ball in lavery, to our great grief and disappointment. Men n whom we had, or seemed to have, as much reason or rely as on James Haughton, Richard D. Webb, or to negroes.' Those, then, who represent that New England is converted, in a body, to Abolitionism,

IDA MAY, THE KIDNAPPED WHITE

SLAVE. Public expectation is about to be fully gratified by the publication of the long-promised work, entitled others, and scarcely a year passes, in which we are not made sad in the contemplation of human weakness, by MARY LANGDON.' Having been favored with a copy where we had supposed were firmness and strength. I in advance by its publishers, Phillips, Sampson & Co., dare believe that both Mr. Webb and Mr. Haughton, 110 Washington street, we are enabled to assure our readers that it is a work of remarkable power, without any exaggeration of tone or misrepresentation of any of the every day actualities of slavery at the South. ence of past years, how should we know it? But let It will take its rank in popular interest next to 'Uncle defections occur, as they may, and as they surely will, Tom's Cabin.' The authoress has ingeniously presentthe right will yet triumph in the end. But, O, how ed the case of a beautiful white child, 'Ida May,' submuch sooner might man's true being's use and end be jected to all the horrors of slavery from the early period attained, if none ever looked back after having put his of five years of age, at which time (just after the decease of her loving mother) she was kidnapped while strolling with her nurse a short distance from her ome, and thrust into a close carriage by two ruffians, and driven away to a doom more horrible than that of death. In vain did her heart-broken father endeavor to discover what had been her fate-spending two but have been told that he is an ex-Orthodox minister, years in travelling through the Southern States, and visiting every slave market, fearfully apprehending to what end she had been stolen. One thing which he learned, in his search, impressed him with astonishment, and that was, the number of children, both colored and white, that had been in various ways stolen. From every direction, tidings of this sort came to him, sometimes from those who, with the sympathy of a kindred sorrow, wished to condole with him on his loss, and sometimes from parents, too poor to prosecute the search for themselves, begging him, while looking for his own child, to inquire for theirs.' We give below a portion of the third chapter :-

In lirst-rate fellow to good little girls, and they all like me. Come, stop crying, and give us a kiss. You're a mighty pretty little, girl.' And, ms he spoke, he drew her toward him with an ill-feigned show of tenderness, and attempted to kiss her.

But the child indignantly resisted him. 'Get away, you bad man!' she said; 'you shan't kiss man.' me. You have no right to take me away from papa and Bessy, and I will cry till I make you carry me home again'; and she burst into wild screams, which could hardly be stilled, even for a moment, by fierce threats and repeated blows that were administered. At length, as they slackened their pace somewhat, in ascending a hill, the driver opened a small window in the screen behind ver opened a small window in the screen bounds, him, that closed the front of the carriage, and

him, that closed the front of the carriage, and said, shaking his fist at her as he spoke—
'I see something coming up over the top o' the hill, and if you don't stop that young 'un yelling, the fat'll be all in the fire. I say, Kelly, stop her?' 'I'll fix her, Bill,' was the reply; and, taking thick woollen scarf from under the seat, he suddenly threw it over her head and around her mouth, in such a way as to smother her cries, and almost to stop respiration. Thus they continued for some to stop respiration. Thus they continued for some miles; and when it was removed, the poor child, overcome by fright and suffering, dared make no further resistance, but wept silently, and at last fell into an uneasy sleep. When she awoke, it and pays nearly dark, and as soon as she opened her papa. was nearly dark, and as soon as she opened her eyes, Kelly ordered the carriage to stop; and, taking a little cup and phial from his pocket, he poured out a spoonful of dark liquid, which he diluted with water from a large bottle beside him, though!—and tear her hair, maybe. How I'd like to see her, would n't I! Has n't I seed de nigger to and after the first awallow she day back. ter, and, after the first swallow, she drew back.

ter, and, after the first swallow, she drew back.

'Drink it!' said he, raising his hand as if to strike
her: and she complied instantly.

'There, now, that's a good girl.' said he: 'you
shall have some candy.' And, as he spoke, he offered her a little piece.

'I don't want the candy, but I'm very thirsty-

thinking, and you'd better take all the sweet you can get.

'Why will I have bitter enough!' said Ida, timidly. 'What are you going to do with me!'

'You'll find that out soon enough,' replied her companion, with a sardonic laugh; 'you need n't be in any hurry. Little girls had n't ought to ask questions;—have n't you been told that!'

Thus repulsed, the child sank back into her corner, and said nothing more, and, yielding to the influence of the powerful soporific she had taken, she fell into a deep slumber. Thus it was that, stretched lifelessly on the seat of the carriage, with her senses fast locked in oblivion, she knew nothing of their stopping at the hotel to have their horses changed, and made no sound by which she could have been discovered. The days that followed, during that painful journey, were but a repetition of the first, except that her attempts at resistance became fewer as she yielded more and more to the influence of fatigue, and fear, and suffering. The men stopped at small farm-houses to bait their horses, and ate their own food in the carriage, taken the angle of the carriage, taken the angle of the carriage, taken the carriage and the carriage. The carriage and the carriage. The carriage and the carr men stopped at small farm-houses to bait their thorses, and ate their own food in the carriage, taking turns at driving and sleeping alternately. At length, one afternoon, just after sunset, the carriage passed along a road which wound round the foot of a mountain, that was covered almost hold of the child. riage passed along a road which wound round the foot of a mountain, that was covered almost to its summit with an apparently unbroken forest, above which the gray crags, wild and broken, stood out in sharp relief against the clear western sky. Suddenly, the driver checked his horses, and opening the door of the carriage, his companion got out, and took in his arms the passive little figure beside him. Without further pause, Kelly, who was driving, applied the whip, and the horses darted rapidly away; and almost as quickly, with the child still in his arms. Bill sprang behind the trees, and, after plunging for a few rods through a tangled maze of underbrush, he came out on a footpath, narrow, indeed, brush, he came out on a footpath, narrow, indeed, but distinctly defined even in that uncertain light. Here, putting down his burden, he paused and sat down to rest. The child stood still, and looked down to rest. The child stood still, and looked around her. Dim shadows were on every side, in which the hoge trunks of the trees stood in grim silence, like threatening monsters; but, gazing up between the branches that closed above her, she saw far away the blue, cloudless heavens, ber, she saw far away the blue, cloudless heavens, in his arms as if dead for this tarrife order) had

grim silence, like threatening monsters; but, grim silence, like threatening monsters; but, grim silence, like threatening monsters; but, grim silence, like the branches that closed above gazing up between the branches that gazing the properties of the factor o

THE LIBERATOR.

THE LIBERATOR.

THE LIBERATOR.

The betten 'Know-Nothing.'

From the Besten 'Know-N 'Come, now, hush!' said the man. 'What are you afraid of! I'll carry you back. Hush, I tell you! I'll be good to you, if you won't cry. I'm a first-rate fellow to good little girls, and they all like me. Come a first-rate fellow to good little girls, and they all seamed with age, was stamped with every bad passion. Her form was bent, and she was covered with a short gown and petticoat, so dirty and patched, that it was difficult to tell of what color or material the original was composed; and her hands and fingers, bony, long, and claw-like, re-sembled a vulture's talons more than anything hu-

man. Such was the being who now rose from her seat beside the door, and, taking the pipe from her mouth, said, with some appearance of cariosity, 'Hillo! what dat! Reckon yer done rob the white hen-roost dis time!' and a fiendish expression passed over her face as she stretched forth her snaky fingers, and, burying them in the child's curly hair, drew her towards herself. The act, and her frightful appearance, caused Ida to cry with pain and terror. 'There 'tis again,' said Bill; 'that's just the way it's been every minute of the time

the gal's been awake, since we started. Shut up, there, I tell yer!'
Gosh! what's de good o' tellin her to shut up!'
said Chloe. 'Dey allers cry dat way till you gets 'em broken in. Crying for your manny!' she added, addressing the child; 'got a mammy, a'n't

'O no, no!' sobbed Ida, 'poor mamma's dead, and papa's all alone. O, do let me go back to

though!—and tear her hair, maybe. How I'd like to see her, would n't I! Has n's I seed de nigger women cry so when dere chillen were toted off to be sold!—don't I 'member when day took my darter,—O, don't I! Sorry your mammy's dead—got a daddy, though, to feel bad, a'n't ye!

'O, yos. Poor papa! Do, please, take me home again,' and the child cried piteously.

'Shut up, there!' said Bill, striking her. 'Do you suppose I'll stand this velling much longer!'

will you give me some water?'

'O, yes,' replied Kelly; and, as she drank it, he added, 'You are a little fool not to like candy. You'll have bitter enough in this world, I'm sperit; dat de way dey do de young nigs when dey thinking and you'd batter take all the awant you.

devil, I do believe, said he; and, indeed, she lay in his arms as if dead, for this terrific ordeal had

water, for he was now seriously alarmed lest she might die. 'She'd be worth a cool five hundred to us, he said, mournfully, 'beside being such a pretty little thing, as makes me most sorry for her. Indeed, it would have moved a heart of adamant to have seen her, as she lay helplessly on that heap of dirty rags, with her long curls wet and clinging round her face, her eyes wide open and dim, as if a mist was before her sight, and her white neck and arms bruised and distigured with white neck and arms bruised and disagured with
the marks of violence. She allowed herself with
difficulty to be fed with the gruel; but she seemed not to know who was feeding her, or be conscious of anything that passed beside her bed,
and no threats or entreaties could induce her
to speak, or to close her eyes in sleep.
Wearied out at length, Bill left her, and seating

himself at the table, where a hot corn-cake and a nimself at the table, where a hot corn-cake and a rasher of bacon were now smoking, he consoled himself for his fatigues and troubles by a plenti-ful repast. When he had finished, he stretched himself before the fire. 'I wonder if I'll have time to take a nap before Nick Kelly comes,' 'Ye have n't once axed for de little nigs in de

cave, said Chloe, with a grin : don't ye feel anxious 'bout dem dear little creturs-'praps dey wants some gruel, too.'
Law, no,' replied Bill; 'they're safe enough

when they are once in your claws. A body might

when they are once in your claws. A body might as well try to run away from Satan as to get away from you—no danger of the niggers.'

But 'praps dey wants some gruel,' persisted Chloe. 'Tell ye what, dey's cried for de mammy, much as if dey was white, and I'se had to carry in disting more 'nonce, and I neber see but it hort nigger flesh just as quick as white flesh!' and, as she spoke she took from a shelf a stout cow. as she spoke, she took from a shelf a stout cow-hide, and flourished it around.

'Get out, you old hag!—you make me sick— ye don't seem to think o' nothing but whipping,'

ye don't seem to think o' nothing but whipping,' said Bill, with an oath.

'Dat's cause I'se seen so much of it—it's been head into me,' replied she. 'O, gosh! down on de sugar plantations is de place; and I'll tell ye what,' she added, earnestly, ''pears like I neber see white buckra, or white child, but I want to get 'em somewhar, and tie 'em up, and gib it to 'em—
'pears like 't would do me good,—'pears like
't would pay me for de blood o' my darter, when
she was holdin' on ter my gown, and for all de
blood 'ut's been took out o' dis yer old black carcass, in some o' de cuttings-up l'se go

' Now, I declare,' said Bill, raising himself and

'Now, I declare,' said Bill, raising himself and leaning on one elbow, 'I knew you was about the wickedest old hag that 's managed to keep out of the fire down below, but I never saw ye quite equal to this evening. What 's come over ye! 'It's dat child—dat cretur, dat's done it,' said Chloe, shaking her cowhide towards the bed. 'I allus feels so when I gets hold of a white young 'un. 'Pears like it bring all my whole life up afore me, to see dese little waxy tings, dat's dressed up and took sich care of, as if dey was n't de same flesh and blood as niggers. O, a'n't it fun to find dey feels just de same tings hurtin' 'em dat niggers does!'

Why, what sets you on so against white folks? 'I never saw as you was treated worse

than other folks.'

'Dat's de ting,' replied Chloe, eagerly; 'dat's bery de ting. Ef't was me alone, I might tink, as they used tell me, 't was cause I 'se given up to Satan, and was worse 'n odder folks. But I 'se Satan, and was worse 'n odder folks. But I 'se been in good many places, and seen good many o' my peoples, and when dey 's best off, dey 's no better off 'n dogs or horses, dat 's fed and played wid till de massa dies, and den sold,—and when dey's bad off, de Lord knows dat 's bad 'nuff.'

'But the rest of 'em don't feel so hateful and go on so,—why need you! You say yourself you was ugly, and, I dare say, deserved all you got.'

you was ugly, and, I date say, described an you follow had dem ar buckra make me work for nothin', and take my chillen and sell 'om! Tell ye what! I 'se seen tings!—I'se had tings to bear! Seven little picinannies I bring into dis yer worle o' strouble, and see 'm kicked, and cuffed, and 'bused, one way 'n odder, till dey was sold away from me, or I was sold away from dem; and my heart 'pears like 't were all tore and stuck full o' thorns, till 't last, when I knew my last child was comin', I goes out in de cane-brake,—I, dat lub de little unborn baby a heap site better 'n my life, and feels as if the child's mouth socking at my breast would draw away de dreffle pain here,'—and she laid her hand on her heart,—'I goes and kneels down in de night, and prays de Lord dat de little cretur may neber draw de bref of life.'

'You pray!' said Bill, with a sneer, 'I reckon the Lord would be astouished to see you on your knees now. You pray, indeed! a pretty hand you'd be at it! Why did n't you kill it yourself, if you felt so bad!—I've known 'm do it!

'I could n't,' replied Chloe. 'I know some o' 'em does, but I could n't. Ebery time I took it in my arms to kill it, 'pears like all de strength goed out o' me, and de little baby was stronger 'n I was.'

'Then it lived, did it!' said Bill. 'The Lord did n't hear ye,—'t wan't no account, your prayer.'

'Hear me, no!' she replied, fiercely. 'Dere a'n't no Lord,—dere a'n't notin' but de debil, and he hab it all his own way in dis yer country. No fear but he'll hear when anybody call him.'

'Yes, I think so,' said Bill. 'Any way, if there is a devil, he 's some relation o' yourn. What 's the good o' your being so ugly! I never saw a nigger like you.'

'Dey's all like me,' interrupted Chloe, 'ony 'No I did n't, not all,' she replied. 'What right

the good o' your being so ugly! I never saw a nigger like you.

'Dey's all like me,' interrupted Chloe, 'ony dey keeps it in, 'cause dey's scare ob de white folks, and dey purtends—dey purtends—it's de ony way to get along easy, is purtendin'. But I neber could, more'n a little while to once't,—it went agin me,—somepun came up in my throat and chocked me when I tried to cringe, and be so mighty. 'spectful, like de white folks wants to hab dereniggers. I allers was imperdent,—'praps 't was niggers. I allers was imperdent,—'prape 't was-cause I had too much o' my white daddy in me.' Bill burst into a loud laugh at this sally, and, at the same moment, the form of Nick Kelly ap-peared in the doorway.

A. S. MEETINGS ON THE SABBATH.

We copy the following correspondence from the Scot tish Press. It has grown out of the circumstance, that at the Anti-Slavery Conference held at Manchester, or the 1st of August, 1854, Rev. W. Guest was reported to have made 'some strong remarks in reprobation of the practice of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in holding its meetings upon the Sabbath, which he considered to be a violation of the principles of Christian churches and a contravention of the public feeling."

To the Editor of the Scottish Press. Sin,-Will you grant me insertion in your next issue, of a few lines, not in reply to Mr. May's letter in the Scotlish Press of the 22nd alt., in defence of the meetings of the American Anti-Slavery Society on the Sabbath day, but on the question which was raised by me at the late Anti-Slavery Conference. ence in Manchester. While I made no notes of ence in Manchester. While I made no notes of the words used by me on this subject, I have, nev-e-theless, a strong and confident impression that the published report, which represents my remarks as reprobating the practice of Subbath meetings "in very strong terms," is not correct. I was in no humor to reprobate what was done by earnest and often suffering advocates of auti-slavery sentiments in America. What I did say was—that it appeared to me to have been undesirable, for the sake of the slave, that the American Anti-Slavery Society should have held its second decade in Phil adelphia on the Saturday and Sunday of December last, rather than on the Friday and Saturday, or any other days. I did not at all raise the question of the propriety or impropriety of Sabbath meet-ings. This would have been out of place on such a broad platform as that of abolitionism. My observations were directed not to what was lawful but what was expedient. Gentlemen who were present in Philadelphia during the morning and evening sessions on the Sabbath, held views that no doubt fully justified to their own conscience their selection of that day. If so, to their own Master they stand or fall. It is not fitting that any party in this or the other hemisphere should not 'repro-bite' their doings. But there are Christians in tie Northern States of America, who are abolitionists, and also in this country; and of the latter, I am free to confess I am one, who think that this subject of slavery is so closely interwoven with all their political relations, as a great Union, with the internal government, and representation of indi-vidual States, and with manifold collateral topics, that they do not think it well to hold public meetings in relation to it on the Sabbath day. They conceive that to select that day for political animadversion or controversy, would be neither in barmony with their views of the sanctity of the Sabbath, nor tend to their own moral and spiritual ability to withstand slave-owners and all other wrong doers. The leaders of the American Anti-Slavery Society may deem the class I speak of mistaken, but this does not justify these in doing violence to their opinions. Nor is it quite true, as Mr. May says, that the meetings on the Sabbath are 'simple, solemn, and decorous;' it would be a singular misapplication of terms to apply either of the two latter to the controversy which arose on Mr. Josph Barker's references, during the Sabbath meeting in Philadelphia, to the English aristocracy. I pleaded, however, in Manchester, and do still, that for the sake of three millions and a-half in bondage, we should refrain from any pro-cedure that would give pain to our brethren, by outraging some of their dearest and noblest convictions. Surely a union of forces is of the utmost importance, in the presence of such a huge iniquity as American slavery; and there cannot be union, unless we take heed of offending what is dear to each other. And let it be remembered, that with the gentlemen of the American Anti-Slavery Society, there can be no objection of conscience to giving way on this matter of the Sabbath. They could as pleasantly meet on the Tuesday as on the Sunday. This indifference to days, however, does not attach to the party on the other side.— Proper also is it to add here, that the cause of freedom is not necessarily advanced by Sabbath smeetings above all others, as Mr. May's logic would almost imply. It may be true, as I remarked at Manchester, in reply to Mr. Garrison's reference to our Lord, that it would be a gross affectation of ceremonious observance to refuse to life a sheep out of a piton the Sabbath day, and equally wicked to redo anything for the slave on that day. But the question, it is to be borne in mind, is the best time for public meetings. And assuredly it would be an extraordinary mode of honoring the Sabbath, for a man to let a sheep lie in a pit all the six days of the week, and choose the Sabbath day for delivering it. Let me re-state, in conclusion, that it was not in the spirit of reprobation that I spoke of the American Anti-Slavery Society, as may be seen by reference to the Manchester papers. I acknowledge I did thus speak, and must ever do so, of tho who dishonor their profession of the equalizing influences of Christianity by a pro-slavery advocacy. But, among others, I sought union, and that each party should avoid doing aught that would prevent their standing side by side. I said, further, feeling persuaded that I might thus interpret English , that if the gentlemen who originated the Anti-Slavery Conference in Manchester had held Sabbath views which would have allowed them to hold the meeting on the Lord's day, they would have refrained from doing so out of regard to the sentiments and opinions of their fellow-citizens and Christians who thought otherwise; and in that assertion, I believe I had the token of concurrence from every gentleman on the platform. I am yours very truly, WILLIAM GUEST.

REPLY BY PARKER PILLSBURY.

To the Editor of the Scottish Press.

Leeds, Sept. 25.

Mr. Epiron,-Permit me to thank you for in serting in your excellent paper the reasons given by the Rev. Mr. May, of Boston, why American abolitionists hold their anti-slavery meetings on the first as well as on other days of the week.

In your last, I see a reply to Mr. May from Rev. Mr. Guest, of Leeds; but as neither that excellent gentleman nor myself can have any wish or reason for a newspaper controversy on the Sabbath question, if you will just allow me to correct a few misapprehensions into which some people who will read his remarks may fall, I will dismiss the subject. It is a serious mistake when Mr. Guest says that with the American Anti-Slavery Society, there can be no objection of conscience to giving way on this matter of the Salbath

They have the same objection that any true min. ister would have, and should have, to giving up the best day of all the seven-that day which custon and usage (if not God himself) have set apart, as the great speaking and hearing, giving and receiving instruction-day—when more can be done, and is done, to influence the public mind and heart than on all the other days of the week-the day, especially, when more pro-slacery religion is proclaimed than on all other days besides. The American abolitionists could not surrender that day without

Incurring the deepest guilt.

As to the 'political aspects' of which Mr. Guest speaks, I leave them to be settled by what are called 'political abolitionists.' The true abolitionists see no more impropriety in proclaiming their doctrines upon slavery than every British dissent ing minister must feel in preaching his religion, while, in his government, the state and church, while, in his government, the state and church the religion and the laws, the Bible and the con stitution, are all sustained and united under the same authority, with the same appeal and the same

executing power. Mr. Guest alludes to some who might ' let the sheep lie in the pit all the six days, and choosing the Sabbath on which to lift it out.' Of course, he does not charge the abolitionists with any such absurdity. No day in the seven, no hour in the twenty-four, is unimproved by them. Their peculiar mission is 'to preach deliverance to the cap-tive, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound; and no day, in their judgment, is too

holy for such a work.

If my respected friend Mr. Guest cannot work with us on the first day of the week, let him be faithful on the other six, and he will find the American abolitionists ever ready, not only to respect, but to defend his right of conscience. But let no those of his persuasion attempt, on the other hand, to abridge our right of conscience in this matter. American ministers occasionally preach anti-slavery, temperance, and sometimes peace, on San day—shall not we? Is it innocent in them, and sin in us! It is not often so considered in ou country-I hope it is not generally so held in Great Britain. Yours, Mr. Editor, only for the true and right, PARKER PILLSBURY.

Glasgow, 30th September, 1854.

In reference to the pro-slavery antecedents of Henry J. Gardner, Esq., Judge Allen, of Worcester, says-

The rescue of Shadrach in 1851, by a few colored men, will be remembered, and also the ado made by President Fillmore on that occasion. He thought the Union endangered by the sudden act of a few the Union endangered by the sudden act of a few friends of the fugitive, and issued his unnecessary, ridiculous and insulting proclamation. Union men, in the language of the day, rushed to his aid, and the city government of Boston passed resolutions in support of his action. Mr. G., not satisfied with the resolves, as they were drawn up by a gentleman whose love of the compromises was un-

questioned, outstripped his compeers in his eagerness to sustain the fugitive slave law.

The whole proceeding has been published in the
newspapers within a few days, and there is no need
of extending this communication by inserting it.
There has also been published within the same signed by Henry J. Gardner, B. B. Curtis, Samue A. Eliot, and other intense 'Union men.' This call was issued in 1851, and yet Mr. G. says 'he has never voted for a man who favored the fugitive slave bill.' But it is time to pause: These badges Gardner's. It would be cruel to encumber it with

the weight of adornments like these.

No notice has as yet been taken of Mr. G.'s complaint that he is charged with belonging to the body guard of the Marshal, when Simms was consigned to slavery. There is every reason to believe that the information communicated to me on this point was substantially true, and that Mr. G. did offer his aid on that occasion. Why should he not! He was a supporter of the compromises, of which the fugitive slave law, as the late Mr. John Davis truly said in a speech in the Senate, Jan. 29, 1852, became from its passage, altogether the most important of any measure embraced in the category. The Fancuil Hall meeting, at which Mr. G. says h was so conspicuous, passed several resolutions, in which they say that 'the people of Boston have in good faith conformed to and executed that portion the compromise laws of 1850, (the fugitive law,) which was most obnoxious to the sentiments and convictions of the people of the North, and most insisted on by the people of the South: and those measures were, in the same resolution, declared to be the result of the exertions of the great and patriotic men of 1850.'

These resolves are in the chosen language of Mr.

G. and his associates. Having taken credit to himself, as one of the people of Boston, that the fugi gitive law had not been merely conformed to, but executed, not by the officers of the United States. but by themselves, the people of Boston, wha hypocrisy does it not manifest, now to start back n others say for him what he then said for his self! Other evidence will be adduced, should itbe thought useful, which the shortness of the time prevents from being now procured, and laid before

the public.
In proof that Mr. Gardner has not been a proslavery man, he states what he calls tone fact, that is, his alleged action in the Whig Committee last spring. It would be pleasant, indeed, to find one fact, honestly stated, in the letter of Mr. Gard ner. But, unfortunately for him, this solitary chance is destroyed by the testimony of his associates on that committee. I leave that issue in his hands and theirs. But there are two more pieces of evidence adduced by him in support of his anti-slavery pretensions. He says he signed a petition hast June for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. So did John H. Pearson, whose name as a slave catcher is familiar to all, and so did many others who had been its staunchest friends, in a moment of indignation at what was called the treacherous failure of the South to fulfil its part of the bargain.

Er Evidently stung to the quick by Judge Allen's PEARSON comes out in the Boston Courier as follows :-

Boston, Nov. 11, 1854. Hon. Charles Allen,-In your letter to the ' Know Nothing' candidate for Governor, you make free use of my name, and refer to me as the notorious slave catcher.' Perhaps you may have some new Free Soil dictionary, that can distort words to any application, like your Free Soil principles. Catch, is generally understood, is to lay hold of by force to spread a net, &c., none of which did I ever do or use any means to entrap any white or black person. If you intend to allude to a black boy vho smuggled himself on board one of my vessels at New Orleans, and who stole the boat and landed and taken, you he under a great mistake, for I was not in the city, and had no knowledge of the transaction till some time after it took place.

jeopardize another's life or property by secreting bimself on board of any person's ship, whereby the master would be deprived of his occupation or if he returned to a slave State, he would be Butmanized, perhaps even unto death : or placed in a loathsome prison, to die by yellow fever. The captain had no alternative but to act as he did, or subject himself to these afflictions.

As to my taking him back in one of my vessels, I plead guilty; and let fifty similar cases occur, I shall surely land them from their starting point, if in my power to do so. No one has any right to walk into my house or my ship, to make it his home or vehicle, without first asking con-sent; and if your Honor, or Charles Sumner, or Henry Wilson, or even the pious Tneodore Parker, should secrete yourselves, or any one of you, on board any of my vessels, you may be assured you should be relanded on the shores of old Massa-

chusetts, and given up to the legal authorities. You well know there are State laws South as well as in Massachusetts, and for acts done in those States, every person is amonable thereto: therefore

known to be femarked on, and I will only say every his place as clerk in the Ordinance office, in order not act of your party, and particularly the leaders, are to be implicated in any manner in the military prepmanagement has been for selfish motives, down to arations against the colonies. Mr. Sumner managed the last act, in the drama of their fusion with the his subject in a manner most creditable to his head

the Fugitive Slave Act, and until the South re-ground, still, it was impossible for the dullest mind in trace their steps, to the full understanding of the compromise of 1850, it is immaterial to me how

JOHN H. PEARSON.

ANTI-SLAVERY EXCITEMENT IN WORCESTER, MASS. rences cannot be approved of by those who, like ourselves, believe that moral means are the only in full in the Eccaning Telegraph of Tuesday.

hope, however, that the former will not forget the It was a humiliating as well as singular commentary latter, all that they have said, when abolitionists were the sufferers, about 'those being responsible for results, who undely provoke public sentiment and outrage men's moral sentiments.'

slavery, and nothing to sensitiveness about liber-ty! We believe that the continuance of the Fagitive Slave Law is fraught with more of the elements of excitement and agitation than would ever have resulted from Northern determination not to pass it. The effect has been simply to transfer the

yet, to see. We hope that those who comment upon the doings of those abolitionists at Worcester' will remember also another fact, viz: that those to whom Butman was indebted for safety, and perhaps life, were all of them prominent abolitionists.—N. Y. Christian Inquirer.

HENRY J. GARDNER AND HIS PRO-SLA-THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 17, 1854. TRIUMPH OF 'KNOW-NOTHINGISM.'

The annual State Election took place in this Comm wealth on Monday last; the result of which demo strates that, previous thereto, in one sense at least who was so wild, or so enthusiastic, as to dream that a party unheard of at the last election, with a self-choser cognomen as ridiculous as satire itself could invent, operating through invisible agencies, avowing no other object than that of proscribing men on account of their foreign birth and peculiar religious faith, afraid or unperiod, the call for a public meeting, for the pur-period, the call for a public meeting, for the pur-perse of nominating Mr. Webster for the Presidency. In secret like a mole in the dark, would suddenly spring up, snap asunder the strongest ties of party, enlist under its banner the most incongruous elements, absorb the elective strength of the State, and carry every thing before it with the sweep of a whirlwind, leaving of the slaveholders' will surely 'cover from begin-ning to end a much longer political life,' than Mr. were struggling for supremacy? Yet such is the lite were struggling for supremacy? Yet such is the lite ral fact. Nothing like it can be found in the politica history of the country. Even now, with the figures staring us in the face, it seems almost incredible. The Whig party is utterly broken-the Democratic party annihilated-and the Free Soil party no where-we mean, distinctively and independently, 'without con cealment and without compromise.' The 'Know-Nothings ' have succeeded in electing their candidate for Governor, H. J. Gardner, by a vote (in round numbers) of 81,000, against Washburn, (Whig.) who received 27,000-Bishop, (Dem.) 13,600-and Wilson, (Republican alias Free Soil,) 7000 !- with 1200 scattering votes. Of State Senators, they have elected 39-ALL They have also elected 351 Representatives, to 6 Whigs, 1 Democrat, and 1 Republican. All their Congression al candidates have been elected, as follows :-1-Robert B. Hall, of Plymouth, Whig.

> 3-Wm, S. Damrell, of Dedham, Free Soil. 4-L. B. Comins, of Roxbury, Free Soil. 5-Anson Burlingame, of Cambridge, Free Soil. 6-Timothy Davis of Gloncester Democrat 7-N. P. Banks, Jr., of Waltham, Democrat.

2-James Buffington, of Fall River, Whig.

8-Chauncey L. Knapp, of Lowell, Free Soil. 9-Alexander De Witt, of Worcester, Free Soil. 10-Henry Morris, of Springfield, Whig.

11-Mark Trafton, of Westfield, Free Soil. In Boston, the vote for Gardner was 7661; Washburn 1196; Bishop, 1252; Wilson, 401; Scattering, 39 Last year, Washburn received 7730; Bishop, 2455 Wilson, 1404; Wales, 311.

The Evening Telegraph claims that 'this remarka ble revolution has given to the members of the late Free Soil party a majority in both branches of the Legisla ture, a large and resolute Maine Law majority also and a Maine Law and Northern Rights Governor.' (? It also says that 'seventy-seven per cent. of the Free Soilers have disappeared-[a curious method of secur ing a Free Soil majority in both branches !1-62 per cent. of the Bishop Democrats, and 55 per cent. of the Whigs.

What the cause of those in bondage has to expec from this ' Know Nothing ' party may be inferred from the articles we have inserted this week in the 'Rernor OF OPPRESSION,' from various journals assuming to be the organs of that party. If any thing more pro-slavery in spirit can be found in any of the Southern news papers, we should like to see it. And yet this is the allusion to his base and inhuman conduct, Mr. Jonn H. party to which the Free Soilers of Massachusetts have gone over almost in a body-Henry Wilson leading of in a warm congratulatory speech in view of its success So much for political abolitionism! Was there ever such whiffling as this?

GRANVILLE SHARP, THE PHILANTHRO-PIST

On Monday evening last, the opening lecture of the course to be delivered before the Boston Mercantile Library Association was given in the Tremont Temple, by Hon. CHARLES SUMNER. Every thing conspired to make it a most unpropitious evening for securing a full attendance-the long-protracted rain-storm still continuat South Boston, and was pursued by the master ing, and the excitement being general in the city to obtain the carliest election returns-yet the spacious Temple was entirely filled by an intelligent and highly appre-The master was perfectly justified in securing ciative audience. On Mr. Samner taking the platform the intruder, to have him sent back to the point he was greeted with repeated rounds of applause, indic-from whence he started, as he had no right to ative of the enthusiasm which his manly conduct at Washington has enkindled in the breasts of Northern freemen. With admirable judgment and tact, he chose for his theme the life and services of GRANVILLE SHARP. the British philanthropist, to whom the world is wholly indebted for the irrevocable decree, that the slave who sets his foot on British ground becomes that instant free ; who preceded CLARKSON and WILBERFORCE in seeking the abolition of slavery and the slave trade, and surpassed them in clear-sightedness and fidelity to principle; who, though first put as an apprentice to a Quaker linen-draper, and afterward filling a subordinate station in the Ordinance office, became a proficient in Greek and Hebrew, which languages he skilfully employed in the field of theological controversy, and also learnedly wrote on the English tongue; whose philanthropy was neither technical nor exclusive, but broad and comprehensive; and whose love of liberty was a religious principle, not to be compromised or held in constraint, even to avoid poverty on the one hand, or every ship-master and owner is liable to their se- the charge of disloyalty on the other-for he took sides vere penalties, if they violate them. with our revolutionary fathers as soon as the news of Your antecedents towards the slave are too well the battle of Banker Hill reached London, and resigned Know Nothings. and heart; and though he was careful to keep within It is true, I signed a petition for the repeal of the open field of history and philanthropy, on neutral many of their peculiar property use their locomotives and escape, provided they do not endanger the life or property of innocent persons.

with all its adjuncts and illustrations, upon the state of things in our own country at the present time, in reference to the execuable Fugitive Slave Bill, and the prevailing pro-slavery of the land. The analogy was exact, the parallel was startling; and while it was as much as the conservatism in the hall could endure with-Our readers are probably familiar with the facts out visible torture, it was in happy accordance with the nected with the treatment of one Asa O. But- pervading spirit of the crowded auditory, whose apman, in Worcester, grounded on his connection plause was frequent and hearty. The lecture (the dewith the arrest of Burns and Sims. Such occur- livery of which occupied one hour and a half) appeared

effectual ones against slavery.

That they will be severely commented on by journals South and North, is sufficiently obvious. We indicated the possession of a fine poetic taste. The poem delivered on the occasion by FRANCIS M.

case of Mr. Hoar, at Charleston, S. C.; nor the upon the noble effort of Mr. SCHNER in behalf of freedom and humanity, to hear it announced that the leeturer for Monday evening next would be the Rev. On-VILLE DEWRY, the upbolder of the Pugitive Slave Bill, and outrage men's moral sentiments.'

This occurrence may have one good effect, however. Joined with other evidences, it may help to revery, if necessary to preserve the blood-stained American and the state of the who is ready to send his mother or his brother into slamind statesmen and politicians that some reference can Union. That such a man is selected as worthy of must be had, when measures are proposed, to the state of feeling at the North as well as at the South. Why should it always be assumed that a great deal is to be conceded to the 'sensitiveness' about lack of true manhood in the city of Boston. Certainly,

THE HUTCHINSONS.

These inimitable vocalists, the HUTCHINSONS, hav given several concerts in this city, within the last ten excitement from one part of the country to the days, to crowded and delighted audiences, and never other; with what result we are only beginning, as have their voices seemed more charming. Their last concert is to be given this (Friday) evening, at the Meionson, and no doubt will draw an overflowing house Their songs combine wit, humor, pathes, with a per vading reformatory spirit-and are made nobly sub servient to the cause of freedom, peace, temperance and human brotherhood, Go and hear them.

'A SOUTH-SIDE VIEW OF SLAVERY.'

Such is the title of the Reverend Nehemiah Adams's new book, recording the impressions and suggestions of three months recently spent at the South, and written 'The personal liberty of the slaves is in contrast with with the benevolent purpose of relieving the minds of the notions that many (i. e. abolitionists) hold. The those Northern people who are distressed about slavery, feeling of masters is, that they will not keep a servant To those who do not know the writer, it may be said who is not willing to remain with them.' What think that he is a popular preacher, paster of the Essex St. you, intelligent reader, is the meaning of this? Is it Church in Boston, and a very thorough specimen of the that the master says to Sambo or Dinah, 'If you don't Class Priestly, Genus Hunker, Species Orthodox, Va- like my service, go to the North, or where you please riety Solemn. Of course, with such claims, he was and here are your free papers'? Not at all! Read a long since decorated with the designation D.D.

sation, preaching and praying have always been consistently pro-slavery, he thoroughly identifies his own erty'? previous position with that of the persons whom he has undertaken to admonish, and says, penitently, ' We are verily guilty concerning our brother,' the slave-holder; 'we have been most singularly foiled in our plans and purposes with regard to the removal of slavery from this country ; we have legislated and protested, prayed and preached against the extension of slavery; me have become educated to a more intense interest in the black man than in all other races put together.' Probably Dr. Adams's congregation would desire him to speak for himself, but not for them, in this last specification ; but he goes still further. ' We have not treated the South as we would desire to be treated ; we have ploy, hearing the Bible read. If any fanatic should been the assailants.' Nay, more! he is so willing to share in any odium which just now falls upon the shoulders of his order, that he not only confesses his read them, the Doctor retorts upon him, 'The negroes signature to the New England clerical remonstrance against slavery in Nebraska, but declares that he 'had rally than in our Sabbath schools,' which of course setassisted in framing that remonstrance.'

Those who have been accustomed to attend the dramatic performances at the Boston Museum for a few years past, will remember that the 'overtures' there slavery.' Among these are public slave auctious, the played, though composed by Rossini, Haydn or Mozart, were always 'arranged by T. Comer.' As Mr. Comer's arrangement consisted in cutting down the parts which had been written for the best and largest orsmall company, so, probably, Dr. Adams's assistance of these matters is so easily and elegantly disposed to the Nebraska remonstrance was by amputation or of, that we cannot forbear to quote it :emasculation, preventing some more substantial and

Tom's Cabin,' and other similarly exaggerated descriptions, as he afterwards declares them. The realities of flow off to find it. The whiteness of the Virginia slave surprising as delightful to him, and he was perfectly the fact that, after so many years of flowing off, Virenchanted with the happiness of the slaves and the ginia remains 'fully stocked,' results from-much the kindness of the masters. But he prudently thought-Perhaps it may be different on the plantations-and so suspended his judgment.

military company on parade day performed by slaves, the Anti-Slavery movement commenced, but, becomand the business of dragging and pumping the engines ing indignant at the approval of their design by a cerat a fire also performed by them. And what think you, tain proportion of their Northern brethren, they got good reader, was his reflection on the fact that the disagreeable labor performed for them by slaves? Even have ever since acted directly contrary to their own this? 'These two instances of confidence and kindness views of their own interest. gave me feelings of affection for the blacks, and respect for their masters."

be abroad after 8 o'clock without a written pass, which house. The master must pay fifty cents to release them.' Dr. Adams thinks this rule 'a great protection His remedy for all the troubles connected with this acteristically adds, 'In attending public worship, in visiting at any hour, a written pass is freely given; so especially on Sabbath evenings.'

the word servants instead of 'slaves' in their private gle with the evils of the system, and to reform them,

st as very numerous; though he candidly, admits mercies, we would let them alone '! that Life on the cotton plantation is, in general, as Dear, suffering, pious souls ! we are not yet quite serere with the colored people as agricultural life at the ready to let you alone.

one disagreeably at first." hi: own nigger' cannot be extended to other people's name, and for its advancement!

diggers without the risk of a challenge.

A useful thing for us, and for all opponents of slaveThe next relief which our anxious minds receive from ry, both in this country and in England, now to obniggers without the risk of a challenge. well as the power of inflicting punishment. The Dec- the (so-called) religious press. tor not only assumes that 'a large amount of crime is prevented by the personal relation of the colored man to white citizen,' but infers that 'It would be a benefit We understand that HENRY WARD BEECHER opened the flogging of Amos Dresser at Nashville, Tenn., the up, as the whale swallowed Jonah.' ducking and half drowning of Rev. Edward Mathews in Finally, he predicted, that though he might not live the tarring and feathering of Robert Edmond in Carolina, to continue its motion. and the recent burning affive of negroes at Fort Meigs, The only inconsistency in his remarks was his expres-Alabama,† and at Dandridge, Tennessee,‡ for murder, sing a hope that his wife and sisters would never wish to were performed by mobs. But no doubt we ought to speak in public, though he would not oppose it if they consider that these things were done, not by the 'lower did. Probably, however, this remark will do good, by class,' but by slaveholders, who claim the right, not making the rest of his statement more palatable to his only to take the existing laws 'into their own hands,' hearers. Women need no one to assert their right to but to make new ones, on the spot, for any emergency; speak in public, for they have secured that already.

. The editor of the New Orleans True Delta is responsible for the statement, that in that city, there oc-curs one murder for every 'eight hours' the year round. That is, one person in every hundred is cut off in New Orleans by murder every year.

† In reference to this dreadful affair, the Macon (Al abama) Republican says—' Light wood knots (which, when rich and split up, ignite almost as instantaneously as gun powder) were piled up around him; these and the clothes he had on were saturated with spirits of turpetine, and the whole set fire to '—&c. &c.

the Athens Post says- He suffered at the stake senting voice to the execution.'

ones that are perpetrated every year in the slave States may be regarded as strictly 'legal.'

Here is the correction of another popular error little further. * If on fleeing they are pursued, it is to The Dector's modesty has somewhat interfered with recover them as property; but they are almost invari-his accuracy in this book, for although his life, conver- ably disposed of.' Who can doubt, after this, that the slaves are well cared for in point of 'personal lib-

> Other 'favorable appearances in slavery' are th 'absence of popular delusions,' and the existence of far more faith in the South, taken as a whole than with us,' the 'absence of pauperism,' a more liberal allotment and a juster distribution than at the North of the 'wages of labor,' and a fuller extension to the laboring classes of 'religious instruction, the pure, simple gospel of Jesus Christ.' On this last topic, as might be supposed, our parson is eloquent. He trium phantly asks, ' How frequently at the North, for example, can we find a scene like this? a Christian master surrounded every morning by fifty laborers in his emsuggest that Northern laborers are better off in having Bibles of their own, with the right and the ability to are made to commit passages of Scripture more genetles the matter.

As Dr. Adams gets forward in his three months however, he does discover some 'revolting features of ' coffles' of the inter-state slave-trade, the separation of families, punishment by whipping, and violations of the law of chastity. On each of these subjects, however, he has 'a word in season,' suited to 'relieve those chestras of the world, to the number and capacity of his whose minds have been distressed about slavery.' One

*The charge of vilely multiplying negroes in Vir manly aspect in which it might otherwise have ap- ginia is one of those exaggerations of which this subject is full, and is reduced to this-that Virginia, being an Dr. Adams's especial business at the South was the old State, fully stocked, the surplus black population care of an invalid. His ideas of slavery had been form. naturally flows off where their numbers are less.' Exed (if we believe his own statement) from 'Uncle actly! slaves, like water, tend towards a level, and the "coffles" aforesaid are the sluices through which they slavery, therefore, in his first city view of it, were as is accounted for by their more northerly climate; and same reason.

Dr. Adams considers the Abolitionists responsible for the continuance of slavery, as well as for the few actu-A little further on in his experience, the Reverend al severities that are practised under it. He assumes Doctor was greatly astonied to find the music of a that the South was just on the eve of abolition when 'mad,' (as wise men will do under oppression.) immasters chose to have these two kinds of fatiguing and mediately proceeded to bite their own noses off, and

The Doctor vehemently deplores our religious and social divisions. He assures us that ' there is real respect We next have a methodical enumeration of the 'Fa- for the North, and attachment to it, on the part of the vorable appearances in Southern society, and in slave. South, when they are not reminded of differences of ry.' The first of these is 'Good order.' On inquiring opinion about slavery.' He mourns that 'the privileges the cause of such quietness at evening in the streets, of our sea-shore retreats, so highly prized by Southernthe Doctor is informed that 'Our colored people cannot ers, are not enjoyed by them as formerly,' and states 'cases of real suffering, in which many people at the they must show on being challenged, or go to the guard- South feel themselves debarred from our Northern means of health and comfort.'

to the slaves, as well as to the public peace,' and char- subject may be briefly stated. We must 'return to the Constitution. While it remains, all our appeals to a 'higher law' are fanaticism. Our only way of benefitthat, after all, the bondage is theoretical.' And in the ting the slave is through his master. Let us then think next paragraph, he intimates his desire that the same of that great body of Christian men at the South, who rule could be applied to 'certain youths' in Boston, are perfectly competent to manage this subject, and meet their accountability to God without our help; men His next favorable impression sprung from the re- who know more than we can tell them about the evils of spectable appearance of the slaves 'in their Sabbath at slavery; who are incapable of being seduced or overtire,' and he now understood why the Southerners used awed by wickedness; who are fully competent to strugwithout one word of exhortation or advice from us; In the section entitled 'Labor and Privileges,' Dr. and whose daily prayer, with regard to us, is, that if Adams represents the first as quite moderate, and the there be any consolation in Christ, if any bowels of

North.' Also, that the negro cabins 'will strike every Dr. Adams is very desirous that, however the abuse of slavery may be attacked, nothing should be said Under the head of 'Personal Protection,' we are in- against the relation of master and slave. He finds formed that a strong public sentiment protects the per- nothing against this in the Bible, and supposes that son of the slave against annoyances and injuries.' In Paul would say nothing against it if he lived in our proof of this, Dr. Adams states that when a slave was day. He considers 'the principle of ownership' to be sentenced, in the Mayor's Court, to be whipped for some defended by both the Old and the New Testament, finds altercation in the street, his master challenged the slaveholders more faithful in their religious duties to Mayor. This is no doubt a gratifying fact as far as it their dependants than any other employers of laboring goes, but the slave would probably deem it of more con- men, esteems the slaves to be gainers by their serviequence to be insured against whippings from the mas- tude in relation both to this life and that which is to ter than from the Mayor. Many a truckman who come, wishes all Africa to be brought into the same pobests his horse savagely would be very indignant at sition, questions whether the institution of slavery is another person who should take that liberty; the well- ever to cease, and does all this with the assumption known American privilege of every man larruping that he is a minister of Christianity, speaking in its

Dr. Adams is the information that ' Prevention of crime serve, and, ' when found, make a note of,' is, how far among the lower class of society is one striking feature Dr. Adams is sustained in these positions by his own of slavery; ' from which we may probably infer that particular church, by the orthodox churches generally, the higher class monopolizes the commission of crimes as by the ecclesiastical bolies of that connection, and by

A VALUABLE CONVERT.

to some of our immigrants at the North, and to society, the Lyceum course at Worcester last Friday with his if government could thus prevent or reach disturbances new lecture on 'Patriotism'; and took occasion to of the peace through masters, overseers, or guardians.' avow himself a convert to the doctrine of women's It is no less surprising than delightful to read, among voting !! He then justified his position at some length, Dr. Adams's ' Favorable appearances in Southern Socie- meeting in his own powerful way the arguments against ty, that one consequence of the disposal of the colored, this reform. So far from its producing greater confupeople as to individual control is, the absence of mobs. sion at the polls, he declared that the presence of wo-How strangely we have been misled by popular rumor ! men was the only thing that could make them decent Many people have received the impression that the places. The American respect for woman, be thought, tearing open and burning the U. S. mails in the public would show itself instantly there. 'Let a son walk to streets with impunity, the destruction of the press of the ballot-box with his mother, fearlessly and with dig-C. M. Clay, the expulsion of Mr. Hoar and his daugh- nity, or a husband with his wife-and men would fall ter from Charleston, and of Mr. Hubbard from New Or- back to let them pass; and if any one interfered to leans, the hanging of certain gamblers at Vicksburg, molest them, the crowd would instantly swallow him

Kentucky, the mobbing of Rev. J. C. Bacon in Virginia, to see this reform, it was as certain to come as the earth

so that all the above transactions, and many similar But his voice, in asserting their right to the elective franchise, is worth a good deal to them.

> Our friends who made pledges to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society at its Annual Meeting in January last, or previously, are requested to send the amount of the same, as soon as convenient, to the Treasurer, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, or to the General Agent, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill.

A new and very neat edition of the ' DIARY OF REV. SOLOMON SPITTLE,' with striking Illustrations, has by the torch. About one thousand citizens were present, and the execution was performed coolly and delibjust been published by William White, 4 Spring Lane, erately; and in the large assembly there was not a dispudiate the nasty and poisonous weed !

LABORS IN WESTERN NEW POR OLEAN, Cattaraugus Co. 1.1 November 8th, 184

DEAR MR. GARRISON :

After our meaning, to hold a series of action meetings, and closed my labors in that the present, on Sunday evening, Oct. 201 My meetings there were generally value

manifested, as the people seem ripe for the of the question, although but few are propos of the queening of the capy any higher anti-slavery position the Myron H. Clark and his political alreas, Seward, both of whom, during the last being Seward, both party, stood side by side with the gie of their partition, General Scott, on the slave-stealing, slave-breeding Baltimer is adopted by the Whigs, in 1852, as their or ensuing four years.

I held three meetings in Naples, a village and part of the county, containing about one then habitants, which is, by the way, the native plan Clark, the Whig nominee for Governor; and many boyhood to the present time, I was unable to be he has ever had any especial anti-slavery page and I doubt not that, if elected, the Free and other anti-slavery politicians, whose rech have received, will, as has already been sail find themselves completely ' be-whiggel and be-

The people of Naples have conside piety; that is, they have in their village. It's churches, and a minister to each one, neither, except one of the Christian sect, came marer heed to my meetings. They, in common with a ity of the clergy of this country, I apprecal, in laboring to save the souls of such them for the same, and in letting the crusted at ishing slave abide the good time of the Lori fe erance from his prison-house of bonhire.

I also had, while there, very good making it of the neighboring towns and school distributed specially indebted to Mr. S. Powell and family let active efforts to render my labors effectual, and a erwise contributing to the glorious cape of a

I am now engaged in fulfilling a serie of a ments for meetings in Alleghany and Catton counties, to continue every evening until the middle of this month I had a very good, though not a large, need

Nile, a small Seventh-Day Baptist village, street miles south of Friendship station, on the New York Erie Railroad, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 21st inhabitants are nearly all of the Seventh-bar h order, and are, as a general thing, considerable in to anti-slavery ; yet they, like nearly or one other religious sect in this country, have was t and Democrats among them, and give then y same time, the right hand of fellowship as may for tians !- the body-guard and avowed agents min of men-stealers, women-whippers and crafte-in

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 1, I had an apple for a meeting in the Allen District, but a Proton minister of Friendship was occupying the has deavoring to get up a revival, and therefore he se to give way an evening for the anti-shvery as even against the known wishes of a majority of the ple living in the neighborhood; and the ourse was, a few friends made arrangements, give do in &c., so that we had an excellent meeting in the si ing District, having, at the same time, the lurse tion of said minister's former hearers, sate di declared that they should hereafter give him no port, on account of his illiberality towns fre slavery movement.

This same man once came in contact with se h G. B. STEBBINS, in an Anti-Slavery Correction as I am informed, came out considerably dang consequence of the collision. Hence his desire by vent anti-slavery agitation, lest light should be to upon the partnership relation that Presbyterias a North sustain to the bloody and murderous size tem of this country.

Alleghany is said to be one of the stronges on in the State for political anti-slavery, the chance which, as near as I can ascertain, being a kind of sion of Liberty Party, Whig, Free Soil and Free los cratic principles-and all in most glorious calula that.

and many who are professedly desiring the many tion of the slave ; yet their labors, for the not pe are of such a nature as to harmonize with the Bulwark of American Slavery, the Church; there they are of little avail, and consequently, is sy list to spread the much-required dectrine of no compa with Slavery, and ' No Union, politically or eries cally, with Slaveholders,' I meet in this section at cold-hearted indifference, and not a little active que At Richburgh, I held a meeting on Saturday res

last, and in the afternoon previous, sent a mind meeting to the Baptist church in the village, when protracted meeting was being held, under the dest of Elder Reed, a Baptist minister, who read the no and, as I was informed, afterwards gare putter sentiments, to the effect that I was an Infiel, con ing with an Infidel Society !- that we are distrizers, endeavoring to turn the world upside deal and that we were also trying to break up and det the marriage covenant !! Notwithstanding the ! tist meeting the same evening, and the miner scarecrow, there was a goodly number present at a meeting, some of whom, I was told, attended to asset tain, if possible, why I, an Abelitionist, should delt to destroy the marriage covenant. In the court of vi remarks, I took occasion to criticise pretty therein the position of the Baptist and the other nations clesiastical associations, in comparison with that of American Anti-Slavery Society, towards the isen all villanies,' and at the close, a gentleman cant is ward and purchased a copy of Parker Filebry Church as it is,' for the purpose, as he said, of said ing a present of the same to the aforesaid minster, be lieving, with myself, that a person giving utterant sentiments such as those above quoted from the Build elerical, must either be wanting in intelligence, or til tinctured with pro-slavery scoundrelism.

I have had several interesting meetings in abplaces in these counties, of which I cannot now speci-Suffice it to say, that there is a manifest and crying " cessity for our kind of labor here; as is the case alors every where; and while the harvest is fully rise awaiting the sickle, but few laborers are in the feld or

. God speed the year of jubilee, The wide world o'er!
When from their galling chains set free, Th' oppressed shall vilely bend the knet.

And wear the yoke of tyranny.

Like brutes, no more!

That year will come, and Freedom's reign
To man his plundered rights again

Cordially yours, for the slave's redemption. AARON M. POWELL

LETTER PROM A. T. POSS. ORLAND, Steuben Co., Ind., November 1, 1854.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON : After parting with you at Syracuse, I went on sill friends Remond and Jady and Wm. W. Brown to Re-

ester, where I formed some very interesting acquain ances with our friends in that place, and attended excellent anti-slavery meeting, a dressed by Renand Brown. From thence I passed-over the laid, all by rail to Adrian, Mich. By direction of the friend there, I came on to Northern Indiana, and heli tres ries of meetings in the towns of Lims and O. aris These meetings were well attended, and much interest

was apparent. It being on the eve of election, I fear el that the interest might be merely political, and conpenently tempurary. I am, however, happily disappostel, as I have not yet seen any diminution of inter

est, 20 for as I have gone. Our meetings at Adrian were excellent. They were yel attended throughout, and were certainly equal to asy reasonable expectation in interest and pleasure. and reasonable expectation in interest and pleasure. the storage and earnest Abolitionists, and gives promise of each perfulness.

Nothern Indiana is a most promising field for anti-

placety labor. I held a deeply interesting series of perings in the town of Greenfield. Although the eveange were dark and the storm threatening, yet teams were there, full freighted, from the distance of six I am new with Charles and Josephine Griffing, who

are felthful and efficient laborers in the cause of the greed, and withal very agreeable companions. Sabbah evening, we closed a very interesting series of meetings in Angola. We commenced here last eveof meetings in the same of the same of a successful

the ministers and churches here are much behind the people in anti-clavery interest, and are generally angle there are some exceptions) in the way of the though there are some exceptions; in the way of the playas from a Free Soil priest and a Free Soil lawyer. Both of them, however, only succeeded in rendering hanviles ridiculous and our cause a real service, as the weakness of their positions enabled the people to see, be contrast, the strength of ours.

Refere coming to the West, I could not see and feel as i per do the importance of anti-slavery labor here. As in the physical, so in the moral sphere of labor, the As in the physical, so in the mora species of the state o Torr have more of individual, manly character than in the order, and, as they are called, more refined; but really more bedevilled circles of society.

The people hear our arguments with candor, and if hat few adopt our 'peculiar views,' yet we cannot doubt that the lose and intelligence of anti-slavery feeling is somewhat improved by every such hearing. Our friends here are in good spirits and high hopes.

But a few days since, a party of refugees, seventeen in number, a very fine-looking company, passed through here in open day, en route for Canada.

A number of friends here have been prosecuted for alling refugee slaves, but, nothing discouraged, they contains the good work, and the blessing of those who are resdy to perish rests upon them.

Yours, for God and humanity, A. T. FOSS.

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LECTURES ON THE STATE OF EUROPE We beg leave to call the special attention of our readers in Boston and its vicinity, to the Course of Lectures on the Present Political State and Prospects of Europe, in process of delivery in this city (at the Meionnon) and in Cambridge, by Dr. Songen, a German exite in the Buse of European liberty, who comes among us with the highest recommendations as to his crudition, ability and meritorious character. The Mercantile Journal says that ! Dr. S. has delivered these lectures in a numher of the chief cities of our country, and they have always been listened to with profound interest on the part of the heavers.' Dr. Hope, the professor of Rhetoric at Princeton College, says that for extended, minute and thorough mastery of the great complex subject of Euroyear history, they can hardly be equalled ; and Rev. J. i. Mellyaine, of Rochester, writes that 'the lecturer's fire voice and unaffected manner, but, above all, his couprehensive learning, profound historical insight and splendid generalization, are such that I feel very desirous that all should have the pleasure of hearing him.' The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, writing to a gentleman in Allany, says- 'If you wish to do the greatest possible service to Albany, and to the progress of the soundest and deepest ideas of liberty, do not fail to be enthusiastic in securing a large audience for Dr. Solger. I regard his course of lectures as the most important contribution that I have ever known to the public, on the sile of right ideas.' These strong commendations (to which many more might be added) should secure a full

WENDELL PHILLIPS AT THE WEST. Mr. PHILLIPS will leave this city in a few days on lecturing excursion West, as far as Detroit on the North, and Cincinnati on the South. How well his time is to be employed, during his absence, may be seen by the following programme, which circumstances may slightly change in one or two instances. These lectures will be delivered mostly before lyceums. Monday, November 20, Lee, Mass.

attendance. There ought to be a more general interest

felt in the cause of liberty in Europe. Alas! it is our

own system of chattel slavery that makes us indifferent

to that cause in all climes.

Tuesday, " 21, Utica, N. Y. Wednesday, " 22, Penn Yan, " Thursday, " 23, Rochester, " Friday. 24, Syracuse, Saturday, " 25, Rome, Sunday, . 26, Syracuse. 27, Hamilton, C. W. 28. Detroit. Mich. 30, Cleveland, Ohio. Friday, December 1, Zanesville, " Saturday, " 2. Cincinnati, " " 5, Elmira, N. Y. Tuesday. Wedneslay, .. 6, Binghampton, " Thursday, ... 7, Middletown, " Friday, Saturday, 8, 9, Philadelphia, Pa.

ANOTHER THRILLING PUBLICATION. In May: A Story of Things Actual and Possible, By Many Languon. Beston : Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1854. pp. 478.

Though there will never be another ' UNCLE TOM's Caeix,' to be translated into all tongues, and to thrill with electric power the civilized world, (for such a phenomenon can happen only once, no matter what may follow as a sequence,) yet the present work, relating as it does precisely to the same terrible system so vividly portrayed by Mrs. Stowe, is deserving of high commenthan for its artistic skill, its unexaggerated tone, its his-like delineations, its absorbing interest, and its phiauthropic design. 'Mary Langdon,' we presume, is memiy a nom de guerre. The real author is a ladybut beyond this we know nothing more, except that we are quite sure that the New York Evening Post is astaken ih surmising her to be Mrs. Stowe. She says, is her Preface, that the story embodies ideas and imresions received by her during a residence at the South; that, in the various combinations of society exliting in the slave States, there may be brighter, and certainly are darker scenes, than any here depicted; but she has professed to take a medium course. She has chosen for her motto- We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen.' May her book and multitudes of purchasers and millions of readers, and prove mightily instrumental for the overthrow of the most impious and the most cruel system of oppressen beneath the sky ! [For an extract from it, see our

Br Persons who may have received, as it is supposed several have, more than one of the recent circular letters of the American Anti-Slavery Society, (asking aid for the new Tract distribution,) will readily understand that such mistakes might accidentally occur is sending out several thousands of these circulars, and will, we trust, regard it as simply a mistake.---

What is LUCY's STONE'S post office address Several letters have long awaited her at 21 Cornhill. What shall be done with them ?

From the Detroit Tribune. THE ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAIL. To THE DOERS OF GOOD OF EVERY NAME AND PLACE. WAY.

PORTY-EIGHT PERSONS KILLED! FIFTY WOUNDED!

We called, this morning, on Thomas Francis MraGher, the well-known trish patriot, who was a passenger on the passenger train which came in collision with
the gravel train vesterday morning. From him we
have received the following detailed statement of this
deplorable affair, which can be relied upon as accurate,
being from an eye-witness and an active participant in
all the terrible scenes that ensued after the collision.

He says:—

I have been employed in shewing the injuries in professor by Tonacco upon Youth and all classes of men. A
beginning has been made, a Reform, I trust, is manifestly in progress.

The use of this poison, with millions, who are its victims, is purely a sin of ignorance. They perish for
lack of knowledge. It need not be so any longer; good
and able men have written Books and Tructs, well

The train left Chatham at 4.20, A. M., and reached the fatal spot at 5.10, A. M. He had been assect about twenty minutes, when he was startled by a deep rumbling noise, like the sound of a heavy spent wave as it subsides. On coming to a clearer consciousness, he distinctly heard the crashing and ripping of timbers all around him, mingled with the most fearful shricks and groans, and the noise of escaping steam. The floor under him was vibrating, while he was crushed in the seat, the roof falling down immediately before him, striking him in the face with a large torn fragment. He made an instant effort to get clear from the ruins, but found his right; foot caught beneath the seat and the broken floor. Upon making a second trial, he sucbut found his right foot caught beneath the seat and the broken floor. Upon making a second trial, he succeeded in drawing out his leg, leaving the boot in the ruins, as in a boot-jack. He succeeded in reaching the rear door, where he stumbled over the body of John Martin, the brakeman, at that end of the car. He had been evidently at the brake at the moment of collision, and was flung back into the door-way of the car. On procuring a lamp, a little after it was found that Marin. been dreadfully bruised, though no wound could be perceived. This noble fellow deserves especial mention. Upon going to him when the morning-broke, and offering to remove him to a comfortable situation, he answered, 'Never mind me—help those who are living, for I am done for.' Somewhat later, on bringing him a drink of water, he asked Meagher to turn him on his side a little more, so that he midt like more so that he mid like more so that he may be had at my residence in Fitchburg.

Fitchburg, November, 1854.

foot of the embankment—some twenty feet high—bot-tom side upwards, smashed into fragments, with the tom side upwards, smashed into fragments, with the smoke stack and iron portions embedded in the marsh, which at this point (Baptisi Creek) stretches away on both sides of the road. The fire had been thrown completely out, and the hot cinders were smoking in the wet grass. The first baggage car was perfectly undurt; but the second one was dashed into the first second-class car, and with the latter formed an immense mass of splinters, wood-work, iron-work, bones, brains, mangled flesh, torn clothes, broken rifles, loaves of bread and other catables, jumbled together as if a mine of gunpowder had blown them into this enormous heap of rubbish. The last second-class car had been driven right upon the roof of the forward first-class car more than half way in length. The weight of it had crushthan half way in length. The weight of it had crushthan half way in length. The weight of it had crushthan half way in length. than half way in length. The weight of it had crush-ed in the fore part of the car beneath it, leaving the rest uninjured, though considerably shattered.

On both sides of the embankment below these cars

were the wounded and symbol which were the wounder had been carried to the fires by the passengers. It is shocking even to think of the scene, as it would be interly sickening to describe the fires by the passengers. It is shocking even to think of the scene, as it would be interly sickening to describe paid; every company in Boston is out of pocket at least \$200, for victualling their men while on duty. The day that poor Burns was marched down State the various wounds and hideous mutilations inflicted upon the poor sufferers. Lying immediately under the rear platform of the forward first-class car, he saw the first corpse—that of a child about three years of the first corpse—that of a child about three years of age. The head was frightfully swollen and discolored. He lifted it up, and found that a splinter, about seven inches long, and shaped and sharply pointed like an arrow-head, had entered behind the right ear, and passed through the right cheek, and come out by the side of the nose. He endeavored to pull out the fragment, but was unable to do so. The child was stone dead. An old lady with gray hair, whom he assisted to place on cushions at the foot of the embankment, had both legs holow the knee torn open with gashes seven or eight inches in length, and an inch and a half in breadth. The bone was completely exposed, and the wounds had The bone was completely exposed, and the wounds had all the appearance of being given by some heavy, blunt-ed fragment. The protruding flesh was jugged and

rn. A colored man of large and powerfully built fram was lying a little below the first baggage-car, with both legs broken, the bones being thrust through his panta-leons as though cut off with a cleaver. His mouth was loons as though cut off with a cleaver. His mouth was filled and his face covered with a large mass of what appeared to be the purest white foam. He was one of the brakemen on the gravel train. Another of the colored brakemen on that train, he found lying on his face upon a gravel heap on one of the cars, with his head as if beaten with a heavy mallet into the gravel. His left leg had been literally torn off from the middle of the thigh, and was hanging down, being caught be-tween the two cars in falling, the sole of the best-being uppermost, and the sinews, arteries of the limb and shreds of flesh dripping and dangling about. From the forward window of the half-crushed car, the neck and shoulders of a muscular man were thrust out, the head having been cut off as if with a guillotine. He look-

with the fragments of the cars. The slain at the bot-tom of a ditch in front of a battery of cannon could not have presented a more horrible spectacle. There were two or three layers of these bodies and ruins, and they mouths, as though they had been choked. In this car occurred an almost incredible escape. A young man about twenty-three, stoutly built, had been flung up against the roof of the car, which was forced off at the time, and his left leg and arm were pushed outside, but the platform of the next car forward had fallen upon him at the moment, and had tightly fastened him. The leg and arm were outside of the car, with the rest of the body hanging inside of the car, with the face looktongues and eyes were forced out from the sockets and mouths, as though they had been choked. In this car the body hanging inside of the car, with the face look-ing downwards. The conductor was the first to dis-cover him, and immediately exclaimed, on finding him alive, that he must be saved. Making their way through the ruins and over the dead bodies, the conductor and the party with him reached the spot where the poor fellow was. He was full of heart, and bade them work on, and said that he could hold out if they could. He must have been some three hours and a half in this position before he was discovered and found to be alive. After half an hour's work, a saw was found, and three men, Mr. Edwin A. Skeele of St. Louis, a man from Vermont, and Mr. Meagher, relieved each other in sawing him out. This was accomplished in about three-quarters of an hour, the man suffering intensely the while. Two or three times he fainted and dropped his head, but fortunately they were enabled to recover him with some brandy, which Prof. Bronson, of Boston, happened to have with him, and which he placed in Mr. Meagher's hand for the use of the suffering. Upon excavating the man, they found the thigh was badly crushed, as also the arm and the lower part of the atomach. The left side of his face and forchead were also lacerated, but, apparently, no other or mortal invires had been inflicted. He was brought out, and aid in one of the uninjured cars which had been, in fife meanwhile, fitted up for the reception of the wounded, by placing boards upon the tops of the seat-backs to that when the surgeons reached the spot, they found learly all the injured lying in two rows on either side of the cars from end to end. The children were placed anderneath upon the seats. The havoc among the hildren was dreadful—several of them killed outright, ome in their mothers' arms, whilst those who were dive were, many of them, badly maimed. As an intance of this, it may be mentioned that four children had their legs amputated. One beaugiful girl, about six years old, with black hair and feyes, was found with her right leg broken about three inches above the ankle, the little foot being connected with the limb only by the flesh, causing it to hang down.

Previous to the arrival of the surgeons, the passengers generally were busied attending to the wants of the wounded, carrying them water, bathing their foreheads, washing away the blood, and administering such other relief as lay in their power. One old gentleman had discovered a package of tea in the rabbish, and having precared a large kettle, was busily engaged. Meagher's hand for the use of the suffering. Upon excavating the man, they found the thigh was badly

other relief as lay in their power. One old gentle-man had discovered a package of tea in the rubbish, and having precured a large kettle, was buslly engaged the whole morning in making and distributing it to the sufferers. His name is not known. Others of the pas-sengers, assisted by several workmen, were occupied in laying out the bodies of the dead, and covering them with the torn canvass of the cars.

and was thrown off the track in consequence. The fire-man was instantly killed and eight or ten of the passen-gers seriously injured. A considerable number of the passengers received severe cuts, bruises, &c. The acci-dent occurred near Farronville, Virginia.

Fatal Railroad Accident .- We learn from the Manchester (N. II.) Mirror that Jesse W. Lougee, of that city, fireman on the freight train on the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, was run over at Windham, on Friday morning, and died in about two hours.

ABSTINENCE PROM TOBACCO.

It is known, to some extent, that, for several years, I have been employed in shewing the INJURIES INFLICT

adapted to open blind eyes and stay the march of this

procuring a lamp, a little after, it was found that Mur-tin had both thighs and both arms broken—the latter above the elbows. His head, too, appeared to have in the bud, forestall mischief, and aid me in my toil-

editor of that paper in the following pathetic strain :-

WHY DON'T THEY PAY THE MILITARY? Yes, why don't they? Can you answer that question, Mr. Editor? It is time that some one should. I hear it asked every day by military men, 'When are we going to be paid for the duty that we did during the Burns ex-

unter Militia always does.

However, such mean acts as mentioned above, it is

On both sides of the embankment below these cars were the wounded and dying—some of them flung out violently from the wreck, others having crawled down with briters less with the state of the control o

cost them \$25. We should think that the United States government

The Lexington (Ky.) Statesmin announces the death of London Ferrill, a colored man, paster of the First Baptist Church in that place. He was born in Virginia, but after having obtained his freedom, he emigrated to Kentucky, where he built up one of the largest churches in the United States—his communicants numbering, recently, 1828. He baptiz-ed, during his ministry, upwards of 5000 persons.

Isaac Toussaint L'Ouverture, son of the Haytien negro General of that name, died lately at Bordeaux, where he was in receipt of a liberal pension from the French government. He did not go by his family name—for what reason is not stated. When a youth, he was sent to France by his father, with his half brother, Placide L'Ouverture, to be educated.

Appalling Loss of Life .- The ship New Era, of Bath, Me., Capt. Henry, from Bremen, Sept. 28th, for New York, 380 passengers, consigned to C. C. shoulders of a muscular man were thrust out, the head having been cut off as if with a guillotine. He looked for the head, but could not find it.

Upon the conductor and others cutting their way through the foremost first-class car into the wreek, and the surviving pasture of the surviving pastu clearing away the fragments, they found some twenty bodies of men, women and children, wedged in together rescued died on the beach.

Fatal Railroad Accident .- A fatal accident occurred on the Fitchburg Railroad on Saturday evening about 8 c'clock, near Concord, by which a young man named Edward Hayden, a native of Nashua, N. H., a were packed and pressed together as if a heavy slab of iron had fallen upon and crushed them. There was brakeman on the milk train, was instantly killed. At very little blood flowing from any wounds, but the true he was on the top of the cars with his lantern

Another Ocean Steamship Lost .- The Yankee Blade, a large steamer on one of the lines between San Francisco and Panama, was totally wrecked, October 1st, when one day out from the former port. She struck on a reef in a dense fog, and went to pieces. There were 800 passengers on board, thirty of whom are re ported to have perished. It is said that frightful scenes of plunder, and even murder, occurred. Some \$150,000

Good !—Upwards of fifty persons passed through Alexandria, Va., on Friday last, on their way to Pennsylvania, where a tract of land had been purchased by their master, Dr. Charles Everett, of Albe marle, by whom they were recently set free.

New York Slave Case .- In the Circuit Court of the United States, sitting in New York, the jury, on Thursday evening, in the case of Capt. Julius Smidt alias James Smith, master of the brig Julia Moulton,

Sentence of Dr. Graham.—Dr. Graham, the murderer of Col. Loring, at the Metropolitan Hotel in New York, has been sentenced to the State Prison for seven years, the utmost limit of the law.

Explosion of Seven Tons of Gunpowder .-Baltimore, Nov. 10.—The pasenger train on the Southside Railroad ran over a cow on Thursday, and was thrown off the track in consequence. The fireman was instantly killed and eight or ten of the passenbeen taken out of the ruins, and nearly one hundred sur-vivors were so badly injured that many more deaths were expected. The destruction of property is estima-ted at not less than £1,000,000. This terrible destruc-tion of life was owing to the explosion of seven tons of

Collision on the Michigan Central Railro chester and Lawrence Railroad, was run over at Windham, on Friday morning, and died in about two hours.

Compared on the Michigan Central Railroad, of which we have not yet been able to gather full particulars. The passenger train from the West came in collision with the passenger train from Toledo, near Sturges, las Walsh, fell from the locomotive upon the track. The passenger train from Toledo, near Sturges, smashing the locomotive, the baggage and passenger. LET THERE BE LIGHT!

NEW MOVEMENT - ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society have recently issued, and extensively circulated through the Free States, a Letter, announ that a series of twenty Tracts, concise, pithy, and stringent, and specially adapted to the present crisis, are now in preparation for the press, and will be stereo typed, and scattered broadcast through the country, so soon as the means shall be put into their hands .--The tracts proposed are now in course of preparation Four have already been written, and are in the Committee's hands, ready for publication. The ablest and most uncompromising anti-slavery writers are engaged in the work, and the immediate donations or pledges of NEW AND ATTRACTIVE BOOK all who approve the work are needed, and are earnest ly solicited.

The work must not be postponed. The best portion of the lecturing season is at hand. What is done must be done quickly, or half the good we might accomplish TOWN AND COUNTRY:

All remittances to be made to the Treasurer, FRAN cts Jackson, Boston, Mass. All moneys received will be acknowledged through the columns of the National Anti-Slavery Standard and the Liberator.

> THE undersigned will publish, early in December, the above work, with ILLUSTRATIONS from ORIGINAL DESIGNS, in one elegant 12mo. volume of SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS about 400 pages.
>
> It is a book suited for all times and places, and is distinguished by its living, energetic style, boldness of expression, and originality of thought.
>
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To the American Anti-Starery Society, in aid of the new series of Tracts. Francis Jackson, John R. Manley, Reuben H. Ober, Zachariah Ober, Luke C. Ober, Sophia L. Ober, G. A. Hinckley, John L. Emmons, "In the Misses Osgood, Medford, Mass., Prince S. Crowell, East Dennis," 50 00 cannot but deeply interest the reader, and at the same 2 50 time, touch a chord of the heart that will vibrate in George R. Russell, W. Roxbury, " Thomas Kenderdine, Horsbann, Penn., James Slayton, South Woodstock, Vt., Colored People of Nantucket, Asa D. Wright, Deer River, Lewis Co., N. Y., 3 00 strong sympathy with all those who are battling for 5 00 electrifying thoughts, clothed in simple words, yet in5 00 tense in style and earnest in expression, bearing in ev5 00 ery line a text for a volume. Of these points, the accomplished editors of the Home Journal speak in high
2 00 terms. Geo. P. Morris, whose judgment in such mat5 00 quisite, and all of them have merit; their publication
10 00 in a volume will be a valuable contribution to the stores
2 00 of American literature. N. P. Willis fully coincides
with Mr. Morris in his oninion, and adds—'Those that

by Mrs. Follen, Eliza Lee Follen, Brookline, Mass., Charles Follen, Isaac Osgood, Danvers, Mass., Elias Burnham,
Thomas G. Barnard, Norway, Me.,
L. McIntosh, Alleghany, Pa., Henrietta Sargent, Boston, James Jackson "Cornelius Wellington, " Josiah Hayward, Salem, Mass., David Merritt, Perley King, Mr. Songer, Wm. Buffum, Wm. Chase, Wms. Polly Ashby, J. C. Lindsley, Dorchester, Mass., William Spooner, Plymouth, "
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*This generous denation of Mr. SMITH was enclosed

in the following rote :-Ретевново', Nov. 12, 1854.

My DEAR SIR-I am glad to see that the American Anti-Slavery Society is raising a fund for tracts, &c. Allow me to contribute the enclosed thirty dollars to it. Although I do not belong to your Society; and al-though I do not agree with it, that the Constitution is pro-slavery; and although I think it wiser to labor to bring back the Union to the Constitution than to labor to overthrow it; I, nevertheless, can work very cordially, and very encouragingly, with all such abolitionists as deny the obligations of law to every engagement, or enactment, or decree, in favor of slavery. I care comparatively little what they think of the Constitution. paratively little what they think of the Constitution.

With great regard, your friend,

GERRIT SMITH.

Datices of Meetings, &c. -

LECTURES ON SLAVERY. This course of Lectures will be delivered in the TRE-MONT TEMPLE, at 74 o'clock, on THURSDAY EVE-NINGS, in the order indicated in the following list :---

Nov. 23. { Hon. Charles Sumner, Rev. John Pierpont, Poem. Dec. 7. Hon, SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio.

Dec. 14. Hon. Anson Burlingame. Dec. 21. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq.

Dec. 28. Cassius M. Clay, Esq., of Ky. Jan. 4. Hon. Horace Greekey.

Jan. 11. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Jan. 18. Hon. JOHN P. HALE.

Jan. 25. RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Esq.

Feb. 8. Hon. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jr.

Feb. 15. Hon. Lewis D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio.

Feb. 22. Hon. SAMUEL HOUSTON, of Texas.

Mar. 1. Hon. DAVID WILMOT, of Pa. Mar. 8. Hon. CHARLES W. UPHAM.

Organist-Mr. John H. Willcox. Thirteen of the lecturers having engaged themselves to the Committee, and the others, Messrs. Houston and Campbell, having, by their letters, given strong reason to hope for their appearance, there is great confidence that there will be no failure.

Tickets, at \$3.00 each, admitting a lady and gentleman, can be obtained at Ticknor & Co.'s, 185, and TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IN MASS Jewett & Co.'s, 117, Washington street. No single tickets will be sold.

SAMUEL G. HOWE, Oct 20 tf Chairman Lecture Committee.

LECTURES ON THE PRESENT POLITICAL STATE AND PROSPECTS OF EUROPE. Dr. SOLGER will deliver a course of Four Lectures on the above sub-

ject, in Boston and Cambridge, as follows:

In Cambridge, at the Vestry of the Unitarian Church, on TUESDAY, 14th, FRIDAY, 17th, TUESDAY, 21st, or TUESDAY, 14th, FRIDAY, 17th, TUESDAY, 21st, at 74 o'clock.

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In Cambridge, at the Vestry of the Comments on TUESDAY, 14th, FRIDAY, 17th, TUESDAY, 21st, and SATURDAY, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock, In Boston, at the Meionaon, on THURSDAY, 16th, WEDNESDAY, 22d, FRIDAY, 24th, and TUESDAY, 28th, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Tickets for either course, S1.
Single admission, 25 cents. Tickets sold at the Bookstores of James Mource, 144 Washington street, and at the door.
In Cambridge, at Munroe's and at Bartlett's.

PROGRAMME.

LECTURE 1—In answer to the question, Whether the people of Europe are fit for Republican liberty?

LECTURE 2—On the condition of the European People of Europe are fit for Republican liberty?

LECTURE 2—On the condition of 1848—9 in Vienna, 12, 1856.

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LECTURE 3—On the Diplomatic Relations between the European Powers, especially with regard to the Eastern Question.

LECTURE 4—The Eastern Question. Prospects for the

WILLIAM W. BROWN, an Agent of the Amer-R. I. (Washington Village,) on Tuesday evening next, Nov. 21st; and will continue in that vicinity for some days following. Due notice will be given, in the different towns which he shall visit, of the time and place of his lectures.

DIED-In Cambridgeport, Oct. 23, THOMAS WEEDEN

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SWEET LULU MAE. 'Twes a calm, still night, and the moon's pale light Fell softly o'er the bay, Where, anchored in the broad Lagoon, A slave-ship waiting lay. Oh! Lulu, dear Lulu, sweet Lulu Mae!

Now the sails are spread, and the rising tide Has borne thee far away. She has gone, she has gone to the Planter's home, A home of wealth and pride; But, ah ! she has gone to a life of shame, Mine own sweet promised Bride!
Oh! Lulu, dear Lulu, lost Lulu Mae!

Has borne thee far away. No more her voice, so soft and low, I shall hear at the cabin door; No more her words of love will cheer, . When the toils of the day are o'er ! Oh! Lulu, dear Lulu, sweet Lulu Mae! Now the sails are spread, and the rising tide

Now the sails are spread, and the rising tide

They bore her weeping from my side, My precious one they sold; The young, the beautiful, the pure, They bargained for base gold. Oh! Lulu, dear Lulu, sweet Lulu Mae! Now the sails are spread, and the rising tide Has borne thee far away.

Has borne thee far away.

I'm alone, all alone-there are none to love. There are none to heed me now: Would that the seal of death were set Upon this aching brow ! Oh ! Lulu, dear Lulu, lost Lulu Mae ! Now the sails are spread, and the rising tide Has borne thee far away. Barre, Mass.

> For the Liberator. THE PUGITIVE SLAVE

I am free! Oh, Nature, thy panting child Hath broken his chains, and fled to thee ! Ye forests deep, ye lone prairies wild, Your turf is prest by the step of the free!

I am free, ye beasts! 'tis your master's tread, The lord of all 'neath the sky's blue dome; 'Tis God's own image, who lifts his head, A slave no more to his Father's home

I am free, ye birds ! gay, happy things ! I am God's free creature as well as ye; Oh, as ye soar on your lightsome wings, Carol to heav'n that the slave is free !

I am free !-no chains but duty and love, Joining heaven to earth in one glorious plan, Bind my willing heart to God's throne above, To his footstool on earth, to my brother man. JANE ASHBY

Battle, Sussex, Eng.

THE CLOSING SCENE BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

[The North British Review pronounces this poet the best that has ever been written by an America author.]

Within this sober realm of leafless trees, The russet year inhaled the dreamy air, Like some tanned reaper in his hour of ease, When all the fields are lying brown and bare.

The gray barns looking from their hazy hills O'er the dim waters widening in the vales, Sent down the air a greeting to the mills,

On the dull thunder of alternate flails.

All sights were mellowed, and all sounds subdued, The hills seemed farther, and the streams sang low As in a dream, the distant woodman hew'd His winter log, with many a muffled blow.

Th' embattled forests erewhile armed in gold. Their banners bright with every martial hue, Now stood, like some sad beaten host of old, Withdrawn afar in Time's remotest blue.

On slumb'rous wings the vulture tried his flight; The dove scarce heard his sighing mate's complaint And like a star slow drowning in the light, The village church vane seemed to pale and faint.

The sentinel cock upon the hillside crew: Crew thrice, and all was stiller than before-Silent, till some replying warder blew His alien horn, and then was beard no more

Where erst the jay within the elm's tall crest Made garrulous trouble around the unfledged young And where the oriole hung her swaying nest, By every light wind like a censer swung;

Where sang the noisy masons of the eaves, The busy swallows, circling ever near. Foreboding, as the rustic mind believes, An earlier harvest and a plenteous year:

Where every bird which charmed the vernal feast Shook the sweet slumber from its wings at morn, To warn the reapers of the rosy east, All now was songless, empty and forlorn

Alone, from out the stubble, piped the quail, And croaked the crow, through all the dreary gloon Alone the pheasant, drumming in the vale, Made echo to the distant cottage loom.

There was no bud, no bloom upon the bowers, The spiders wove their thin shrouds night by night The thistle-down, the only ghost of flowers, Sailed slowly by-passed noiseless out of sight.

Amid all this in this most cheerless air. And where the woodbine sheds upon the porch Its crimson leaves, as if the year stood there, Firing the floor with his inverted torch-

Amid all this, the centre of the scene, The white-haired matron, with monot Plied the swift wheel, and with her joyless mien Sat like a Fate, and watched the flying thread.

She had known sorrow. He had walked with her, Of supped-and broke with her the ashen crust, And, in the dead leaves, still she heard the stir Of his black mantle trailing in the dust.

While yet her cheek was bright with summer bloom Her country summoned, and she gave her all, And twice War bowed to her his sable plume; Re-gave the swords, to rust upon the wall.

Re-gave the swords-but not the hand that drew And struck for liberty the dying blow; Nor him, who to his sire and country true,

Fell 'mid the ranks of the invading foe. Long, but not loud, the droning wheel went on. Like the low murmurs of a hive at noon; Long, but not loud, the memory of the gone Breathed through her lips a sad and tremulous tu

At last the thread was snapped, her head was bow'd Life dropped the distaff through his hands serene; And loving neighbors smoothed her careful shroud, While Death and Winter closed the Autumn scene.

SUSTAIN THE RIGHT. We may not all, with powerful blow. Be champions for the right; But all with firm, undaunted brow, May stand unshaken 'mid the flow Of wrong sustained by might: One word may turn the wav'ring scale, One willing, honest hand, Upheld the cause that else might fail,

Although by genius planned.

THE LIBERATOR.

A GOLD WATCH PRESENTED TO A. J. DAVIS.

At a meeting of the Harmonial Brotherhood of Hartford, held Tuesday evening, Oct. 31, in order to give some expression of their sentiments of respect and friendship for their Brother, A. J. Davis, in view of his leaving them, it was unanimously

Resolved. That we hall the promulgation of the Harmonial Philosophy as a New Era in the world; and, by faith in cause and effect, we prospectively see the day, when, through its influence, the discordant powers and principalities of this world will become ONE KINGDOM OF LOVE, WISDOM AND HARMONY.

Resolved, That as Bro. Davis purposes in future to devote a pre-capitle ship portion of his time as a

Resolved, That as Bro. DAVIS yau devote a very considerable portion of his time as a teacher, by discoursing through the country, we sincerely hope that the public at large may receive into their life the principles taught by the Harmonial Philosophy, which, we feel assured, are fully competent to harmonize this world—which all the religions heretofore

harmonize this world—which all the religious heretofore existing have proved incapable of doing.

Resolved, That something more than a vote of thanks is due from us to him, for the many invaluable lectures which he has gratuitously enlightened us with during his four years' residence among us, for which we feel a high degree of gratitude; therefore,

Resolved, That, as a small expression of our love and gratitude, Bro. Davis be requested to accept from us a Watch, bearing an inscription expressive of our feelings and sentiments as above declared.

WILLIAM GREEN, Ir. Chairman.

WILLIAM GREEN, Jr., Chairman. W. M. PAYN, Secretary. Hartford, Nov. 1st, 1854.

After the above resolutions had been passed, and the Watch presented to him by the Chairman, Mr. Davis made the following remarks :-

MR. DAVIS'S REMARKS.

BRETHREN OF THE NEW DISPENSATION :- You speak of gratitude. All gratitude is mine, not yours. From time to time, I have discoursed to you, as it were inroluntarily, because I could not help it-'twas such a blissful relief to my soul to communicate its irresistible impressions.

debt of gratitude to their benefactors. Hence the doc- dations that swallow up the individual. trine and popular practice of making perpetual acbe more absurd. 'Tis the benefactor, not the recipient, therefore, who enjoys the first good of his acts. He alone feels, and must of necessity feel, the deepest debt of gratitude. Consequently, it is always more blissful to give than to receive.

You have, dear friends, frequently permitted me the enjoyment of such bliss, and I am grateful to you for ceiver-causing me to feel myself unable to express in profession of belief in any creed or book. words the pleasurable emotions awakened by this unexpected transposition.

gestion so delicately expressed by you.

And you have presented me with a Recorder of and fly from the empire of life into the realm of death. trines are of God or not. But this reflection cannot disturb or sadden us, for

and night. My spirit is deeply impressed with your their restoration and free exercise. beautiful token. In its shining countenance I shall be- 7. Resolved, That God's laws are Nature's laws, and nial friends in the city of Hartford; and its extended of God and the light of reason. hands will impress me henceforth to remember, with a The third resolve, as first offered, ended with the thrill of unmingled happiness, the familiar grasp of words, 'than professed belief in any creed'; and many earnest women and fearless men; who, notwith- when it was proposed to add the word 'book,' an earstanding the oppressiveness of popular prejudice, have nest and protracted discussion followed-A. Pryne, L. stood firmly forth, forming a pioneer phalanx, in favor P. Judson and others claiming that it necessarily inof the Gospel of Nature and Reason.

given me a gift so significant-one which I shall keep on the contrary, that the resolve, thus amended, would warm with the emanations of my spirit, because every simply declare that a true life was a better evidence of where it will be my constant speaking companion-a goodness than professed reverence for the Bible or for metre of time; the recorder of each succeeding moment, any creed, true or false, and that any honest person, which I shall be admonished to improve as it passes. whether holding the common views of the plenary in-It will keep me at my happy work. It will ever sing, spiration or not, could consistently vote for the amend-'Now's the day, and now's the hour ! ' That terribly ment. sad poet, Robert Pollock, says :- 'The angel of God | The discussion on the Woman's Rights resolve, Monin a statue of fire, bl hand on high * * sucore that Time should be no liamson speaking with much point in its support, and more.' But, notwithstanding the oath of this apoery- Bhoda De Garmo and others giving brief but free and phal angel, my conviction remains unshaken that Time earnest utterance to their views and feelings. is Eternal-or, rather, what we term ' Eternal' is composed of Time, as drops constitute the ocean. And what we know of right, called forth very interesting reconstantly, in all latitudes, and under all circumstances, marks. your Gift will serve to remind me of this conviction-

inspiring me with new efforts for mankind. day, to-day, and to-morrow. What are these but the Mr. Gregg, of Williamson, Lyman P. Judson, of Hoproper names of the ever-receding, ever-approaching neove, Ontario Co., B. Fish, G. M. Cooper, W. H. Hoiwaves of the Ocean of Time! Your token, Brethren, sington, A. Pryne, G. B. Stebbins, and others, took part is beautifully symbolical of a hidden prayer, dwelling in the discussions. within each soul, that I may lose no time in doing all that I, as an individual Brother, can, to break the fet- in, the purport of which was, that so long as suffering, ters of ignorance, to teach the philosophy of our exist- poverty and slavery existed, we should retrench needence, to bring man into fellowship with his own intui- less expenditures for amusement, dress, music, &c. tions and reason, and, through the benign influence of that we might add to our charity fund; that we should a rational Spiritualism, to do something toward estabthe earth !

need not express any towards me. But I think your cease. Token of Friendship will not diminish my indebtedness to you. No, my friends; the uniform kindness and candor with which you have listed to my 'impressions' -your increasing confidence in the final disappearance of ignorance and suffering from the earth-your reliance upon the eternal Religion of Justice and Liberty, based upon the deific laws of universal Nature- as consistent. the gradual emancipation of your affections from the despondency of popular superstitions and from the slavery of proscriptive creeds-the progressive development of your intellectual faculties toward a perception of philosophical principles-your manifest determination to be free, and true to the living God within you-to oppose all you conceive to be Error and Opand to cling steadfastly to whatsoever you apprehend to be Truth and Freedom-yes, Brethren, fragrance of Friendship's flowers, the germs of which we have planted silentle in the garden of each other's hearts-will, through all the coming years, augment

affectionate sentiments, I know not how I can depart without urging upon you to remember, in all places and under all circumstances, the impressive words which you have written on the walls of this room-corresponding to the four quarters of the world-' Love '- ' Wis dom'-'Harmony'-'Excelsior.' May the sound of these words act like Truth's magic upon each heart, saying evermore to all-'Peace, be still!' so that, whether bowed down by affliction or elated with happiness, you may feel yourselves consecrated, both soul and body, to the immortal Cause of Human Harmony, of which these electric terms are so universally expressive And let me solicit you always to bear in mind, that that THIS PLATFORM, on which I now stand, is, while in your possession, dedicated to the Rights of Man and The editor says—'It had been announced that Rev. Woman—the pulpit of Free Speech and Impartial Dis-Mr. Hodges would follow Mr. Foss in some remarks.' cussion! And, whether you remain in this city or remove to other parts, whether at home or abroad, may you never forget to preach and practice the great law written over your rostrum, viz. : * LET NO MAN CALL GOD HIS FATHER, WHO CALLS NOT MAN HIS BROTHER.

P. S. At the conclusion of the foregoing remarks

which were enthusiastically responded to by the audi-

Miss - Calkins the reception of her friendly taken.

MEETING OF PRIENDS OF PROGRESS. On Sunday, Oct. 8th, a meeting of the Friends of Human Progress commenced its sessions at the Presby-terian Church in Williamson, Wayne Co., N. Y.

The meeting was held according to an appointment made at a similar meeting in Waterloo, N. Y., in June

Hoisington (a blind preacher) spoke in a clear and lucid manner, stating that the object was to obtain free expression of the views of those present, on topics pertaining to man's progress and elevation, morally, religiously and spiritually, and expressed the hope that all present would feel perfect freedom, and that if antagonistic views were advanced, all present would listen respectfully, and treat honest differences with candor, leaving all to abide the test of free and fair discussion and investigation, carried on, not in a spirit of controversy, but with a desire for truth.

The day and evening were occupied by addresse and discussions mainly on theological topics, a good audience being present.

Monday morning, the meeting convened in the Wes leyan Church, continuing through the day and evening,

and closing on Tuesday afternoon. A President and Secretary were chosen, and the fol lowing resolves introduced and passed, after interesting

1. Resolved, That man is not only a being with physical wants, but also a rational and spiritual being with corresponding wants and desires, and therefore, all organizations or creeds that bind the freedom of the individual are untrue to man's nature, and greatly productive of degradation and selfishness.

2. Resolved, That it is one of man's first wants to be made to feel and realise his individuality, and to Moralists have taught that benefitted parties owe a this end we should labor to break up the vast consoli-

Whereas, the test, 'By their fruits ye shall know knowledgments to the supernatural. But nothing can them,' is as good now as when first uttered and applied

away the evils of our day, to oppose slavery, war, in-temperance, and other great sins, to obey the laws of our being, that we may preserve physical health and purity for ourselves and future generations, to know and obey the moral and religions laws of our nature, to it; but now, as I am about to depart, the natural seek to make all about us better and happier, are evihappiness of the benefactor is yours-and I am the re- dences of a pure and noble soul, far more sure than 4. Resolved, That while we are to know men by their

fruits, yet it is a great and important truth, that it is Your Token of Friendship is wrought from earth's the state of man's heart or the attitude of his will that purest metal-a substance which is said to be untar- makes his real character in the eye of reason and of nishable. This fact, so externally significant, is not God; and if a man becomes truly a good man, it must without its moral, I hope that I shall profit by a sug- be by the choice of goodness or love; and so of all that constitutes man's character.

5. Resolved, That to understand correct doctrines. Time. This is a startling thought! It will every we must earnestly aim to practice what we clearly where remind me of the pulsations of Eternity-of the know of truth and right, and that in this practical hours, minutes and seconds as they spread their wings state are we best prepared to learn whether the doc-

6. Resolved, That rights do not turn upon birth we know that, to our inmost principles, there is no color, or sex, nor are they to be measured out in prodeath, but life, unfolding more and more beautifully as portion to physical strength; and as to woman belong wo pass along with the flight of time forevermore. | all the rights of humanity, we hope that our sisters will This Watch will help my soul to keep its vigils day assert their rights, and that all will use every effort for

hold the ever-happy, ever-cheering faces of my Harmo- he who knowingly violates them is a sinner in the sight

f the Gospel of Nature and Reason.

Wolved a discussion of the question of the inspiration of the spiration of the inspiration and authenticity of the Bible, while others maintained

ing, and, lifting up his day evening, was very interesting, Mrs. Wade of Wil-

The fifth resolve, on the importance of practising

The gatherings in the day-time Monday and Tuesday were small; it being a very busy season among the Day unto day uttereth speech ! We talk of yester- farmers ; but the evening meetings were well attended.

An article from L. Clough, of Erie Co., was handed lishing harmonious relations between the heavens and expense, and seek to speed the time when liberty and the highest culture should be in the reach of all, and I said that gratitude was mine, not yours-that you the sin and crime which now cause suffering should

It having been stated by Mr. Hoisington that a similar meeting was desired in Collins, Erie Co., and that friends there wished a time fixed upon, it was therefore Resolved, That we recommend the first Sunday in January, (the 7th,) 1855, as the time for holding such meeting, and that we pledge ourselves to attend, as far

SARAH A. BURTIS, Secretary.

THE BARRE PATRIOT VS. JUSTICE. MR. EDITOR :

In the 'Refuge of Oppression,' a week or two since you published a portion of an editorial article from the Barre Patriot, (1 !) in reference to an anti-slavery meeting held in that town the latter part of September. The extract you published was false and dastardly my recollection of all this, in addition to the abiding enough, but by far the meanest part of the article is the following paragraph :-

'The moment Mr. Foss ceased speaking, Miss Gibson hearts—will, through all the coming years, augment yet more the debt of permanent gratitude which I have long had the happiness to experience.

As you so touchingly and substantially express your

As you so touchingly and substantially express your immediately dispersed.

On seeing the above, I immediately addressed a letter to the editor of the Patriot, stating the facts in the case, and asking him to publish the same. This he has refused, or at any rate, neglected, to do. He has had an opportunity to do an act of justice, and thereby set himself, Miss Gibson, and the anti-slavery community right in the matter. As he declines doing this, it is just and proper that all should understand his true position Now, to my apprehension, there are two statement which are grossly and notoriously false-and, I fear, wantonly so ; if not, why does the editor refuse to cor-

ence, Mr. Davis was presented with an elegant Watch Case, constructed of tastefully arranged pine cones, lined with satin, and aurmounted with appropriate ornaments. Mr. Davis thankfully acknowledged to Just these. The floor was unoccupied; no arrangement had been made for any one to address the meet

maligned her, without provocation, it might be passed Do we not all know that the men of most influence

INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY.

BRETHREN AND SISTERS RELOVED IN THE LORD,- Y BRETHREN AND SISTERS BELOVED IN THE LORD,— Ye signalize itself by frenzied and tumultuous rebel are gone away from mine ordinances, and have not kept lion. But the truth, as we all allow, is far other that He would, as 'wonderful in counsel and excellent counsel and might, and the fear of the Lord, to one trinity-in-unity of the world, the flesh, and the and all of the true friends of man, and great success to devil, are bound to do their best to molest it; but their every effort, small and great, for God and our still, its very nature is to triumph over molestation Rights';—that He would 'turn the counsels of our enemies into foolishness; —that He would 'put down the pipes the loudest, and the billows yawn the fiercest wicked from their seats, and exalt those who shall be a terror to evil-doers, and a praise and reward to them that do well':—that all men may sit under their own cheat and delusion, or is it the solidest truth! If vine and fig-tree-receiving it in right-and none dare to make them afraid' ;-and ' that we may be hid in to make them afraid'; —and 'that we may be hid in the day of the Lord's fierce anger,' should the storm of life it imparts be the nearest and most practicable Divine indignation burst over a cruel nation and a 'hyof realities, then why, in heaven's name, should we
pocritical people,'—with thanksgiving for the measure
not be all alert to realize it? pocritical people,'-with thanksgiving for the measure in which the Lord hath already so helped us.

The Anniversary of our Presidential Election day of our shame and sorrow, -is appointed this year, as the last, to seek, in this, His own appointed way, never come when a man shall part at the sudden-mercies of the God of heaven, that we perish not. est summons from wife and child without unmanly FIRST PRINCIPLES.

THE PRINCIPLES OF PEACE.

NEW ROCHELLE, 10th mo. 20th, 1854. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON-Please allow me, through the columns of THE LIBERATOR, to express my surprise (in a very few words) at the inconsistency of some of the sentiments advanced at the celebration of the Jerry rescue, by several of the most prominent speakers on casion, who, while they claim to be the most devoted followers of the Prince of Peace, and would, I have no doubt, take it very unkind to be denied that appellation; yet, notwithstanding all their professions, they actually repudiated, and, in one instance, even ridiculed, some of his most beautiful and important

Oh! that mankind universally had more confidence in the all-conquering, all-controlling power of truth and

A word to the wise is said to be sufficient. Thy friend,

JOSEPH CARPENTER.

COMPULSORY OBEDIENCE.

The Anti-Slavery Society held its annual meeting at West Chester, last week, and renewed the folly of re-pudiating the Fugitive Slave Law, and declaring that they owed it neither respect nor obedience. As citizens of the United States, they owe it both, and what is of the United States, they owe it both, and what is more, they will have to pay what they owe. It is rath-er late in the day for a minority to say that they will not respect the laws of the land. The majority have the power, and will make them do it. By discussion and argument, they may change the majority and the law—but until they do so, it is worse than folly, it is falsehood, to say that they will not submit. — Philadelphia Ledger.

Truth is weak, and Error strong ; Wrong means Right, and Right means Wrong; Fool means Wise, and Wise means Fool; The Powerful, not the Just, must rule. This powerful logic will not do. Simply because it is not true : Let ' Fraud and Force ' do all they can, There are such things as

'RIGHTS OF MAN.'

overcoming our natural hostility to death. These Sermons, so full of kindly sympathy, and, in a rhetorical sense, so creditable every way to the various writers, have yet, and notwithstanding their formal recognition of the Christian's hope, so profound and prolonged a wail; the eloquent speakers take such pains to pile up the various circumstances before and after the catastrophe which go to intensify its bitterness, and leave the hearer dissolved in a mere natural and ungodly sorrow, that one feels himself borne incontinently back to those black skies of Heathendom ere Christ had come to rob death of its sting, and rifle the grave of its victory.

had come to rob death of its sting, and rine the grave of its victory.

Very nearly twenty centuries have elapsed since that Divine Personage appeared upon the earth to abolish the despotism of death, by revealing the knowledge of the true and immortal life, of which and one of his rich men should leave the Church, the minister. His name has been even alone. death is in question, especially a saident and calamitous death like that just transacted on the bosom of the broad Atlantic, no persons seems so timorous and dejected as the disciples of this sublime and refulgent Master. I have no doubt that, in that trying moment, on board the Arctic, when earthly hope was definitively shut out, many a person found comfort and a stout refuge from despair in the remembered words of Holy Writ. So it has been before, and so, no doubt, it will long continue to be. The agonizing soul, wrenched from its familiar fastenings, turns its imploring arms to Heaven, and even while the roaring waters close above its head, hears, perhaps, the words of some peaceful text sounding like silver bells to lead the wanderer home to Heaven. Of this, I repeat, I have no doubt. 'Man's extremity,' says the proverb, 'is God's opportunity,' and when one is forcibly severed from the ties of time, he needs must disburse a thought upon eternity.

But what strikes main this and all single.

wantonly so; if not, why does the editor refuse to correct them? The first is directly false; the second is so by implication.

The editor says—' It had been announced that Rev. The editor says—' It had been announced that Rev. Was his sapiency there? If so, he ought to have known that no such announcement was made. It was understood by the officers of the Convention, and, I believe, by the friends generally, that Mr. H. did not wish to speak that evening.

Secondly: he says, 'When she (Miss Gibeon) relinguished the floor, it was too late for further speaking.'

But what strikes me in this and all similar calls in spite of our habitual profession of belief in Christ, the separation from this life is almost always obliged to be forcible, that no man cheerfully and spontaneously toes the mark of death. The shriek of anguish, moreover, that goes up under those distant heavens is reverberated in long-drawn echoes here, and we all, newspapers and pulpits alike, do our best to deepen the terror of the scene, and blaspheme by implication those tranquil upper realms which foresaw the cruel blow, and yet interfered also to the Boston kidnappers of poor Burns, and to Greytown, and to many things else, saying often such strange things that one could not help smiling. The close of the Sermon was very fine. He close of the Sermon was very fine. It was understanced by the first of the close of the Sermon was very fine. He close of the Sermon was very fine. It was to

could not be. There is no fool so frantic as seriously to inculpate the Unseen Powers that watch over human destiny. Let us accordingly look for the fault somewhat nearer home. Let us ask why it is, that when Death thus suddenly confronts us, our screnity does not strike him powerless, or at least bring him to our feet the kindly and vigorous

ment had been made for any one to address the meeting; Miss Gibson arose and spoke upon the subject before the Convention, and to the point, occupying, I should judge, from three to five minutes?

The editor's gratuitous fling about the speaker's being a Spiritualist is beneath the contempt of any decent person, and I pass it by. I am aware, that to some this may seem too small a matter to be thus noticed. To the members of the Anti-Slavery Society and the officers of the Convention, it is indeed a small matter. But to the unoffending subject of this vituperative abuse, it may be of more consequence. Were this the first time this most courageous editor had assailed and maligned her, without provocation, it might be passed maligned her, without provocation, it might be passed in silence. But when the conductor of a public journal seeks every occasion to wrong and misrepresent an inoffensive female, and then refuses to give her and her friends an opportunity of being heard through the columns of his paper, it is time the public understood the kind of man they are dealing with.

This is the charge I bring against J. Henry Goddard, editor of the Barre Patriot—no more, no less. I have stated the case as I understand it; if, inadvertently,

stated the case as I understand it; if, inadvertently, any injustice has been done, it will give me pleasure to retract the charge as publicly as it has been made.

Yours, for truth and justice,
Westminster, Oct. 29, 1854.

D. M. ALLEN.

TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC,

Should be content to nibble the scantiest heroage, and drink at the least pellucid streams?

But some one says: Perhaps, after all, Christianity is but a fable, as some learned Germans have thought, and there is no life superior to the natural one. I say no, very decidedly, to this imagination, though at the same time I perceive how it might account for the phenomenon I am describing. If in truth there should be no life accessible to us but the life of sense, then of course our natural but the life of sense, then of course our natural arrest and disruption should be very sorrowful, and are gone away from mine ordinances, and have not kept them,' saith our Master. I would solicit you, in his name, to return thereunto; and now, particularly in that one of 'prayer and fasting,' to implore His mercy and interposition, as 'King of kings and Lord of lords,' for the 'deliverance of the oppressed' of our land;—

There is, if Christianity be true, a superior wise. There is, if Christianity be true, a superior life to that of sense—a life which is perfectly accessible to us at every moment—a life of perfect peace—which no floods can drown, nor the loss of all the flesh holds dear have any power to disturb. There is teste Christo, such a life within the reach that we all allow, is lar other-wise. that He would, as 'wonderful in counsel and excellent of every one that reads these lines. It is no doubt in working,' vouchsafe in a large measure 'a spirit of true that this life is beset with infirmities, that the

the former, let us at once give it up, and hug Wall street and Fifth avenue to our hearts with unlimit Surely this is not cant. In the presence of a new

and fast-recurring calamity, I do but thoughtfully ponder the question, whether men are forever going to be the fools of their senses, whether the day will tears, and wife and child religiously reflect his n ble composure! One gladly hears the persona anecdotes that come-floating back to us from the wreck. We gladly hear of the refined and delicate woman who said, 'Let me also work at the pumps I will cheerfully give my strength to that enter prise, and say from our hearts, God bless her! We hear with pleasure of him whose name is well known at the New York bar, and who said to a friend, 'Well, I believe my day is over, and I will submit without more inquietude,' and thereupon sat meekly down to die. But shall we never hear a voice of actual cheer at such a moment, any nobl song of victory which shall make the entranced waves stand still to listen? The better world has ong had its Columbus: shall we forever keep his discovery ineffectual, by basely lingering upon the shores of this meaner one, ingeniously shouting his praises indeed, but without ever lifting a willing oot to follow him Of course, Mr. Editor, you who know me, know

that I am personally the most pusillanimous of men, and have no claim, therefore, to be the model I paint. But my pusillanimity at least seems odious to myself, and I would gladly find myself lifted above it by the exultation of the common sentimen

and common life, up to the level of Christian privilege and Christian duty. Yours,
New York, October 16, 1854. H. J.

THEODORE PARKER. [Boston correspondence of the Cleveland Leader.]

Last Sunday we heard Theodore Parker. He on stances which make us a was a broad field for his earnest intellect; all about us, poor Americans, born in this driving land, the only one, as he said, where the house fall down before the carpenters have time to take

away the scaffolding.

He spoke of everything as progressing, and o every person as being influenced in the nation in which he is found. Phidias never would have dreamed of his beautiful statues, had he been born in Numidia. Wordsworth, Coleridge and Southey in Numidia. Wordsworth, Coleridge and Southey never would have been poots in America,—they might have been ministers, or possibly railroad conductors. The practical mind is so much more cultivated here than the imaginative or the philosophical—every one thinks only, will this or that pay, not whether it is right or just. No one thinks of saving to the American records. This is just of saving to the American records. SERMONS ON THE LATE CALAMITY.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

Sir.: I have read with interest the various sketches of Sermons on the late disaster to the Arctic which appear in this morning's Tribune and Times; and while I freely yield the tribute of a sigh or a tear to so much moving eloquence, I cannot help being struck, on reflection, with the extremely slender progress Christianity has yet made in overcoming our natural hostility to death. These Sermons, so full of kindly sympathy, and, in a But the race of such men was broken short off

it is the minister. His name has been ever since be would be very quiet upon the subject ever after invoked with faultless ritual honor and benediction —he had lost a rich man! There were three faminvoked with faultless ritual honor and benediction —he had lost a rich man! There were three lamby innumerable sincere hearts; and yet whenever ilies who had power and influence in America, one death is in question, especially a sudden and cathat had fleeting political power, one lasting wealth, lamitous death like that just transacted on the bos-

must disburse a thought upon eternity.

But what strikes me in this and all similar caNorthern minister said he would do. He referre

amid the rushing and noise of departure.

amid the rushing and noise of departure—we could not hear his voice even—was it not too bad! Itrailly seemed as if nothing could do any good to read a fast people.

There were beautiful figures and fine theregists the Sermon of which I have no time to speak. It Parker's manner is impressive and earnest, and the large Music Hall of Boston is crowded every banday.

HEALTH AND SIGHT RESTORED

LA ROY SUNDERLAND

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Mr. Sunderland's REMEDIES for Weak Eye, Da Misty, Cloudy or Short Sight; Floating Specialen the eyes; Strabismus, Ulceration of the Eyes Fight Films on the Transparent Cornea; Imaurous; Orthalmy; Cataract; Obstructions of the Trar Paneges, &c., are perfectly safe, and are applicable is it diseases of the Eyes, and of whatever kind, and fin whatsoever cause. They have restored multiple. diseases of the Lyes, and of minater and, and he whatsoever cause. They have restored melitide (some from total blindness,) after other mean had a (some from total blindness,) after other means had at ed; also cured persons born blind; cured blinds of fifty years; and in one case, where the patient will years old! These Remedies sent by mail. Be put treated at Mr. Sunderland's Office, 28 Elect the without charge. Department of Informatics, when this Process, post-free, for one dime, pre-paid the dress, The Nutrative Cure, Boston, Mass. October 20.

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Calisthenic Academy & Gymnasium

FOR LADIES, MISSES, GENTLEMEN AND BOTA TRECOTHIC HALL.

Corner of Boylston and Tremont Street DROFESSOR STEWART respectfully inferes to ladies and gentlemen of Boston, that he havens his Gymnasium in the above splendid hall, vier, b his Gymnasum in the accretioned nam, which is capaciousness and convenience, is not surpassed by an other establishment of the kind in the United Sula Every accommodation is provided for these hales and gentlemen who may wish to avail themselve a healthy exercise and amusement.

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M., every day.

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SELF-KNOWLEDGE is of more importance tigned any other, because it is the index to the tast usuame of wisdom and knowledge which exists in the minds, and in the external world around us. Years minds, and in the external world around us. Ict as obtain this knowledge of your character and cashitities through the science of Psychometry. Having be cated myself for the present in Boston, I am prepare to give psychometrical readings at my room at its FOUNTAIN HOUSE, HARTISON Avenue, Boston, by the autograph enclosed in an envelope. Terms, \$1,00 aid dress R. P. WILSON, Boston, Mass.

N. B. Persons desiring their ideal of the coupal relation, in mental and spiritual adaptations, will pleas make it known. make it known.

MR. T. E. SULIOT, DISTINGUISHED teacher of long experience A Europe and America, will open private classes Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, for instruction into various branches of the Mathematics, and in the Lan

Greek and French Languages. These classes wild ford rare advantages to these who wish to prosen these branches of study.

Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the edit of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, Salem, Columbiana Comp. Ohio. The classes will be opened the first week in Issuember, next. vember next. Salem, (Ohio,) Oct. 5, 1854.

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Philadelphia, August 16. West India Emancipation.

LOR sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornbill, '1 P Speech by WM. LLOYD GARRISON, delivered at all ington, Mass., on the First Day of August, 1854, 3 the subject of West India Emancipation. Price, single copy, 6 cents; per dozen, 50 cents-at cost prior, in cheap distribution. It makes a neatly printed trade 48 pages. It takes a survey of the great stragge in England, for the abolition of British Colonial states. from its commencement to its termination-ething the behavior of the West India planters—shows begin missionaries were expelled from Jamaica, and ther chapels destroyed, and what have been the results of the Act of Emancipation—&c. &c.

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284, WASHINGTON STREET. MADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to St. M Washington Street, avails herself of this melius for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and simility for the liberal patronage awarded her, and subtrespectfully assure them that, by unremitting emissions to please, she hopes for a continuance of their byors.

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She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be executed, as it produces new hair where baldness had take place. Her chemical researches have developed an inimit

Her chemical researches have developed actionable Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a desiderate looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovating the complexion, removing freekles, &c., is fast commending itself to favor. For all her compounds and their spill cation she warrants satisfaction, or demands no pay.

Ladies can be waited on at their own residences, or the recommendation of the compounds and their spill has compound to the compounds of at her room, which will be open from S. A. M., 15, P. M. She has numerous recommendation from its fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elsewherk which can be seen by the seen b which can be seen by those who desire. Boston, May 13.

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April 14. A FRESH SUPPLY. E

THE BIBLE DISCUSSION. FOR sale at the Liberator Office, 21 Cornhill, and by Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin street, the Great Discersion on the Origin, Character and Tendency of the Bible, between Rev. J. F. Berg, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Joseph Barker, of Ohio, in January last Price, 31 ets. single—\$1.00 for 4 copies.

Boston, Oct. 20.