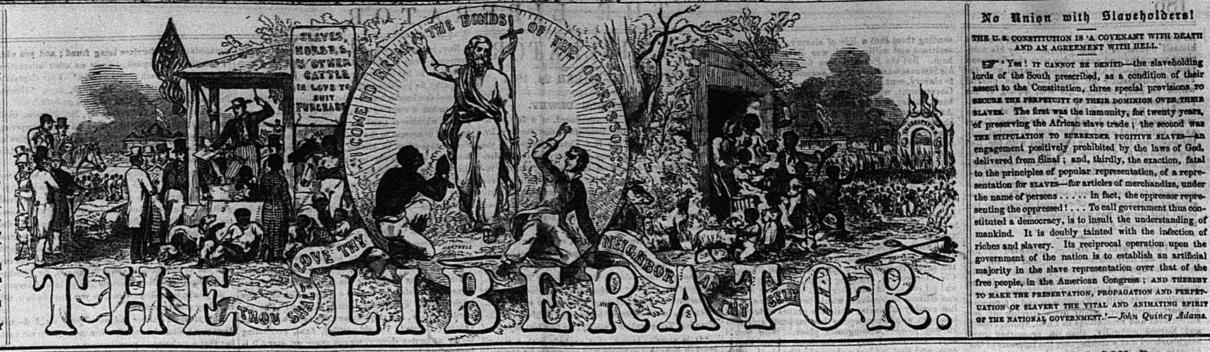
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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, The Agents of the Anti-Slavery Societies are auand to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The allowing gentlemen constitute the Financia ter, but are not responsible for any of the debta the paper, til :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY MERG, EDNESD QUISCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and or in the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

stion are impartially allowed a hearing. WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Blaveholders!

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

rds of the South prescribed, as a condition of their ent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

BOURS THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

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

sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

majority in the slave representation over that of the

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

WHOLE NUMBER 1062

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1854.

Washington. At least, the reading of such documents will open the hearts and purses of many in,
New England. Send us the documents, and are
point a New England agent, and I am not sure
that you will not realize \$4000, or your receipts
in New England alone.
The re-action, on the subject of slavery, in New England is becoming the sure of the results It will please the friends of freedom, and they are the only people in America that have the will or the power to aid European republicans. The shaveholders have enough to do at home; and they always will frave, so long as they have such an unnatural and inhuman system to uphold. Besides, it would be madness to expect slaveholders,

to infer, that there are missionaries in the employ-ment of missionary societies supported by North-tional American organization, we can know no ern Christians, who do believe that slavery is an north, no south, no east, no west—only the Amerinstitution of God according to Natural Religion, and a positive institution of Revealed Religion.— and an American government. an ordinance of the God of Nature and Revela-tion. And my object in writing is publicly to dis-claim, in my own behalf, and that of my mission-ary brethren, the holding of such opinions. Those missionaries with whom I have most acquaint-suce, are those who, with myself, are in the em-ployment of the American Board of Commission-

orm of his questions seems to imply-views from which, certainly, a large, if not much the largest part of American slaveholders, especially of slaveholding professors of religion, would themselves dissent—we missionaries shall be slow to acknowlceive our share of the missiles which his letter may provoke. Yours, very respectfully,

part of the Rev. Mr. Worcester, of the monstrous doctrines embodied in the Rev. Dr. Lord's Letter on the subject of slavery, is creditable to his manhood and to his religious profession .- [Ed. Lib.

Rev. Dr. Lord, the Portland ' State of Maine' (not suit us an anti-slavery paper) says :-

ourselves the task of answering a single one of the positions assumed by the author of this Letter.

laws in regard to stoning to death for various of-fences, is not a positive institution of Revealed Re-ligion, and whether it is not rank atheism and inelity to desist therefrom! Whether, on the whole, it is not better for the whole human race to give up, at once and for ever, all ideas of progress

pertainly one of the most melancholy exhibitions of a morbid idea of religion which we ever remember to have seen. Nowhere, so far as we have read, is there a single expression which can be onstrued into the notion that the writer believes on the noble and sublime destiny of humanity. Nowhere, the thought that in the ages to come, a setter lot is in store for us all. Nowhere, a reognition of those grandest truths, which real hristianity, above all other forms of religion, re-eals. To him, all is

We have no fears that any of the three thou-and derrymen of New England will be convinced but the ideas insinuated in this pamphlet are the

From the Know-Nothing and Crusader. THE CAUSE, AND NOTHING BUT THE CAUSE

Our remarks upon keeping the American cause entirely distinct from all others—shutting out all side and irrelevant issues—is exciting some considerable discussion throughout New England, as well of communications have been sent us. It is gratifying to know that nine-tenths of them agree with us. We preach the erection of a grand National American Party. Nothing short of this is broad, strong, sufficient enough for the American movement. And to have such a party, all sectional notions must be uprooted. To have a National organization, we must have the whole people—the citizens of Maine, of Ohio, of Virginia, of Louisiana of California. Further, if the American Louisiana, of California. Further, if the American party is to have a permanent organization, it must be National. Only such can thoroughly Americanize the nation, and preserve and perpetu-ate the Republic as it is and should be.

politically injurious, but is essentially an ordinance of the God of Nature and Revelation, for the ends of his general government—one who would now hold slaves in his own right, or hire their service of their proper masters for missionary or other benevolent work among the beathen, if a natural necessity or convenience should require, may not hope for the forgiveness and charity of his brethren! '&c.

I am led to write what I do here, by the apprehension that the manner in which missionaries are alluded to in the above extracts will lead readers

outside of the American ranks, for the reason that the American organizations were formed for other purposes. Let everything be kept to itself.

The principle of slavery, we are not to discuss. We shall interfere with no other organizations, political, moral, social and otherwise, which are shaped with a view to act upon the institution, either at the North or South. We hold that as we would admit no foreign issues into the American organizations were formed for other purposes. Let everything be kept to itself.

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The principle of slavery, we are not to discuss.

From the Wilmington (O.) Herald of Freedom. THE AMERICAN PARTY.

We publish again this week a few items of thought from the Know Nothing and American Crusader. Sufficient, we think, to satisfy all who receive it as authority, that no help to the cause of Anti-Slavery can be expected from that party as

As if perfectly innocent, and ignorant on the The subject of slavery has, of course, been a frequent topic of conversation among us. And if there is, or has been, in all that time, a single one among us, who would not utterly repudiate such sentiments, I am much mistaken. Nor have I any reason to suppose that they are the sentiments of any missionary of either of the New England Roards, or any of those of the Prashytarian Roard. ards, or any of those of the Presbyterian Board, or any of those of the Presbyterian Board, ong the Choctaws, Chickasaws and Creeks, State shall be received into the Union without a compromise, and the same of Slave States ! Certainly. And these innocent creatures know this full well, or they are too truly Know Nothings.

This is the old Whig and Democratic argument This is the old wang and bemoerate argument. Very seldom in the past twenty years have we met a sensible man in the free States, who claimed that slavery should of right be extended, and yet in that time it has almost doubled its original bounds: edge him as our chosen advocate, and loath to be huddled into the same enclosure with him, and re-South asks no more than the construction of parties without reference to slavery; and yet Free Soilers take this neutrality position. Shame! From our knowledge of the views of Anti-Slavery Know Nothings in this county, we believe they take about this ground, viz: 'The present election has been a triumph for freedom in Ohio, and we should say nothing against an order which has done so much good, till it does some harm.' That is, if a fire should destroy a heap of rubbish beside our house, we should rejoice at the event, and not try to put it out till it took the house, and then make the cry. This may suit the unwary—it does not Commenting on the truly Satanic Letter of the two Dr. Lord, the Portland 'State of Maine' (not anti-slavery paper) says:—

This may suit the unwary—it does not suit us. Besides, it was not Americanism that gained the victory in Ohio, but the common justice of the people. And, at best, we have only as to le-gislative offices gained four out of the twenty-one, on even the doubtful issue of Anti-Nebraska, and

ourselves the task of all the nuthor of this Letter. As it is proper, however, at least, in this instance, to assume the same Yankee privilege which this 'Northern Presbyter' takes advantage of, we would venture to ask a few questions, in return for those put by him—although they were specially intended for ministers.

Whether it be not an institution of Natural Religion to worship idols—the sun, moon, or stars, or any thing that commands admiration and wonder? whether cannibalism be not such an invalence of vices of a specific property of the trath. Some of our friends me longer, and the trath is the probability is, that our course on this subject will be very dangerous to our business. We know the power we have to deal with, and with our eyes open to the consequence, we dare to tell the trath. Some of our friends me longer, who will be our friends no longer. do other Free Soil papers, and will say 'no use,' 'no use.' We believe that few houest, truthful words are useless; and we pity the man who can act on the sole ground of expediency. While we had hopes of direct good to moral reform from the action of the new party, we could not enter an entire protest; hope has ended, and duty bids us

> In an article on the 'Know Nothing' movement, the National Era says-

ment, the National Era says—

'We trust to the good sense and principle of our anti-slavery friends. Let them be entrapped into no such party. It were well for the anti-slavery party to expose its antagonism to their principles and policy. At such a crisis as this, when the people of the free States are almost ready to unite as one man for the overthrow of the Slave Power, the attempt to got up a miserable issue between native-born and naturalized citizens, Catholics and Protestants, is unpardonable. We, anti-slavery men, claim to be the psculiar champions of the inalienable rights of all men, the peculiar enemies of proscription on account of race or religion. We make our appeals to the people openly; we court publicity, would do nothing in a corner, challenge the investigation of our principles and proceedings:—what affinity can we have with an organization founded on precisely opposite principles, and pursuing precisely an opposite principles and proceedings as a pursuing precisely an opposite principles and proceedings and proceedings and proceedings and proceedings and proceedings and

of it pro-grog. It is popular in the South: so it is in the doggeries. The Columbian is also down on the order. Of its effect on the late election, it truly says:

* The Know Nothing element had its effect in the late election. To what extent it contributed to the victory is uncertain. One thing was plainly observable—wherever it generally prevailed, it smothered to a great ex-tent the Anti-Slavery feeling.

This is most emphatically and literally true yet Free Soilers were about as crazy for fusion with Know Nothings as the Whigs; and now where is the party or its principles? Of both we may say we know 0.—New Lisbon (Ohio) Aurora.

The following item we take from the Atlanta Georgia) Examiner. It shows the natural and intinctive dread which the oppressor always feels of the oppressed, a fear and a dread which are destined to grow, till full justice is done to the enslaved and wronged colored people of the land :-

NEGRO KNOW NOTHINGS. We are credibly informed that the negro population are manifesting strong sympathies with Know Nothingism. Will some one inform is why this is?
It is said that the negroes have organized Know

Nothing lodges, and are engaged in zealous cooperation with their white brethren in extending "American

A KNOW NOTHING.

Just before the election in New York, the following note was received through the post, by one of the editors of this journal. We have kept it back, in order to compare its confident predictions with facts. We now give it, verbatim et literatim.

'We see that you are agoing to preach to voters to morrow knight. Now Brother let us say (which you may know) that Daniel Ullman will be our next Governor, and Jomes. W. Barker our next Major, and we hope you will shape your disscorse accordingly,

Our comments on the above shall be brief. Our comments on the above shall be brief.

1. When a Know Nothing predicts the results of an election from the caucuses of his lodge, he is apt to prove a 'Know Nothing.'

2. Whatever difference of opinion there may be about the use of the Bible in schools, all must agree that the use of the spelling-book would do no harm to those who now 'know nothing' of its

3. We have had too much of an ignorant and domineering Romanism, to desire an insolent Know-Nothingism of any sort, Catholic, Protest-ant or Infidel.—N. Y. Independent.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal. MR. SOULE AND THE FRENCH GOVERN-

MENT. Mr. Soule, the American Minister at the Court or else has a fondness for notoriety, and a mania ed. A foreigner by birth, of impetuous and fiery temperament, remarkable neither for sound judg ment nor ability as a statesman, he was consider ed by the present administration, with that pro-found judgment and wise discrimination which have characterized many of its acts, to be a fitting ambassador to send to the court of Madrid, where our diplomatic relations were in an extremely deli-cate position. Since that time, as was confidently anticipated, Mr. Soule has managed to make a great noise abroad, to keep his name before the world, and by constantly getting into hot water, to illustrate the fact that our government has now a 'foreign policy.' He signalized his departure by directly insulting the government to which he was accredited, and openly fraternizing with the filli-busters of New York. He distinguished his arri-val at Madrid by picking a ridiculous quarrel with the French Ambassador, because one of the guests of the latter uttered some trivial remark concern-ing the dress of Madame Soule, and tried to conor the latter uttered some trivial remark concerning the dress of Madame Soule, and tried to convince his late host by putting a ball into his person, that he was responsible for every thing that was said under his roof—an argumentum ad hominem which Mr. Soule doubtless regards as perfect ly convincing. Our belligerent Ambassador depart-ed from Madrid ' between two days, ' after creating a perfect storm of excitement by his open fraternization with the Republicans—a procedure so contrary to the ordinary diplomatic usages, that the Spanish government would have been fully justi-

ed in at once sending to him his passports. We next hear of Mr. Soule in the South of France, where he succeeds in quarrelling with some petty French official, whom he doubtless duly impressed with his dignity as l'ambassadeur

duly impressed with his dignity as l'ambassadeur des Etats-Unis. After figuring at the diplomatic conference at Ostead, we find our ambassador again in difficulty, and this time, for a wonder, without any direct agency of his own. He was made a martyr hero in spite of himself.

It seems that Mr. Soule was on his return to Spain through France, when, on landing at Calais, he was politely informed by the French officials that he must leave the country by the next steamer. His presence on French soil could not be tolerated. He was accordingly forced to recross the channel, and the story of his wrongs so excited the sensibilities of his brother ambassadors, that they set to work to bring the impracticable Emperor of the French to an account, and to redress the grievances of the amiable Soule. In this delicate business, our ministers were engaged at the last business, our ministers were engaged at the last advices, and the Administration, we presume, is expected to play a subordinate part in the matter. It is intimated by correspondents on the other side of the water, that, unless an apology is offered, Mr. Mason will withdraw from Paris, and diplomatic interpretation of the Paris, and diplomatic interpretation. natic intercourse with the French government will

be broken off.
Such is the affair which the European corre Such is the affair which the European correspondents of the New York papers have magnified into a cause for a quarrel with France, and which some of the New York papers seem to regard as almost, if not quite, a casus belii. It cannot be denied, that the Emperor of the French has been guilty of a very ungracious act—of an act which demands a protest on the part of our government. The abstract right of the French government to forbid Mr. Soule, or any other citizen of the United States, to pass through its territories, may be conceded, but the exercise of that right, without the strongest reasons, is certainly contrary to international comity. We are not, however, to regard such a course on the part of a foreign government as an intentional insult, without knowing the motives which may have actuated that government to take so unusual a step.

In the case of Mr. Soule, it does not appear that any intentional insult was offered to our government. Mr. Soule was not accredited to the Court of France, and in the cognizance of that government, he was nothing more than a private citizen.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 47.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

'A SOUTH-SIDE VIEW OF SLAVERY. orrespondence of the Journal of Commerce. Boston, Nov. 9, 1854.

Something new in the book line is about to ap-or, namely, A South-Side View of Slavery, or se Months at the South, in 1854, by Nebemiah ms, D.D., of this city. Such is its title. The cit to be published by T. R. Marvin and B. B. v & Co. I have been favored with the readthe entire volume in advance of its publica-I went carefully through its 214 pages at a of fire hours. Unless one is partial to nov-will find it more interesting than a novel, ne will and it allowed than fiction, but, pro-rath is not only stronger than fiction, but, pro-y presented, it is decidedly more interesting. eral we may say that this book seems to ent both sides of the vexed subject of slavery, it is called the 'South Side.' It partienwells upon the sanny side, for there is such di, and the author found it, and is about o present it in a book. Somebody has lateal Mr. Adams 'a timid, over-prudent man, here is no evidence of it in this book, but rathrecerse. We should say that there is not Northern pastor in a hundred who would have the moral heroism to write such a book, at ha time. The general conservatism of the volwill bring down the rank and file of the ultrapon the author's devoted head. The Beecher s and all its sympathizers will abuse Mr. Aduse he has surpassed all the critics in sing the perniciousness of Uncle Tom as a ton slavery; and they will be the more angry, use the Christian temper and candor and arine effectual and unanswerable. And, then, he arowed abolition infidels will oppose the cause the author sticks close to the word od. On the whole, Conservative Christian and a men, both North and South, will be pleased th the general tone of the book, though they may accept every opinion, while all the ultra parties,

the stubborn facts, will feel bound to condemn as sustain their theories. Let us now dip into the volume a little. The book opens with six chapters, mostly on the sunny side of slavery, embracing the modification of the his actual and first visit to the e States. And then follow two chapters on the volting features of slavery. Next and last come iscellaneous topics, such as 'Approaches to maneipation, what shall we do?' 'Influence of hele Tom's Cabin at home and abroad;' 'British sterest in American Slavery,' with the close, or ith chapter, on 'Cheerful Views.' Some may is that such a book was made to sell. It will ; but yet the author seems so bold and inde ment throughout, that one would hardly think thought of dollars or cents, or of pleasing

y cannot resist the reading of the book or

y body in particular. Let us see something of the author's bright side the Sabbath that he saw, Mr. Adams remarks: To see slaves with broadcloth suits, well-fitting ad nicely ironed fine shirts, polished boots, gloves, hrellas for sunshades, the best of hats, their young en with their blue coats and bright buttons, in latest style, white Marseilles vests, white pantagant sticks, and some old men leaning on their ey and silver-headed staves, as respectable in at attire as any who that day went to the house God, was more than I was prepared to see. As

o that group of them under the trees, had I been them. I would have followed my impulse to shake hands with the whole of them, as a vent to my pleasure in seeing slaves with all the bearing of respectable, dignified, Christian gentlemen. As it vas, I involuntarily lifted my hat to them, which was responded to by them in such smiles, uncoverage of the head, and graceful salutations, that, e or Pharisee, I felt that I did love such Mr. Adams speaks of the prevention of crime in the South, among the lower classes, which hap-

and night, to masters. He says :-'A prosecuting officer, who had six or eight counties this district, told me that during eight years of service, to had made out about two thousand bills of indictment, of which not more than twelve were against colored peo-pe. It must follow of necessity, that a large amount of in mast follow of necessity, that a large amount of mine is prevented by the personal relation of the colored may to a white citizen. It would be a benefit to some of immigrants at the North, and to society, if government would thus prevent or reach disturbances of the peace through masters, overseers, or guardians. But we manot rival in our will in our will be a society. canot rival in our police measures the beneficial system of the South, in its distributive agencies to prevent bur-

pens from the fact that slaves are amenable, day

As the abolitionists generally, and some of our ligious societies in particular, are disposed to thdraw the gospel from the South, because all sines are not at once taught to read the Bible, let unote what Dr. Adams says on this point:

The negroes are as faithfully and thoroughly instruct el in the word of God, as any class of people. It is tre of them as the catechism says, that "the spirit of Gol match—especially by the preaching—an effectual mass of convicting and converting sinners, and of bind-ing them up in holiness and comfort through faith unto acraim,"

The time must come when every slave can read the Bible; but if one declares that the withhold-ing of it is fatal, it may be asked, how were men the Bible generally accessible! Multitudes of our British ancestors learned the way to heaven, who arrer owned a copy of the Scriptures. Those veris, unintelligible to many, in the title-pages of libies. Appointed to be read in churches, show low the box the people in those days obtained their knowlar of than they. Large numbers of them can red, and are furnished with the Scriptures, and have as good facility in quoting Scripture in their

In following extract is worthy the attention of the true friends of the slave :—

A slaveholder of liberal education and great influs at the South, and withal an extreme del system of slavery, made a declaration, which, for can reasons, impressed me more than anything which for the from the lips of a Southerner. He said, 'If the North had directed its strength against the evils of elactry, instead of assailing it as a sin per se, it could not have survived to the present day.' This is confirmed, by many witnesses, and may teach us wisdom in time to come.

We had marked several other passages as worthy of notice, but have space for no more extracts. He states that there is far less infidelity at the South than at the North, and fewer of errorists smerally. Slaves are rarely insane, and therefore cannot be very unhappy. He anticipates changes in favor of the elevation of the slaves, some of

which have commenced. If the remainder of the particle of three thousand elergymen who signed the Nebraska remonstrance, which Dr. Adams signed, as he says, and aided in framing, could increase in their knowledge and charity in reference to a great and delicate question of the day, as this author has, they cannot do better for themselves and their parishes and their country, than to spend three months at the South, and that very soon. We have great faith that it would prevent a dissolution of the Union. We are quite sure that it would prevent the dissolving of many parishes, by restoring the mental health of those who are at their head.

I was greatly interested in reading Dr. Styles's Report in favor of the Southern Aid Society, as published in your paper. It seems to me to amount of its enormities. which have commenced. If the remainder of thep SEEECTIONS.

published in your paper. It seems to me to amount to a demonstration in favor of the Society, so that to a demonstration in favor of the Society, so that he might have said, when he closed, with Euclid, Q. E. D." The speech of Dr. Newton was another demonstration of a different kind—one from observation and experience. It is seldom that so much real gospel gets into a platform speech. Let us have the entire proceedings of that meeting scattered through New England. Particularly let every intelligent pastor have an opportunity to read them, and they will conquer our mountains of prejudice, that have risen up as high as Mount Washington. At least, the reading of such does would sim persuade the democrats of Europe, that have risen up as high as Mount Washington. At least, the reading of such does would sim persuade the democrats of Europe, that by isterfering in any way with the question of American slavery, they will injure the cause of

Every consure uttered by them against the revoltlength of the best minds are at the head of it,
by Blagden preached his conservative Fast Day
sermon, we believe, in 1848. It has since been
printed. And now he is maintaining his views in
a controversy with the editors of a politico-religious paper here, and is as strong as the Bible, on
the Every consure uttered by them against the revolting institution tends to weaken the slaveholding
despotism, and to strengthen and encourage the
friends of the slave. Nor will the faithfulness of
European democrats, in denouncing American
despotism, lessen their power to grapple with despotism in Europe. It will increase it. It will
leave the slaveholding despotism, and the slaveholding despotism. Dr. Blagden preached his conservative Fast Day sermon, we believe, in 1848. It has since been printed. And now he is maintaining his views in a controversy with the editors of a politico-religious paper here, and is as strong as the Bible, on the plants himself. This way appears which he plants himself. This year, appeared President Lord's pamphlet, which has been reviewed in the Vermont Chronicle, that called out Dr. Lord in reply, and the paper in a rejoinder. Here Dr. Lord evinces by far the most thorough Here Dr. Lord evinces by far the most thorough acquaintance with the subject, and is generally unanswerable in arrowent. Besides, a pamphlet slately appeared, reviewing a discourse of Rev. Mr. Frothingham, of Salem, by a Layman, on the same side. It is very able, and thoroughly exposes the Parker views of the preacher. And now we have the book of Pr. Adams, who finds the Bible a better guide, on the subject of slavery, than infidel reformers, or the writings of those who exalt reason and philosophy above revelation. There is ter guide, on the subject of slavery, than infidel reformers, or the writings of those who exalt reason and philosophy above revelation. There is hope, then, that the religious bodies of New England will return from their wanderings, and plant themselves once more firmly and immovably upon the word of God. If the religious people of the country will do that, slavery will either come to an end, or be so mild and Christion as no longer to deserve the name. (!!!)

THE HUMAN PLESH TRAFFIC.

The following is a copy of a circular from a New brieans slave dealer, which we borrow from the be gagged before to-morrow. Would the men that

'New Orleans, Oct. 24, 1854.

'Gentlemen:—The undersigned begs leave to inform you that he is still keeping his SLAVE DEPOT at his old stand, No. 157 Common st., and has been at very great expense to enable him to conduct the business in a proper and Strictly Moral manner, hoping thereby to receive a liberal share of patronage. His stand is a good one, and the location healthy, and only requires to be known, (the subscriber flatters himself) to render it a profitable one, both to himself and his patrons.

'He will generally have a large and likely lot of Negroes on sale, and should you or your friends wish to purchase, he will be pleased to have you call and examine them. He sells either for Cash or City Acceptance.

'Should you have any Negroes consigned to you, he will Board and Sell them on very accom-New ORLEANS, Oct. 24, 1854.

you, he will Board and Sell them on very accom-modating terms, and feels confident he can give

ntire satisfaction.
. He embraces this opportunity of returning his most sincere thanks to those friends who have heretofore so liberally patronized him, and will spare no pains to merit its continuance.

Very respectfully your obedient servant, THOMAS FOSTER.

S. J. SHACKELFORD advertises in the Atlanta (Geo.) Examiner of Oct. 20, that he will give strict attention to the selling and purchasing of Houses and Lots in the city of Atlanta; the renting of Houses, hiring and selling of Negroes, the selling and purchasing of Stock, such as Horses, Cows, Hogs, &c., as well as everything else in the range of a general Auction and Commission Business.

In the adjoining column of the same paper, stands the following advertisement : The Annual Conference of the Methodist Pro-

testant Church, Georgia District, will commence its Session for 1854, in the city of Atlanta, 10 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, before the first Sabbath in November next. JOHN B. McDANIEL, Sect'y.

And in the South Carolina Spartan, of October 26, the two following advertisements stand in juxtaposition, just as we copy them :-

The Ladies of the Episcopal Church give notice. that they will hold a Fair on Tuesday evening, the 31st instant, in Palmetto Hall, (the use of which has been kindly offered by Mr. Tolleson.) at which time they will have the pleasure of offering a variety of articles for sale. Refreshments will also be provided. They respectfully solicit the favor and patronage of the public.

known on day of sale. JAMES K. DICKSON. The following is from the same paper :-NOTICE.

NOTICE.

By order of R. Bowden, Ordinary of Spartanburg District, will be sold at Mt. Zion, the late residence of John Chapman, Jr., deceased, on the 16th of November next, and days following, all the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, consisting of a gang of valuable negroes, among them four likely young men. Stock of horses, mules, cows, and hogs; corn, oats and fodder, &c., &c.; household and kitchen furniture, farming tools, wagous, and one fine family carriage, on thirteen months credit. Terms made known on day of sale.

ROSA CHAPMAN, Administratrix.

most heartless and cruel of all tyrants, and pledge themselves never to remonstrate with the perse-cutors and murderers of some of the best and bravest reformers the world ever saw-if they form an alliance with kidnappers and man-huntersan alliance with kidnappers and man-nunters—
with the framers of Fugitive Slave Laws and Nebraska Bills—in vain will be their professions of
disinterestedness and philanthropy, their love of
freedom and humanity. Their power to elevate and
bless mankind will be at an end, and the masses

of communications have been sent us. It is gratof the oppressed and suffering will lose all faith Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH BARKER.

From the New York Observer. LETTER PROM REV. S. A. WORCESTER. PARK HILL, CHEROKEE NATION, }

To the Editors of the New York Observer :

Gentlemen,—I observe in your paper of Aug.

31. a notice of a Letter on Slavery, which you attribute to the Rev. Dr. Lord. You inform us that the writer desires ministers of the Gospel candidly to inquire, among other things, 'Whether slavery is not an institution of God, according to Natural Religion? And you go on to quote the words of the letter, inquiring, 'Whether a minister of the Gospel, who is now honestly convinced that slavery is not, of itself, a moral evil, or, by necessity politically injurious, but is essentially an ordinance of the God of Nature and Revelation, for the

alluded to in the above extracts will lead readers -as advocates for the general good, harmony, ers for Foreign Missions; and chiefly those in the Cherokee Nation. With all of them among the Eastern Cherokees since 1825, and in the whole Nation since 1834, I have been somewhat familiar.

though with the greater part of those not of our Board, I have no personal acquaintance. If the views of President Lord are such as the

S. A. WORCESTER. This prompt and emphatic disclaimer, on the

We do not, by any manner of means, propose to

stitution; whether any multitude of vices of a kindred nature which were formerly prevalent, but are now, happily, laid aside, were not ordained of God, and whether it be not sinful to desist Some will no doubt nite.

Whether the whole Mosaic code, including the give up, at once and for ever, all ideas of progress and improvement, and to regard themselves as an utterly worthless and abandoned set of beings, whose creation was only for sport, and whose chief end is to tyrannize, and be tyrannized over, according to the whim or power of each!

We might multiply these questions to an indefinite length—even to such an extent as those contained in the Letter. But, bantering aside, it is certainly one of the most melancholy exhibitions.

Dark, dark, dark,
Amid the blaze of noon;
Irrecoverably dark—a total college,
Without any hope of day."

orrect ideas, either of natural or revealed reliorrect ideas, either of natural or revealed reli-ion; and we trust that the Letter itself will only e preserved as a proof of the fact that, if some aen are born a hundred years too soon, there are also others who are born a hundred years too

but of Man, they will aid them to the utmost.

The anti-slavery men of America are aiding the democrats of Europe continually. Every blow they strike at the monster slavery is a blow at the old-world despotism. American slavery is the disgrace and the weakness of democracy. The abolitionists are laboring to wipe away that disgrace, and to remove that weakness. If American republicanism had been consistent with itself—if it had not been hampered and cursed by an unnatural alliance with slavery, it would have shamed or drivliance with slavery, it would have shamed or driv-

can slaveholders would gag all Europe, if they could. They feel that their accursed institution cannot stand, if men are allowed to speak and

imprisoned Mrs. Douglass, that shot Lovejoy, that

offered five thousand dollars for the head of Garri-

en the despotism of Europe out of existence long ago. The existence of American slavery is the life of European despotism: the abolition of American slavery will be its death. The slaveholders do not sympathize with the democrats of Europe: the ab-olitionists do. I have mixed with them both, and olitionists do. I have mixed with them both, and I know what I say. The slaveholders do not sympathize with the oppressed peoples of Europe. They would like to be their rulers; but they have no desire to see them free; they laugh at their Declaration of Independence, and call it a rhetorical flourish. They lay down principles which would justify the enslavement of whites as well as blacks. They do enslave whites. Many of their slaves are not only more than balf white, but quite white; no tinge of African blood can be detected in them; and they would as readily enslave the whites of Europe as the whites of America. If they could. Mr. Sanders the whites of America, if they could. Mr. Sanders himself lays down principles in justification of American slavery, which are just as applicable to the enslavement of whites as blacks. The American slavery is the same slavery of the same slavery can slaves ' are not a refined and civilized people,' he

can slaves ' are not a refined and civilized people,' he says, ' but a benighted race.' Here the principle is laid down, that any people who are not 'refined and civilized,' and people who are 'benighted,' may rightfully be enslaved. Are the peoples of Europe all refined and civilized! Who are to judge! The slaveholders, of course. And we may guess what their judgment would be, if they were short of hands. Besides, says Mr. Sanders, slavery has a good influence—it tends to elevate the benighted races. 'The American slaves are advancing, under care of their American masters, from barbatilest. Will be sold on the 27th day of October next, at the residence of Robert Dixon, deceased, all the real and personal estate of said deceased, consisting of two tracks of land, six hkely Negroes, Stock of all kinds, Corn, Fodder, Oats, Wheat, Cotton, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c. With other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on day of rale. ences be extended to the peasants of the sand Ireland, and to the seris of Poland and Russia. I repeat, the slaveholders of America are the foes of popular rights and popular freedom, the world over. There is a depth of depravity, an intensity of villany, in the hearts of those traders in men and women, and in the hearts of many of their apologists, of which those who are not acquainted with them can form no just conception. But I must draw to a close. I wish I could have the privilege of reviewing the letter of G. N. Sanders at full length. It is one of the most discreditable and revolting productions I ever read. The man that can read it without disgust and indignation, as Kossuth seems to have done, can be no consistent, world-wide republican. If the representatives of republicanism in Europe do not spurn the suggestions of Mr. Sanders with contempt and scorn—if, like Mitchel, of Ireland, they throw themselves on their faces in the dust, before the

The last National Era, as have some of the proceeding numbers, comes down on the Know Nothings. No sy apathy can exist between true antislavery men and such a secret organization; for this order is evidently pro-slavery, and not a little

experience in ate classes in ruction in the in the Latin, assess will af-to prosecute the editor of ana County, week in No-RISON.

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The following letter from a grather

LET THERE BE LIGHT

TRACTS.

As a man, not as an ambassador, he had rendered himself obnoxious to that government by his notorious sympathy and connection with the European revolutionists—by his ridiculous quarrel with the French ambassador at Madrid—by the quarrel which he had, through his son, acting as his proxy, fastened upon the Duke of Alha, the brother of the Empress of the French. In short, he was personally as obnoxious to the French Court as an individual could well be, and it needed only the suspicion that he was connected with the Red Republicans, to warrant that government in regarding him as one who was inimical to the public tranquillity. All these reasons are purely personal to Mr. Soule, and while they furnish some excuse for the discourteous act of the French government, they certainly affird good ground for the belief that the act was not intended as an insult to the United States government.

We Union with Mina

Mr. Pierce, with a strange disregard to the claims of our native-born citizens, and to the in-terests and honor of the country, has seen fit to send as our minister to Spain, Monsieur Pierre Soule, a naturalized citizen of the United States we believe, but still a Frenchman and a foreigner at heart, much more intent upon stirring up in-surrections and revolutions in Cuba, Spain, France surrections and revolutions in Cuba, Spain, France and Europe generally, than on promoting good neighborhood and watching over the interests of the country which has adopted him, but which he does not seem to have adopted—except so far as to get himself into a position to get us into trouble on account of the schemes of foreign politics, in which alone he appears to take any interest.

This Monsieur Soule is a renegade Frenchman, who came to this country for his personal safety and pecuniary support, after having made his own

and pecuniary support, after having made his own too hot to hold him; and who now employs the official position to which American folly has rais-ed him, in attempts to revolutionize himself back

again into France.

After getting himself into such bad odor in Spain, by secret insurrectionary intrigues there, that he found it best to absent himself awhile from that country—which interval he would seem to have employed to no very good purpose—he seeks to return through France; but the Emperor, as if to let him know that his private intrigues in France as well as in Spain are perfectly understood, refuses him the liberty of passing through his territories, so that if he wishes to get back again to Spain, he must proceed thither by water.

Whereupon, the New York press—Tribune,

Times, Herald, Courier and Enquirer, &c. - are seized with a fit of patriotic fury, and all at once, like boys at a country school on speaking-day, begin to shout together-'My voice is still for war !'

The only one in the whole number, so far as we have noticed, which has shown any common sense on this subject, is the New York Evening Post. It has been said that some of the New York presses are in Russian pay; and the appearance, in their editorial columns, of such articles as those to which we have alluded, is well calculated to give fresh plausibility to this calumny. Before we go to war with France, or any other

European power, to avenge an alleged insult, let us first cease to insult all the powers of Europe by sending thither, as our diplomatic representatives, foreign renegades, who take advantage of the immunity which their diplomatic character assures them, to plot against the governments to which they are sent.—Boston Evening Telegraph.

MR. Soule's Sufferings. The excellent Soule is again in trouble. No public or private considera-tion can possibly keep him out of hot water. He is the 'Mose' of the diplomatic body, and nothing if not quarrelsome. From the time of his depart-ure, upon the eye of which he made a piratical speech in New York, down to the present moment, almost every foreign mail has brought to us details of his duels and difficulties. Other ambassadors are distinguished for courtesy, but Mr. Soule is re-markable for curtness; other diplomatists take and give snuff, but Mr. Soule takes and gives zunpow-der; other ministers mind the business of the country which sent them, but Mr. Soule minds and undertakes to manage the business of the country to which he has been sent. The world has never before seen such a truculent, fire-eating, ferocious drawcansir of a plenipotentiary. He fights, and his son fights, and his wife, if not passionate herself, is the occasion of bad temper in others, so that such another belligerent family never went abroad at the expense of the treasury, for the avowed purpose of preserving international peace.—Boston Atlas

PRANCE.

The Paris Constitutionel has a long and temperately written editorial article on the friendly relations which now exist between the United States lations which now exist between and France, but which, it says, are damaged by the indiscreet conduct of Mr. Soule, whose acts, however, the Constitutional thinks, are generally however, the Constitutional thinks, are general repudiated by the people of the United States.

The Paris correspondent of the United States.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times
eags: 'I am informed that the French Government
have in their possession certain evidence of the participation of Mr. Soule in some vast plan for revolutionizing nearly the whole of Europe; and it is even added that these plans occupied the attention of the diplomatic Congress recently held at Os-

The United States Minister at Paris had an inter view with M. Drouyn de l'Huys, Minister of For-eign Affairs, on the subject of Mr. Soule's exclu-sion from France. M. de l'Huys assured him that there were good reasons for the conduct of the French authorities, and that they should be forthcoming when necessary. In the mean time, Mr. Mason might refer to his government. Mr. Mason is said to have had an interview with the Emperor on the following day. What occurred has not transpired, but it does not appear to have been satisfactory to Mr. Mason.

DEATH OF COMMISSIONER INGRAHAM Correspondence of the Rhode Island Freeman.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1854. Dear H .- The great event, since my last, is the death of slave hunter Edward D. Ingraham. He was the United States hunter, you know, being the Fugitive Slave Law Commissioner. He died on day, the 6th inst., of apoplexy. In the morn In the evening, at ing, he was as well as usual. eight o'clock, dead and gone; but I will not spec-ulate. 'Cut off with all his imperfections on his head,' he had a fearful account to settle-

As usual, our papers united in eulogising one of the most detestable men that ever insulted the venerable Hall of Independence by his presence. The Pennsylvanian, (Pierce, rum, and slavery or-gan.) of course, could not praise him too highly. gan.) of course, could not praise him too highly. His great virtue was his carrying out the kidnap-ping schemes of the notorious Alberti. The Penn-sylvanian says:

As a Commissioner of the U. S. Circuit Court, Mr As a Commissioner of the U. S. Circuit Court, Air. Ingraham had a fine opportunity not only to display his great legal knowledge, but also his superior moral courage. After the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law, a violent state of feeling was excited in Philadel-Law, a violent state of feeling was excited in Philadelphia, by interested parties, among both whites and blacks. Threats amounting even to death were openly proclaimed, if any Commissioner should attempt to execute the law. At length a case under the law arcse, and it happened to fall into the hands of Edward D. Ingraham for execution. Large crowds of infusiated blacks surrounded the Court House, blocking up the entrances in the rear and front, and hundreds kept watch in the State House yard. White abolitionists were among them, of both sexes, encouraging to act were among them, of both sexes, encouraging to act of violence. Proceeding to transact his business as were among them, or both sears, incontaging to ment of violence. Proceeding to transact his business as if there was no crowd precent, and regardless of personal danger to himself, Mr. Ingraham never deigned to notice the crowd that swarmed the Court House. They were as so many inanimate blocks to him. He examined the witnesses and decided points of law as they arose, with as much calmness as if he had been sitting in his own study, utterly regardless of the threats which everywhere prevailed among the blocks. All the subsequent cases were heard by him. After he had disposed of the first three cases which arose in Philadelphia, he had broken down all violent demonstrations of opposition to the law, and thereafter they excited no more surprise or commotion, than an ordinary case of assault and battery. This was brought about mainly by his own firmness and moral courage, in the first instance, sustained by Judges Grier and Kane of the U. S. Courts.

Now I insist that to these great adjuncts of the

Now I insist that to these great adjuncts of the Fugitive Slave Law Commissioner should be added his more congenial and confidential friend, Alberti, who has graduated through the leper crimes of robbing graves of their dead, and acting as hangman to the far greater vallany of kidnapping men, and

sending them into a life of slavery. In this, his assistant and willing tool was Edward D. Ingraham. But the Pennsylvanian forgot to state that his first case was one where he condemned a free man to slavery, sent him off at the expense of the U. S. Government, when lo, the slaveholder sent him back, saying that he was not his 'nigger' at all! Any decent man would have hid his face with shame, and never again attempted to act the kidnapper. But Ingraham and Alberti were equal to any task, and they have been the means of sending several human beings from the State of Pennsylvania to a life of slavery.

It is said that it sometimes happens that the perception of dying men is quickened and that a panoramic view of their whole lives passes before them. Imagine, if you can, the horrid picture that would be presented to Edward D. Ingraham, even if only a few years of retrospect were presented! Like the guilty Richard, the ghosts of more than murdered victims would stare him in the face. Like Macbeth, his guilty soul would be haunted by all the sable Banquos he had sent into bondage. Clanking chains, cracking whips, branding irons, and all the horrid paraphernalia of keeping American citizens in bondage, would be the visions of his last earthly moments, while the graves of tortured the bondmen would accompany his hardened spirit on last earthly moments, while the graves of tortured bondmen would accompany his hardened spirit on its way to — a congenial place. Who would say, 'Oh, that I may die the death of an Ingraham, and that my last end may be like his!' Such ment with his own heart, can believe that heave to ment with his own heart, can believe that heave to ment with his own heart, can believe that heave to ment with his own heart, can believe that heave to ment with his own heart, can believe that heave to ment with his own heart, can believe that heave to ment with his own heart, can believe that heave to ment with his own heart, can believe that heave to ment with his own heart. bondmen would accompany his hardened spirit on its way to — a congenial place. Who would say, 'Oh. that I may die the death of an Ingraham, and that my last end may be like his?' Such a departure from the scenes of earth cannot be contemplated without a shudder. 'Speak lightly of the dead,' is not applicable in such cases. The wicked man, the unrighteous judge, or the guilty official, should be pointed to as a fearful example of treachery to humanity. His memory should be held in universal execration, as it is by all the better portion of our inhabitants. When a kind Providence—or any other cause adequate to such a merciful work—shall see fit to remove Alberti, it is hoped they may occupy a common grave, and have a common monument.

BY The Editor of the Haverhill Gazette is after our shuffling, compromising, 'know nothing' Free Soil friends, with a sharp stick, in view of their course at the recent election in Massachusetts. Hear him!

From the Haverhill Gazette.

Estating Telegraph of Tuesday, we find him saying—'It is amazing to me, that anybody who communes for one memet with his own heart, can believe that human slavery? Put the words together, and they fly asunder as by a thouwerly can ever be perpetuated. Human, slavery? Put the words together, and they fly asunder as by a thouwerly connected. Human slavery were be perpetuated. Human slavery were be perpetuated. Human slavery were be perpetuated. Human slavery heard to such a spectacle as but the old, settled, wand expansive forces. We may consider circum-were benefit was hattened to such a spectacle and with filial tenderness over our national honor that it be not bruised nor broken; it is bred in our blood and bones. The selling of a man, the putting of a man upon the auction block, and saying to men around, 'how much for this being?' I should fee from such a spectacle as I would from any sight of horror or of crime. No, no; let nobody try to reconcile us to their difficulties that surround this terrible subject. But those difficulties, be they what the

From the Haverhill Gazette. GREAT VICTORY.

We have been looking on to see what others would do, or have done, for a few days past, and we suppose there are a few who will have some little curiosity to see what we old conservatives may say in a state of things so new, and in some de-gree unexpected. There seems to be a most ungree unexpected. There seems to be a most un-paralleled victory gained by somebody; but over whom it is gained does not seem quite so clear; for we see many old Hunker Democrats, Free Soil-ers and Whigs, are east up in the 'ferment of the stream,' in most admirable confusion.

We have also looked about to see what principle

is put up or put down in this great battle; but find that equally difficult to ascertain. To suppose that our Free Soilers have all in a moment forgot the slave, and given all up to Pierce and Douglas, that they might unite to put down a few Roman Catholics, whe we have so few in the State, seems like . moving ar ocean to drown a fly.' . The Boston Bee exults in the result as a victory over Old Fogyism. But it seems a queer way, to take up an old Fogy-amember for years of the Boston Whig County Committee! a Webster Whig—and make him Governor and call it putting down Whigism or Old Fogyism. But let that all pass.

Mr. Webster called upon the North to conque

their prejudices.' This they have done most effectually in this election. Many Whigs had a strong prejudice in favor of Whig principles and Whig friends, who had labored for their elevation to office, and they had together professed to have strong prejudices in favor of freedom, which they had openly avowed by their latest public acts; but thousands of them have conquered all these an-tiquated prejudices, and cast a leering look at old friends as they make their way into the secret conclave of Know Nothings. Free Soilers professed a very strong prejudice against slavery, and would not vote for the strongest opponent of slavery, unless he made that his only principle of action. Now, that prejudice is all conquered. They can vote for old Webster Whige, and act in an organization which is extended at this moment through all the slave States, as we see in the papers of this week that Sam Houston is now organizing Texas into Know Nothing lodges! Democrats, who put Frank Pierce in power, over the conqueror of Mexico, notwithstanding he fainted on the field of battle, now turn their backs upon him, (we don't blame them for that,) and shake hands with Whigs and Free Soilers in the lodge room, and agree to vote for the very men which we have been sustaining

WHAT WILL THEY DO ! - The Know Nothings ing power in the State, the question arises, what will they do? The temperance man says they will perfect the 'Maine Law' by inserting such consti tutional provisions as will enable them to seize and destroy liquor successfully. The rank Free Soiler says no more slaves can be taken from Massachusetts ' without due process of law,' for an act will surely be passed providing for the future protection supported, or the individual to whom we were the most of personal liberty. The good hater of the Irish says all the Irish military companies are to be disbanded at once, and the 'd—d Irish' put down: and last, but not least of all, naturalization laws are to be altered this winter. Wonderful power! Poor things, they have learnt a great deal in their secret meetings. We shall wait with anxiety to see all, or any of these questions broached, and unless they intend to legislate with closed doors, shall expect to see some fun, for it will be found that there no man 'after the flesh.' As for Dr. Dewey, we have pect to see some fun, for it will be found that there no man 'after the flesh.' As for Dr. Dewey, we have set still left in the legislature a sprinkling of that spirit which flies when temperance or slavery is agi- much a stranger to him as to any man living. We the action will not satisfy the party. Their exrectations will not be realized

Henry Wilson made a speech to the Know Knothings on Tuesday evening, substantially giv-ing in his adhesion to the new party, and rejucing the election of Mr. Gardner. It is something new in the election of Mr. Gardner. It is something new in the history of political warfare, for the representative and candidate of one party to rejoice at the success of his opponent. On Monday morning, and previous to that, since he accepted the nomination of the Republican party for Governor, he was bound by all the ties of honor and honesty to aid and encourage them, but as soon on Monday night as the result of the election could be determined, he was found trudging in mud to the Mr. Gardner's residence, to congratulate him on the success of his party, knowing all the time that this very success was the consequent defeat of those ceive no detriment. It was alleged at the time, by principles and that party which he had professed some who heard him in this city, in Salem, and in New to cherish and love.

Bedford, that he expressed his readiness to consign his

An Incident.—When the news began to pour in-to Boston, giving unmistakeable signs that Gardner was elected, a large delegation waited on him at his residence to offer congratulations for the success of the campaign. The spokesman of the delegation was John L. Swift, whom the Free Soilers will recollect as the declamatory lecturer, who, in the days of coalition, frequently produced a great clatter of sole leather in the Town Hall.

John was particularly happy in his remarks, re-oicing that Mr. Gardner had so signally triumphed over the slanders of his enemies, especially, we suppose, of those of Judge Allen, who, not three the ago, would have been claimed by this same Swift young man, as one of the best and purest of Free Soilers. He said it had been verified in Mr. Gardner's own language, that these falsehoods Gardner's own language, that these falsehoods had, 'like the dragon's teeth of old, sprung up as armed men in his defence.' He thought the 'eight thousand votes' given for him in Boston were so many arguments proving untrue the charge of having made false statements relative to his antecedents, including those of Judge Allen, of course. Mr. Gardner, who, three months ago, was the despised 'Hunker Whig,' is the object of glorification by this pin-feathered orator, while Judge Allen, who was so recently a gen among the Republicans. who was so recently a gem among the Republicans, is set down as his defamer and 'slanderer.' Truly, circumstances do sometimes give us strange bed-

RURAL NEBRASKAITE - How is it about Ohio? The Free Soilers say they have got all the members of Congress from that State. Can it be so? CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICER [sulkily]- Don't know. Returns seem all mixed up.

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 24, 1854.

REV. ORVILLE DEWEY.

In our last number we announced, as a fact by cans creditable to the Association, that the Rev. Dr Dewey was to follow the Hon. Charles Sumner in th course of lectures in process of delivery before the Mer cantile Library Association in this city; and we re marked, 'that the upholder of the Fugitive Slave Bill, who is ready to send his mother or his brother int slavery, if necessary to preserve the blood-stained American Union,' was one who would not find us among his auditors.

Whether this personal reference, or whether the grea change which is taking place in public sentiment at the North, adverse to slavery and slave-hunting, induced Dr. Dewey to turn aside in his lecture on . The Civilization of the Future,' on Monday evening last, to repe ons of his the imputation thus cast upon him, we can only conjec

must cease on this continent. Sooner than believe tha it will be perpetual, I would believe the continent itsel will sink, engulphed in the ocean deeps."

He then referred to some remarks which he made b fore this association six years ago as follows :-

Gentlemen, six years ago as follows:—
Gentlemen, six years ago, I addressed you on this subject, and I said nothing then at variance with what I say now. [!!!] But ever since that time, I have been traduced by certain persons, with the charge of saying that I would consign my most venerable relative to slavery to save the Uhion—or, as they say, to sustain the present fugitive slave bill—a bill of which I did not say anything; and I am perfectled; likesty in anything; and I am perfectled; likesty in anything; present fugitive slave bill—a bill of which I did not say anything; and I am perfectly at liberty, inconsistence with my own declarations, to detest this fugitive slave bill and all fugitive slave bills—which I heartily do. But to the charge: I understand that those who bring it say that it can be proved; because some persons—one or two, think, out of two or three thousand—are ready to testi fy that they heard me speak the offensive words. Give me your patience for one moment, and let me possess my own. If any person professing to be my friend should bring this argument—if any such person could believe me capable of an indecorum so irreverent, gross, and unnecessary, I should simply turn my back upon him, unnecessary, I should simply turn my back upon him, and say not a word. But to an enemy or an honest defamer, I would say—just look at it; here am I, a sincere and respectable person, (I hope I may say that,) and I simply aver that I never uttered these words that you charge me with speaking; being, indeed, totally incapable of it, as much as I am of profane swearing. Here, too, are the MSS, of my printed letters, and my printed. ble of it, as much as I am of profane swearing. Here, too, are the MSS, of my printed lecture, and my printed speech at Pittsfield, containing no such words as you allege. And here, too, is the natural liability of any man's ear, to mistake the word brother for mother; and yet you have maintained the charge; you have invaded the sanctuary and holiest shrine of private affection; the sanctuary and holiest shrine you have rolled this lie, as a swee the sanctuary and notiest shrine of private affection you have rolled this lie, as a sweet morsel, under you tongues for six years! Have such men mothers?

Gentlemen, I hope you will pardon this allusion to myself. It is almost forced on me by the circumstance.

myself. It is almost forced on me by the circumstance that the last time I addressed you, I gave utterance to the sentiment which has been so perseveringly misrepresented, which sentiment was expressed in these words. Casting in my lot with the African man, applying no argument to him which I would not bring home to myself, I said, "I would consent"—for I did not speak of sending any body into slavery—"I would consent that my own brother, my own son, should go into slavery—ten times rather would I go myself, than that this Union should perish for me or mine," and I believe you all will feel, that if I could have saved this Union from being rent in pieces by becoming a slave, no bosom in all this continent, or the world, would have been filled with such joy as mine. And I think you will agree with me, that when for what I then said and you approved, such unrelenting slander has attempted to fix upon me the character of a violent and vulgar brawler for the Fugitive Slave Law, I have a right to repel it, in somewhat indiguant and decisive terms." ndignant and decisive terms.

So much for Dr. Dewey's explanation, defence, and

retort. having not only secured the ascendancy, but be-come the 'all is all' of the governing and law-mak-tentionally, the slightest injustice. In laboring for the abolition of slavery, we have had no personal enmity to indulge, in any quarter. In no case have we ever censured any sect, or party, or individual, except where we have seen a pro-slavery spirit or policy manifested : and then we have not spared the sect to which we were devotedly wedded, the party which we enthusiastically strongly attached. If we have made any thing apparent in our career, since we espoused the cause of the slave, it is, that we have been no respecter of person -that we have allowed no friendship, no attachment no indebtedness, to suppress or modify our feelingswait with anxiety to see that we have made liberty paramount to all other considerations. Ours is a conflict of PRINCIPLE. We know Whatever may be done, we venture to say, know him only through his sermons and essays-know him only as a time-server and trimmer. He is an American Doctor of Divinity, 'in good and regular standing '-and, in view of the times, and of the allabounding guilt of our country, this is as severe thing as need be said of him. He has shown that he loves the praises of men more than the praise of God

Four years ago, (not six, as he is reported to have said,) not long after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, he delivered a lecture in various parts of the coun try, one object of which was, manifestly, to sustain My Webster in his views of the duty of citizens to obey the law,-if for no other reason, that the Union might re-Bedford, that he expressed his readiness to consign his mother to slavery, if the sacrifice were needed to pre serve the Union. Under this shocking imputation he allowed himself to remain before the country, until such expressions of moral indignation and disgust were borne to his ears, even from the other side of the At lantic, as to force him to make a qualified denial thereof. That denial he again made, in a more formal map

ner, on Monday evening last. We place it on record, that he may have all the benefit arising from it. What is it but a quibble? He says he did not speak of sending any body into slavery, but only declared-' I would consent that my own brother, my own son, should go into slavery-ten times rather would I go myself-than that this Union should perish for me or mine.' He acknowledges ' the natural liability of any man's ear to mistake the word brother for mother,' and yet politely tells those who so understood him- You have rolled this lie, as a sweet morsel, under your tongues, for six years!' And with feigned amasement he asks- 'Have such men mothers ? "

Yes, Dr. Dewey, they have mothers-and some them have brothers, too! And they are unable to perceive any difference, in principle, between immolating a mother and a brother on the bloody altar of slavery If, to save this Union from being rent in pieces,' would be morally right for you to consent to the en elayement of your own brother-yes, of yourself-why not of your own mother also? In resenting this last supposition as 'an indecorum irreverent, gross, and un-necessary,' you stand before the world self-convicted of the folly of making a distinction where there is no difference, and show that your patriotism is utterly spudestroyed—who is able to discern his right hand from his left—who has any true reverence for justice, or any sympathy for perishing humanity—who believes in one God and one human brotherhood—it must be plain that Pearson & Co. decided that he must go back.' no man has a right to enslave his fellow-man on any pretext whatsoever ; and not less plain, that a man has no right to consent to the enslavement of another, even though that other be himself, from whatever motive because it would be the denial of the fundamental truth, that man is man, and not a marketable commodity; poses and constructions whatsoever, is horribly cruel Even Dr. Dewey-with almost idiotic incoherencywhile justifying himself or his brother in being consigned over to slavery, to save a Union which otherwise might perish, exclaims- Human slavery! Put the words together, and they fly asunder as by a thousand expansive forces! The old, settled, fixed, everlasting bred in our blood and bones. The selling of a man, the putting of a man upon the auction-block, and saying to men around, "How much for this being?" I slavery, or even into the hands of the Spanish Inquisishould fice from such a spectacle as I would from any sight of horror or of crime. No, no ; let nobody try to ger the profits of their carrying business. reconcile us to this ! ' What ! not even to preserve this glorious Union '? Why, this is rank 'Garrisonian fanaticism-infidelity-treason-or would be, if it meant any thing, besides a rhetorical flourish, (which it does not,) from the lips of Dr. Dewey!

Now, what confidence can be placed in such a man Of what avail is his disclaimer? Who believes his statement, that he is willing to be turned into a chattel, tedly-and when did he ever dare to avow such senti- sion.' ments in the presence of slaveholders? Now he goes so far as to say, ' Sooner than believe that slavery would be perpetual, I would believe the continent itself will sink, engulphed in the ocean deeps.' But what would become of the Union in that case? And is not its preservation of more importance than human liberty—than the liberty of Dr. Dewey and his brother?

What has 'the old, settled, fixed, everlasting horror of human slavery,' which has been ' bred in the blood and bones' of the American people, done for the abolition of slavery since this Union was framed? It has extended the foul system over a million of square miles; it has increased the number of slaves from seven hundred thousand to three millions and a half; it has legally prosecuted the foreign slave trade for a score of years; it has made every part of the nation slavehunting ground; it has provided for a slave representation in Congress, augmenting with the growth of the slave population; it has made nine out of every ten slaveholding from the Bible ; it has brought to the communion-table, as disciples of Christ, those who claim to be the legitimate owners of more than six hundred thousand of their fellow-creatures ; it has caused the advocates of emancipation to be insulted, caricatured, outraged and persecuted in every form; and it has poisoned the life-blood of the nation, so that recovery is imlooking for of judgment and fiery indignation.' In pendance. other words, there is no such horror of slavery, and never has been, as Dr. Dewey pretends. He is self-deceived and a deceiver, and the land is rotten with hy-

PRANCIS JACKSON TO J. H. PEARSON. BOSTON, Nov. 20, 1854. JOHN H. PEARSON, Esq. :

Sin-In some recent remarks of Judge Allen, of Worcester, he referred to you as ' the notorious slavecatcher, John H. Pearson.'

yourself from this well-earned epithet; but as I know 'living light with the deepest shadow.' Here in Amersomething of your aid and connivance, in the atrocious ica, we find the factory system sufficiently destructive case to which the Judge alludes, I cannot allow you to of health and life, fearful sacrifices of which are made evade the verdict of history and good men upon your every day, and for no other purpose, that we can as

About eight years since, a young malatto hid himself may grow richer. on board one of your ships from New Orleans. He was Mr. Pillsbury, at Lowell, Lawrence and Manchester, found on the voyage by the sailors, whom he begged not in America, has shown, in strong speeches, the degrato betray him to the Captain, saying he would rather dation of 'free labor,' so called, and connects it, by die than be discovered before reaching Boston. He sound logic, with our accursed system of chattel slavewas, however, made known to the Captain, who landed ry. We know him to be strong-hearted and couragehim on one of the islands of Boston harbor, and there ous, and it was not too much to expect, that when h illegally kept him in confinement.

The poor fellow watched his opportunity, ran to the speak of it to those who get rich and fare luxuriously shore, threw himself into a boat, and reached South by its existence. And let me tell Mr. Steinthal, that Boston Point. He was hotly pursued by your Captain the English audience which would resent the bringing and his men, who, after a hunt of about two miles, of English oppression to light, may amuse themselves caught him near the Free Bridge. The by-standers by denouncing American slavery, but their denunciawere told that he had committed a theft, and that his tions and eloquent appeals can, in the nature of the pursuers were about to take him before a magistrate for case, have no effect but to encourage the slaveholder. stealing. With this lie, they robbed him of all aid and He says, 'We do' not give up our prisons to confin

during several days, they skulked about the islands and whom the poor of England well remember, have been hiding-places of the harbor, waiting an opportunity to confined for years in prison, because they boldly pleaded carry him back to slavery. In the published words of the people's cause against the exactions and oppression your Captain, they beat down to the outer island in of the English government. he harbor, an uninhabited pile of barren rocks, and re- We have heard, also, that about two millions of th mained hid in the gullies of the rocks."

na, than to do the same to one of us. We told you that of life, would have no place. the Captain, or others in your employment, were then We have no wish to find fault with Mr. Pillsbury larking about the islands of the lower harbor, to avoid we are well aware that he is not in good health; but he the proofs of the Courts; and we told you that, if the stood on the platform in Manchester face to face with man was carried off, you were aiding and abetting in a the English capitalists who grow rich by the toil of the State prison offence. We implored your meroy, and oppressed poor, and if he could speak an hour or more your respect for the laws. We told you that it re- upon American slavery, could be not devote ten minutes quired but a single word from you to have the man to English oppression? He is not wont, here at home, produced. You did not deny it, as indeed how could to keep his opinions for expression by the fireside; he you? The Captain had as soon dared to die as to act is gloriously hated by every reptile of oppression without your sanction. He was the mere tool of the America; and if he comes back to us without having wealthy merchant.

the Constitution and the misdeeds of the Abolitionists; no less than before. but you utterly refused to raise a finger in behalf of the poor sufferer. On the contrary, you repeatedly said, The man must go back '-and, accordingly, that unhappy wretch was for five long days kept concealed as your prisoner, in the coves and clefts of the rocks in is now approaching; and those parents and friends,

you say that the captain, 'on his arrival,' stated the ure.

Now, to any one whose moral vision is not entirely circumstances of the slave being found; and you add,

Stick to your position honestly, Mr. Pearson, unti you truly repent of it; and let us have no tampering with facts, which history will prize as illustrative of mercantile honor and morality in Boston, in the middle

because no man is to be degraded or dehumanized, in taking him back in one of my vessels, I plead guilty.' proof of his patriotic zeal, or on the ground of a noble All I can say to this is, that if you were to 'plead self-sacrifice—a monstrous absurdity in itself; and be- guilty ' to the same charge before a jury of your councause the compact which can be perpetuated only by try, you would assuredly explate your offence in the making a man 'a chattel personal, to all intents, purfor committing it-namely, that the negro had no right and impious, and ought to be destroyed instantly, to intrude himself into your vessel-would no more excuse you in law, than it would in morals, for kidnapping a man from Massachusetts ground into slavery. As you have made your bed, so you must lie in it, till raised by a better spirit.

But, much as I abhor and scorn your act, I do not deem you a sinner above all other men. I am not sure horror at human slavery, we can never get over; it is but that a majority of your brother ship-owners in the Southern trade would, like you, at any time, send a poor brother (especially a poor colored brother) into tion, or to the Cannibal Islanders, rather than endan-

And, with this palliation, such as it is, I remain, Your well-wisher,

FRANCIS JACKSON.

BRITISH CRIME AND OPPRESSION. LYNN, November 17, 1854. MR. GARRISON :

In THE LIBERATOR of Oct. 27th is an interesting let to prevent the Union from being rent in pieces? Who ter from S. A. Steinthal, of England. A portion of it believes that he is filled with horror, in view of the sale is in reply to a certain 'Subscriber since 1835.' and in of a man upon the auction-block? As a reward for his it Mr. S. says- Some of our good friends in America pro-slavery 'patriotism,' did he not obtain, at the have rather strange notions about England and English hands of Millard Fillmore, the signer of the Fugitive institutions, and fancy that we are suffering under some Slave Law, the appointment of chaplain in the navy at sad oppression. Letters like those that Joseph Barker Washington? Has he not preached in that city, sta- sends you are perhaps calculated to keep up this delu-

You say that 'In the columns of THE LIBERATOR both sides of every question are impartially allowed hearing.' As the subject of English oppression has been introduced into your columns, and as it has before now been introduced upon the Anti-Slavery platform, I ask a moderate space for some comments upon the letter of the Rev. Mr. Steinthal.

I am one of those who suffer under the delusion that crime and oppression, second only to the chatte slavery of America, do exist in England. The fling at the veracity of Joseph Barker is, I think, entirely un deserved; but the accounts of English oppressions do not all come from Joseph Barker. The testimony of travellers without number, of Englishmen and Amer cans, and the reports of Parliamentary Committees, all agree in the fact of the existence in England of vast and systematic oppression. The question is, ought American reformers to open!

rebuke this oppression, when they visit England to persons the advocates or apologists of slavery; it has speak upon American slavery? I do not know who led an overwhelming majority of the clergy to justify wrote the letter signed 'A Subscriber since 1835,' but I thought at the time, and think still, that his question in relation to the course of our friend, Parker Pillsbury, was a pertinent one.

We in America know very well that chattel slaver does not exist in England ; but we do know, that th great mass of the people of England are, by the crim inal monopoly of the soil, denied the basis of true possible, and there remains for us nothing but 'a fearful freedom, and are therefore in a state of poverty and de-If Mr. Steinthal will look up the definition of the

word 'slave,' he will find the lexicographers of the world agreeing that it is 'a state of dependance,' and that, consequently, the chattel slavery of America differs only from the degrading dependance of the landless Englishman in degree, and not in kind; for that dependance, as facts show, leads directly to mental and moral degradation, want, disease and death. Of the 'factory system' of England, we have heard

much. Charles Dickens, in his 'American Notes,' says that the American factory system, by the side of the Your letter of the 11th instant shows a wish to screen English factory system, stands in the contrast of the certain, than that the rich capitalists of the North-

stood surrounded by that 'deepest shadow,' he should

sympathy, and triumphantly bore off their confused men whose only crime is that they love liberty; and yet, we know that Cooper, Vincent and Lovett, and, if Your agents then put him on board a boat, in which, I mistake not, Joseph Barker also, and many others,

nained hid in the gullies of the rocks.'

People of Ireland perished a very few years since of All this was done, Mr. Pearson, with your knowledge, starcation. We know well the folly of that people in people of Ireland perished a very few years since of onsent and connivance. Their object and yours was to using their grain for the purpose of distilling—we know kidnap the man, and unlawfully carry him back to sla- that what they distilled would have saved them from very, and to set at defiance the laws of your own State, death ; but in this age of humanity, it is not expected and the authority of the Supreme Court, whose writ of that millions shall lie down in the midst of plenty and Habeas Corpus was in the hands of the proper officer. die for want of food, even though they may have con-I know that it was done by your authority, for I, my-verted their bread into poison. Hundreds of thousands self, in company with two friends, called at your dwell-of women and children, innocent of all crime in this reng-house in Mount Vernon street, three days before spect, died of hunger. England was full of grain; yet your victim was finally smuggled off by your order. they exported it, carried on the business of selling, We represented to you the enormity of the case. We and suffered these two millions to perish! Had the told you that, as your Captain was neither the owner of people the possession of the soil, this horrible thing the slave, nor the agent of the owner, he had no more had never occurred in Ireland, and throughout Engright to seize the man, and send him back to Louisia- land, poverty and dependance, and consequent waste

spoken upon the wrongs of the English people, while You were as cold as a stone. You talked to us about we may regret that he did not do so, we shall love him Yours, for all the oppressed,

GEORGE W. PUTNAM.

the lower harbor; and was finally taken off in one of who are desirous of making a most acceptable and use your vessels, and carried back to the tender mercies of ful present to beloved children will do well to purchase 'HOME STORIES, by PHERE HARRIS PHELPS,' which In the face of these facts, Mr. Pearson, how can you have just been published by John P. Jewett and Co. in try to escape your responsibility as a 'slave-catcher' this city. They are comprised in four nice little volby the thin artifice of saying, 'I had no knowledge of umes, with capital illustrations-viz., 'Henry Day the transaction till some time after it took place'? learning to obey Bible commands'-'Henry Day's 'Some time'? What do you mean by 'some time'? Story Book'-'Mary Day forming Good Habits'-You had the whole statement from us three days before your agents finally carried the man off, and in your own letter, published in the Courier of Oct. 14, 1846, have read them with a great deal of interest and pleas-

NEW MOVEMENT - ANTISLIN short time since, was a resident of Manches known by all who knew him to be a single known by an artislavery reform, will be not be of the nineteenth century.

In your letter to Judge Allen, you say, 'As to my

friend of the anti-stavery renorm, was separable with pleasure. We hope to hear from him too.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 18 at A few days since, I received several circle by Messrs. Phillips and Jackson, which I ha by Messre, and will send to some clargest with pleasure. It is not in my power to the part to th for you at present; my scanty means have the come exhausted, and all I can now do is a to what documents I can get. I do not have do what documently, seldom preach, but as any society as former, My health is, I true, so I shall be able to lecture more breaks your Society would make a donation to be de-

your Society and works as possible, for pa The Tracts which you propose issuing I especially opportune. May they be many: On when the religious Tract Societies take paints, late nothing favorable to the cardinal principles late nothing in the Amelianity, perfect freedom, it is time the Amelian ciety did. All in my power I am doing, and a of this be assured. Should my suggestion for the tion to this place meet with favor, you may be them to me, by express, to this place, has here, little as we should think it, are in tel on the first principles of liberty for the san h tionists for themselves, they have not goes a b remember the slave. No field is more proper anti-slavery seed than Wisconsin—no sel bin ye tive. Send us men and truth, and you shall him nay, a glorious work for the race. Mr. Barkel noble work ;-we need more such lecture, If not too burdensome, let me hear from you

With great respect, Yours, faithfully, D. Y. KREE SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

P. S. The Republicans have done well ben ; ably secured the Legislature and two Congresse

SOUTH BRIDGTON, Nov. 11 W DEAR SIR : -I received the circular on behalf of the lim

Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Science ed by Mr. Phillips and yourself, and haster has to the earnest and eloquent call for funds there. tained, upon the friends of the slave and the and oppressive nation. I enclose five dollar, wis in my soul I was able to send you ten times that ten Had I the money, fifty dollars would go from men hearty a good will as the five I send Bet In pastor of a small country church and parit u salary of only four hundred dollars per july which myself and wife and two adopted dangers trive to live. You will, therefore, at once person my pecuniary means for promoting the description ry cause must be very limited. Still, I helps whether it is not my duty to send a larger corrie I suppose had I and my family been slave main ern plantation, and I could thus bring home to mi som the indignities, the cruel wrongs, safering sorrows which three and a half millions of my bors and brethren are daily enduring in half to he of this most bypocritical and wicked country, lan hardly be satisfied with the mite I now forwrite but should strain a nerve to double it, at less ! all my heart I adopt the motto of the America ! Society- No union with slaveholders, political es ligiously." I long to see the day when the people so-called free States will lay aside all miner cash tions, and break all the shackles with which the bound, and present a united and determined in against the insolent slaveholding oligarchy of thin When liberty and slavery are thus brought to bit other in the face, the contest will be a short men can there be a doubt who will be the victors. With respect and esteem,

I am, dear sir, yours for liberty and the right JOSEPH P. FESSENIE FRANCIS JACKSON.

NORWAY, (Me.) Nov. 12, 184 In these days of political gambling, sai ver trust and ples of eternal truth and justice, it encourage ay at when I turn from these to the American Asti-Sur Society, and find that, amid all the wavering of w tering of principles, the unrighteous anhiet, 5 shrinking from duty and responsibility, the visits down of anti-slavery truth to meet the approbant an unboly pro-slavery sentiment, they remain the sail and above all this, and in spite of it, they kep's great principles of anti-slavery truth clearly and a flinchingly before this nation. My faith is point anti-slavery grows exceedingly weak. In this Sun. fear that the great triumph, so-called, was more erly a defeat, for in order to ensure the effect proint the anti-slavery men had to very materially lose is standard, not even daring (as in Ohio) to bring # sition to the Fugitive Slave Law into the decast It is true we have broken up the old parties, to a we gratifying extent ; but, as yet, in exchange we have got nothing but Anti-Nebraska.

A few days since, we were favored in our rillsgrib political anti-slavery meeting, attended by A Wile. - Glocester, and Miss F. A. Watkins. The let named person made a very impressive addres, sid would have had a very powerful effect, had it not he for the exceedingly reckless spirit manifester by is other speakers. Know-Nothingism was decided a the ascendancy, and the great object to be gained ased to be, to make the audience believe that anti-rang was no longer unpopular, no longer a small mine? but that it was public sentiment by an overshead majority; and, of course, if any man had any side ends to gain, he must jump right on. What a per that would be for the work of emancipation! Provery men, who before seemed seriously impressed at seemed to think that, after all, the Anti-Slaver of Democratic parties were alike more auxious for land and fishes than for the redemption of the race. THOS. G. BANTARA

THE BUTMAN RIOT. The trial of Stephen S. Foster, Jos. A. Howland, Ma

Thayer, Edwin Moody, Solomon H. Dutton, Alexander Hemmenway, and John Angier, Jr., for complety the late riots in Worcester, is now in progress, large commenced before Judge Green, at the Police Cort. on Wednesday morning of last week. The space with the bar usually appropriated for witnesses was occupa by ladies-relatives and friends of the accused-bulke Court ordered them to be removed to the outside X Poster refused to plead, or to acknowledge any asile-ity in the Court. The Court therefore entered a pin d not guilty. When Mr. Howland was asked to pied, it simply said, 'The charge is utterly false.' All is witnesses were then ordered out of Court. Lett. Baker, Jr., City Marshal, was then examined, and the tified to what he had seen of the part taken by the

Our friends who made pledges to the Massach selts Anti-Slavery Society at its Annual Meeting's January last, or previously, are requested to send its amount of the same, as soon as convenient, to it Treasurer, SAMUEL PHILDRICK, or to the General Agest SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill.

comments until it is terminated.

fendants. Several other witnesses have since beats.

amined, and the trial is still proceeding. We waite is

IF The annual Thanksgiving will be observed Inseachusetts on Thursday next, Nov. 80. Whater may be the fate of Sebastopol on that day, that of I'm

DEAR MR. If you like to re GUEST, of LIBERATO Referrit very meet regards a memorati ular part others re premising e serious in its me over, often rigidity o that our serious ! very high there. L the report

marks of morning tellectual sensitive Let me q been told Barleigh night, I l that thes heard the heard me more enli heart mo preaching life. I w for thems would be This is that he ing which mark. log and Anti-Slav attended With

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THE SABBATH QUESTION.

DEAR MR. GARRISON : If you can find room for a very few lines, I should lif you can man single point in the letter of Rev. Wat. Great, of Leeds, England, which was published in THE

Leggrafoz of last week. Referring to my general statement, that our anti-sla very meetings, held on the Sunday, are 'simple, solrey meeting. Mr. Guest calls it in question as ema and described a meeting, viz., the meeting held in philalelphia, in December last, at the time of the com-Passespect of the Second Decade of the existence of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and to that particplar part of the meeting in which Joseph Barker and others referred 'to the English aristocracy.' Now, others reached should prefer to substitute the word erion for 'solemn,' (because the latter word has in its meaning an element of gloominess, and is, moreorer, often understood to describe a certain external over, open manner, which abolitionists do not affect.) I wish, most respectfully to Mr. Guest, to reaffirm that our Philadelphia Sunday meeting was eminently that our randerspan.' I claim for it that it was, in the very highest sense of the word, a religious, a Christian

neeting Hundreds of persons felt it was good to be Let me refer Mr. Guest to a renewed reading of there the report of that meeting, and especially to the remarks of Mrs. Williams of Delaware, at the close of the marks of strike and are giving evidence of the kind of intellectual and moral impression produced upon a very positive and tender religious mind by that meeting. Let me quote her words. Mrs. Williams said, "I have been teld that these men (pointing to Messrs. Garrison, Barleigh and others on the platform) are my enemies, and the enemies of the colored people. Within a fort night, I heard a Methodist minister, in Wilmington, say that these men are all Infilels. Now I have seen and heard these men myself, and I say freely, that I have hearl more truth this morning, I have bad my intellect more enlightened as to the character of God, and my heart more stirred with the love of God, than by all the preaching of all the ministers I ever listened to in my life. I wish that all the world were here to see and hear for themselves. I believe that all good and honest men would be affected by the truth spoken here." This is singularly to the point. Mr. Guest will

that he has misjadged as to the effect of the very meeting which he particularly instanced to disprove my remark. For dignity, for decorum, for an earnest seeking and faithful utterance of God's truth, the American Ami-Slavery meetings are inferior to none which I everattended on Sandays, or other days.

With the generous feelings which Mr. Guest has

recentedly manifested of late to the anti-slavery cause, I feel no hesitation in saying that, if he had been present, his sympathies and his judgment would have ommended that meeting. Of course, where there is liberty of speech among numbers of thoughtful and earnest men, things will be said which all cannot accept, and in a way which will not suit every one's taste. But these are the exceptions, -the few dark spots on the sm's disc, which cannot obscure the glory or hinder the reviving light and heat.

To every other point of Mr. Guest's letter, Mr. Pillsbury has fully replied; and with the assurance of my respect to Mr. Guest, I remain, dear sir,

Truly yours, SAMUEL MAY, JR. Boston, Nov. 20, 1854.

HENRY WARD BEECHER. PETERBORO', (N. Y.) Nov. 19, 1854.

I am very glad to see, in your paper, that Henry Ward Beecher ' avows himself a convert to the doctrine of woman's voting.' But I am very sorry to see, that this strong man is, nevertheless, not strong enough to emancipate himself entirely from the dominion of super-

Mr. Beecher would not have his wife and sister speak in public. Of course, he means that he would not. however competent they might be for such an exercise. I will suppose that they all remove to Peterboro', and that a very important, nay, an entirely vital question, springs up in our community, and profoundly agitates it; and I will further suppose, that the wife and sister of Mr. Beecher are more capable than any other persons of taking the platform, and shedding light on this subject. Are we not entitled to their superior light? Certainly; and, certainly, therefore, are they bound to afford it to use Nevertheless, Mr. Beecher would have them withhold it from us. Pray, what is it but superstition, that could prompt him to such a violation of benevolence and common sense ?

Will Mr. Beecher go to the Bible for his justification ? That blessed book is to be read in the life of Jesus Christ; and in that life is the fulness of benevolence and common sense, and no superstition at all.

Will Mr. Beecher limit his wife and sisters, in the given case, to their pens? Such limitation would be, then, be bound, in consistency, to impose upon himself. Would be impose it? Again-it takes lips, as well as pens, to carry instruction to the utmost.

Your friend. GERRIT SMITH

Good Poeray. In our poetical department, we have inserted six original, well-constructed and vigorous Sonnets, by JANE ASHRY, of Battle, Sussex, England. We solicit a continuance of such favors. In the letter accompanying the Sonnets, the writer says :--

'Allow me to express my admiration of the fearless manner in which you advocate Truth and Freedom, whether civil or religious. Yours is, indeed, a true faith in Truth; you shun not to declare what you believe to be such, or to admit the expression of the most opposite sentiments, if by this your readers can be led to form epinions for themselves. Well said the wise man, ' Buy the Truth'; for Truth is not my own, unless I have pur chased it by long and careful search, and deep and painfal reflection. Such dearly-purchased Truth will not be lightly sold for anything this world can offer. A true, earnest faith in Truth, regardless of conse quences to one's self, has marked your course.

May the God of Truth bless all your labors for th benefit of your fellow-creatures, whether bond or free May you live to be a joyful witness of the emancipa tion of our negro brothers and sisters!"

From the New York Tribune.

At about 2 o'clock on the above day, a fearful riot coursed between the Special Deputy Sheriffs and Irish, at the poll of the First District, Fourteenth Ward, corter Second and North Sixth streets, in which pistol shots were second and North Sixth streets, in which pistors that were exchanged, and clubs, stones and other missies were freely used. The Deputies were badly besten, and three men were severely injured, two of whom have since died. Several fracases occurred during the forenoon between the parties without serious results. The riot commenced, as nearly as could be ason, the forenoon between the parties without serious results. The riot commenced, as nearly as could be ascertained, in the following manner: An Irishman was challenged by Deputy Sheriff Silkworth. A fight ensued, when some eight or ten Deputies, who were on the opposite side of the street, rushed into the room, and commenced using their clubs freely. The Irishman, numbering a hundred, tore down fences, and protucted clubs, stones, &c., and a general fight ensued. and commerced using their clubs freely. The Irishmen, numbering a hundred, tore down fences, and protected about the last over half an hour. The news of the riot proud like wilding. The fire-narm bells were roug, and hundreds of citizens gathered in the streets; but is were indined to go to the scene, where it was reported that many persons were lying dead in the streets; but had been injured, carried along by their friends, and the most of the fact of the f

in the election riot. If assistance was required, they were to send up two rockets. The procession then proceeded down Fifth street, in front of Alderman Linsky's

firing was kept up throughout the line of march. In Second street, between North Sixth and North Seventh

burning it down. The military were furnished with ball cartridges, and marched at once to the scene. The

rioters, however, had quietly dispersed. Spies were sta-tioned throughout the city, and the movements of every

armed were arrested by officers Hunt, Donevan, Miner,

enlightenment in regard to the elementary principles of the movement. In no way can they be as well reach-

Andrew P. Foss This gentleman from New Hamp-

IDA MAY-NOT BY MRS. STOWE.

Admiral Nachimoff is reported as killed, as Admiral

Kornileff was some days since. It is a curious coinci-

pol from the fragment of a shell, was the organizer of

the expedition to Sinope, and commanded the squadron of observation which prevented aid from reaching the

Turks on that occasion, while Admiral Nachimoff was the man who executed the butchery. The two he-

roes of that expedition are, by a just retribution, among the first victims of the combined expedition to the wa-ters of the Crimea.

From Sicily.-The barque Ithonia, Capt.

the dead. At Naples, August 13, the disease had abat-

At Palermo, 26th, about 350 per day was the number. The whole number of deaths at Palermo was estimated

Slavery in Cuba .- A recent letter from Ha-

ity among the Spaniards by these acts, yet he pursues the "even tenor of his way," regardless alike of every thing but the strict and honest performance of his

The Owner of Anthony Burns .- The Rich-

mond Enquirer makes haste to inform the Boston friends of Anthony Burns, that he has been sold to Da-

vid McDaniel, Esq., of Nash County, N. C. We advise David McDaniel, Esq., to keep a good look-out for his property. Col. Suttle will certainly steal the slave and sell him over again, if possible. He disposed of An-

sell him over again, if possible. He disposed of An-thony Burns two or three times in this city, and upon

An Anti-Slavery Autograph Album is forthcoming in England, to which the notables of that king-dom are contributing. Queen Victoria heads the list. Her subject— Satisfaction at the Abolition of West

India Slavery.' So says the foreign correspondent of

the Wesleyan.

Well, there is to be some change in this country before our Democratic President will be likely to head

cheated the gentlemen with whom he

at 15,000, and at Messina 45,000.

vana makes the following statement :-

dence, that the latter, who met his death at Sebasto

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.

fulness in highly encouraging terms .- Ibid.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Evening Post:

known to fame.

Boston, Nov. 15, 1854.

and Guisehard, and taken to the First Ward Station

arrested by officer

The Greylock Sentinel, published a North Adams, Mass., a Free Soil paper, has been sus

York Express train, on the Worcester railroad, when near the Arsenal bridge, ran over three oxen which were reposing on the track, killing them instantly. No individual was hurt, nor was the engine thrown from man were closely scrutinized. On Friday, apparent the rails, as is usual on such occasio quiet was restored, and no excitement existed further

across the Atlantic, without injury to one of them. The fact should be remembered when deploring the to draw a sword apon him, when he was immediately hazards and sorrows of the sea,

house. Their names were, Thomas Brown, armed with

a musket; John Murphy, a musket; Thomas Smallfield, a bayonet; Jerry Darcy, a pistol, powder, bullets,
and a new dirk-knife. They were detained in prison
until Friday forenoon, when they were discharged with
a reprimand from the Mayor. Alderman Smith was
one of the persons who came out of the church. He
said he was a trustee of the church, and came there to
defend his property. While the military were present—
defend his property. While the military were present—
defend his property. men were secreted in the church-it was thoroughly

wait, Sherin Lott, Cot. Smith, Andermen withhold, Da-ker and Sparks, Counsellor Doon, Mr. George H. An-drews, and the officiating clergyman. Neither men nor ammunition were found, notwithstanding the coal-bins other 150 or 200. Women and children, as well as men,

IMPORTANT ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT. The American Anti-Slavery Society, as we learn from circulars we have seen, signed by its officers, proposes to publish a series of brief Anti-Slavery Tracts for circulation. We are delighted by this resolution of this Society. In no other way, as we think, can they accomplish as much for the cause. Thousands will read eagerly now, who would never read anti-slavery works before, and thou-sands there are in all parts of the country who need falo. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

Establishment of a New Republic .- An expedition of Americans, from New Orleans, Texas and other parts of the Union, is said to be on the point of starting to establish a republic in the territory purchased in the Mosquito country, embracing some twenty-five millions of acres. Colonel Kenney, of Texas, is to lead the expedition, and to be President of the new Republic.

ed as in the method proposed. God speed them in this work! Abolitionists, we believe, will aid them cheerfully and liberally.—A. S. Bugle. in Boston.—An affray took place on Monday afternoon last, at the Sailors' Boarding House of John Butcher, in North street, during which Richard L. Leet was mortally stabbed by James Kelley, in consequence of which he died in a few minutes afterwards. Leet was the shire has been spending several weeks in Michigan, as the agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society. All the reports, public and private, which we have received from Michigan, regarding him, agree in commending the ability and fidelity with which he has performed his labors during this mission, and speak of their usefulness in highly encouraging terms. second mate of the ship Staffordshire when that vessel was lost, and had recently shipped as second mate of the new ship John Elliot Thayer. He belonged in Bristol, R. I. Kelley was arrested

THOMAS LEE.—We sorrowfully record the death of Judge Lee, of Harrison county. We remember his early devotion to anti-slavery, his quiet firmness which then Conviction for Rescuing a Fugitive Slave.

-The trial of John Rycroft, at Milwaukie, who was won the respect of the enemies of the cause, and was influential in making many of them its friends.—Ibid. indicted for an alleged participation in the rescue of the fugitive slave, Grover, from the custody of the Marshal of Michigan, in April last, occupied the attention of the U. S. District Court on Friday and Saturday, Judge Muller presiding. The prisoner was convicted.

The publishers are sensible of the compliment which critics have paid to Ida May, in attributing the authorship to Mrs. Stowe. The pen that sketched the grand outlines of Uncle Tom might surely a second time delight the world; but it is due to all parties to say, that Ida May is the production of an author as yet unknown to fame. The late epidemic at Savannah raged about ten or twelve weeks, during which time the num-ber of sick and dead reached five thousand. Ten phy-sicians and three medical students are numbered with tle dead, while many others were sick. Of the clergy, three died, and every one of their number was attacked. Of the editorial corps, all of whom remained at their posts till attacked, two died.

> Indian Fight-General P. F. Smith is on his way from El Paso to this place. An express of his arrived this day, with the information that Capt. Walker, with his Rifles, as an escort to the General, has had a fight with the Indians, and killed six of them on the spot, and destroyed their village. The Bifles lost none, but had several wounded.—Texas paper.

> Bear Power in Wisconsin .- There has been at Menasha, and is now at Oshkosh, a floating pot-tery, with a lathe turned by bears. They are content-ed looking animals, and we are told do not seem to dis-like the occupation. That is, indeed, making the wild beasts subservient to man's purpose.

British charity, so unostentatious in its Morton, from Palermo, at New York, brings advices to Sept. 17. At Messina, the cholera was making frightful havoe, taking off from eight to eleven hundred per day. On the 16th, the report was that about one half the population had been carried off. The disease extended even to animals; mules, cats and dogs despining dead in the streets. All the physicians who character, was never more worthily represented than by Miss Nightingale, and the nurses who recently embarked with her in the Vectis, for Malta and C ple. They were everywhere received with demonstra tions of sympathy and respect.

The Underground Business-Four slaves, two of them belonging to Prof. Strange, one to Mr. Dey, and one to Mr. Herman, all of Norfolk, mysteriously

twelve Democrats and twelve Fusionists to the Wisconsin Senate, including those that hold over; and divides ed, the deaths amounting to about 200 per day, and on the House into thirty-three Democrats and thirty-eight the 23d, the deaths daily had decreased to 20 or 25.

Fall of a Church Tower and Loss of Life. —At New London, Butler County, recently, the tower of the new Congregational Church, in course of construction, fell on the workmen and others, and killed Robert Jones, N. Jones, John C. Jones, and wounded The Captain General, by his every act, proves his determination to put an end to the slave trade. Upwards of six hundred Bozals were seized very recently at the Isle of Pines; and although he risks his popularation to Pines; and although he risks his popularation, fell on the working and wounded ten others—one or two of them fatally. John C. Jones are wealthy Welchman, and is generally known among the list of Pines; and although he risks his popularation.

The Rev. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN has resigned the pastoral charge of the Orthodox Congregational Society in South Butler, Wayne Co., New York, with a view to the improvement of her health. She will continue, however, to preach and lecture as hitherto. Her residence is with her father, at Henrietta, Monroe Co., N. Y.

Death of Mrs. Alexander Hamilton .- The decease of this venerable and distinguished lady is announced as having occurred in the city of Washington on Thursday, Nov. 9. Her remains were carried to New York for interment. Elizabeth Hamilton was the daughter of Philip Schuyler, the American Revolutionary General, and was born in Albany in 1758. She accordingly lacked but four years of the completion of a century of existence. At the age of twenty-two, she was married to General Alexander Hamilton, who at that the was one of General Washington's Guards. that time was one of General Washington's Guards with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. She survived

Myron H. Clark, the Whig candidate, is

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR POR 1854. The National Anti-Slavery Bazzar will open on WED-

NESDAY, the 20th of December next. We have been so fortunate as to secure for its acc modation the two very beautiful and convenient halls communicating with each other, just finished in Winter

The foreign contributions promise to be more elegant and abundant than on any previous occasion. Costly and rare collections have arrived, or are on the way, from Great Britain, France, Germany and Switzerland.

While the friends of the slave abroad are thus lavish of time, money and effort, the Committee feel it their duty to appeal to his friends in this country, for the purpose of urging upon them a greater amount of labor, and larger donations. Let us strive in some measure to emulate the self-sacrifice and devotion of our more distant fellow-laborers, and not, while calling ourselves the slave's friends, sit idly by, and allow his chief help to come from those who are summoned to their work of charity only by their recognition of the sublime doctrine that their country is the world, and their countrymen all mankind. Let us not disregard the additional responsibilities that pertain to position and nationality.

Suffer us to present a few practical suggestions. We would call upon ladies at bome for large contributions of useful articles; all kinds of fine needle-work for ladies' and children's wear, gentlemen's dressing-gowns, shirts collars and hosiery, are greatly in demand. There is no danger that the supply will be too large, or that the articles will be sold at a sacrifice, as from the goods that remain, we are enabled to furnish assistance to many other Fairs held for the benefit of the common cause Any donations of books, china, furniture, in fine, any articles that will command a sale, will be thankfully received.

Such towns and individuals as find it more convenient QUESTS OF MIND, struggling amid diverse circum-stances, which, together with the to make their contributions in money, are requested to forward them to the committee before or at the time of the Bazaar. Aid of this kind is of course equally acceptable, and though counted with the receipts of the THE SINLESS HEART, and THE HAPPY HOME. Fair, will be particularly acknowledged in the Bazaar's Report. Were one-third of the towns only, throughout New England, and the State of New York, represented Interspersed throughout are many genuine POEMS; not a mere jingling of rhyme, with more regard to sound than sense, but veritable Poems; brilliant, soul-electrifying thoughts, clothed in simple words, yet intense in style and earnest in expression, bearing in every line a text for a volume. Of these points, the accomplished editors of the Home Journal speak in high terms. Geo. P. Morris, whose judgment in such matters is unexceptionable, says— Some of them are exquisite, and all of them have merit; their publication in a volume will be a valuable contribution to the stores ever so imperfectly on the coming occasion, how large and influential would be the means placed at the disposal of the A. S. Society now, in this very crisis hour of the country's destiny !

Any communications for the Bazaar Committee may be addressed to 138 Nassau street, New York, or to 21 Cornhill, Boston. For the Committee,

A. W. WESTON.

Butires of Mertings, &c.

with Mr. Morris in his opinion, and adds—'Those that I have read are true poetry; they are well worth publishing.' A distinguished literary gentleman of Philadelphia writes as follows—'I have read several of these LECTURES ON SLAVERY. poems with much pleasure; that they have been praise This course of Lectures will be delivered in the TREby two of the most gifted poets of our country is suffi-cient indication of their merit.' MONT TEMPLE, at 71 o'clock, on THURSDAY EVE-The religious and moral tone of every article, and the deep sympathy of the author with every truly reform-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 Bublingame.

Dec. 28. Cassius M. Clay, Esq., of Ky. Jan. 4. Hon. Horace Greeley. Jan. 11. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Jan. 18. Hon, JOHN P. HALE.

Dec. 21. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq.

Jan. 25. RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Esq. Feb. 8. Hon. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jr. Feb. 15. Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, of Obio. Feb. 22. Hon, SAMUEL HOUSTON, of Texas.

Mar. 1. Hon, DAVID WILMOT, of Pa-Mar. 8. Hop. CHARLES W. UPHAM. Tickets, at \$3.00 each, admitting a lady and gentle-

man, can be obtained at Ticknor & Co.'s, 135, and Jewett & Co.'s, 117, Washington street. SAMUEL G. HOWE. 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 subject, in Boston and Cambridge, as follows :-

In Cambridge, at the Vestry of the Unitarian Church, 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, 20th, and TUESDAY, 25th, and 25

THE CHEAPEST BOOK OF THE SEASON. 28th at 74 o'clock, P. M. 28th, at 75 o'clock, P. M.

Tickets for either course, S1.
Single admission, 25 cents. Tickets sold at the Bookstores of James Monroe, 144 Washington street, and of Ticknor & Fields, 135 Washington street, and of Ticknor & Fields, 135 Washington street, and Making Money Plenty, etc.

To be issued early in December, and sold by all Book sellers and Periodical Dealers. Do not fail to look at it

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, and causes of the Revolutions of 1848-9 in

LECTURE 8—On the Diplomatic Relations between the European Powers, especially with regard to the Eastern Question. LECTURE 4-The Eastern Question. Prospects for th European People.

WORCESTER LYCEUM.

The Course of Lectures, for the winter of 1854-5, commenced on the 9th of November, 1854, at the City Hall, by an introductory Lecture by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The remainder will be delivered as follows :-

Houses at Framingham and Salem, and the State Almshouse at Tewksbury:
The City, State and National Governments, with the New Legislature and the New Congress POLITICALLY CLASSIFIED with great care and accuracy:
Together with a COMPLETE BUSINESS DIRECTORY of the City, the Engraved Map of Boston, and all the requisite information for the citizen or the stranger: Dec. 7-Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, New York. Dec. 21—Rev. John Plenpont, Medford, Mass.

Jan. 4—Cassius M. Clay, (probably,) Lexingtin, Ky

18-WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Boston.
1-GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., New York. 15 Rt. Rev. JOHN H. HOPKINS, Burlington, V. Mar. 1-Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.

Mar. 15-Hon. H. GREELEY, New York.

Tickets for the Course—Gentlemen, One Dollar; Ladies, Fifty Cents. Single Lectures, 124 cents.

Doors will be opened at 7, and closed at 74 o'clock. HENRY CHAPIN, President.

A COURSE OF LECTURES ON CRIME WITH

be delivered by the subscriber during the coming win-Lecture I. Causes of Crime.

III. Visiting Prisons.

IV. Influence of Crime on Home.

V. American and English Prisons. VI. Capital Punishment.

The first Lecture will be delivered in the Universalist Church, South Boston, next Sabbath Evening. at seven o'clock. CHARLES SPEAR.

WORCESTER COUNTY (SOUTH) ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Worcester County South
Division Anti-Stapery Society will be held in WORCESTER, on Saturday and Sunday, December 9 and 10.
The members of the Society are requested to insure,
as far as possible, a representation of every town included within the bounds of the Society.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WM. WELLS BROWN, STEPHEN

S. Exercised County South
Which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at the lowest
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Temperance Tracts, for gratuitous circulation, furnished at cost.

Information in regard to Temperance Meetings, &c., will be cheerfully imparted; and the friends of Temperance are cordially invited to call and make this their head-quarters while in the city.

Will you help sustain the enterprise?

NATHANIEL NOYES, Agent. S. Foster and other speakers will be present.
A more particular notice hereafter.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President. JOHN H. CRANE, Sec'y. WM. WELLS BROWN, en Agent of the Amer

an Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture he follows :-Valley Falls, R. I., Sunday, November 26.
Manville, "Monday, 27.
Arnold's Mills, "Tuesday, "28.
Greenville, "Wednesday, "29.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massa-chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will commence a term of anti-slavery lecturing in this State the first of De-cember. Appointments for her will be made in next week's paper. PORTRAIT OF THEODORE PARKER.

C. H. Brainerd is about issuing, in Grozelier's best style, the lithographic Portrait of this distinguished re-former. Copies will be furnished by WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

SITUATIONS WANTED. Several colored Men and Boys want situations in stores and mechanics' shops. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornbill.

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BOSTON, Nov. 11, 1854.

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recent and pleasurable experiences, during his sojourn in Europe. It is a book to be read and pondered, as the production of a colored man, once a stave, the representative of a despised race. God only knows how many William Wells Browns and Frederick Douglasses

the brute creation, read this book when it is published, and then say whether or not a being capable of such attainments should be ranked with the beasts that per-

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MARTHA RUSSELL'S NEW BOOK.

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I LIKE, too, that representation they [the old Norsemen] have of the tree Igdrasyl. All life is figured by them as a tree. Igdrasyl, the Ash-tree of existence, has its roots deep down in the kingdom of Hela or Death; its trunk reaches up heaven high; spreads its boughs over the whole universe; it is the tree of existence; is not every leaf of it a biography—every fibre there an act or word?—Carlule.

there an act or word ?- Carlyle. Miss Russell is well-known to the Literary world as

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Gold & Silver Watches & Jewelry. Custom Garments made to order and warranted to fit. 21 CORNELL.....BOSTON.

THE MURDEROUS RIOT AT WILLIAMSBURG. The following are the details of this bloody affair which occurred on the 4th instant ;-

four abreast, through Fifth street, in a quiet and orderly manner. At the corner of Grand and Fifth sts., they were met by Mayor Wall, who exhorted them to disperse. Mr. George H. Andrews, of the Courier and Enquirer, also addressed them, and quite a number left the ranks. Some twenty, special deputation, then proceeded to the corner of Second and North Sixth streets, where the riot occurred, for the purpose of arresting some ten or twelve men charged with being engaged in the election riot. If assistance was required, they were to send up two rockets. The procession then proceeded down Fifth street, in front of Alderman Linsky's life.

bouse. Some twenty shots were fired in the air. The procession then marched up and down various streets, but met with no opposition—the houses all being closed, and no persons in sight. A cry was then raised to 'Down with the church!' Mr. George H. Andrews here addressed the crowd, advising them to retire. He was loudly cheered, and many heeded his advice. A fine was keer in the statement of the statement of Louis Napoleon will prove satisfactory.

Second street, between North Sixth and North Seventh streets, some person fired from an alley-way upon the procession without effect. A young man, named Bennett, narrowly escaped being shot. A ball struck his left shoulder, but, having nearly spent its force, lodged in the coat-sleeve without causing a wound. About 12 o'clock, a party of about one hundred men made an attack upon St. Peter and St. Paul's Catbolic Church, in

The Washington Star announces th Second street. They first tore down an iron cross over the gate entrance-way, stoned the front windows, and broke in a pannel of the door. A cry was raised for straw and matches to fire the edifice. At this moment, Mayor Wall, Sheriff Lott, and Mr. G. Andrews appear-

this time, the Jefferson Blues, Capt. Kiehl, and Capt. John Gaus's company of troops, under Col. Abel Smith, arrived at the City Park in Fourth street, and were drawn up to await orders from the Mayor. About 1 o'clock, on Friday morning, another party had gathered around the church, with the avowed intention of burning it down. The military were furnished with ball cartridges, and were furnished with

than clusters of men congregated in the streets, talking over the scenes of Thursday night. Several Irishmen, mostly armed, came out of the church through the broken door. Col. Abel Smith commanded them to lay down their arms; whereupon, David Brown attempted

George Washington Lafayette is at present in New York, stopping at the New York Hotel. He is a son of Gen. Lafayette, of the American Revolution.

searched by a party of gentlemen, consisting of Mayor Kanzas.—The Kanzas City Enterprise of Wall, Sheriff Lott, Col. Smith, Aldermen Willmoth, Bathe 4th reports the arrival in that city of large compa-

Another Shipwreck .- Port Hudson, 16th. The propeller Bucephalus has foundered in Sagi-naw Bay, during a severe gale, and seven of the crew have been drowned. She was laden with corn for Buf-

Stabbing Affray at a Sailor Boarding House

dropping dead in the streets. All the physicians who had not fallen victims had fied the city. The Government had issued a proclamation, calling for medical volunteers from the neighboring cities, guaranteeing payment to them; there had ten gone from Palermo. On the 13th, 1000 soldiers or convicts had been sent from Palermo to Messina to clean the streets and bury the dead. At Nanles August 13 the discuss had about twelve Democrats and twelve Fusionis Wisconsin .- The Milwaukie News elects

her husband a little more than fifty years.

UNAVOIDABLE DELAY

IDA MAY, TILL NOVEMBER 22

THIS Book was announced for publication on the 15th inst.; but owing to the extent of the advanced orders, a postponement is absolutely necessary for the preparation of a THIRD EDITION before the actual issue

THIS STORY OF SOUTHERN LIPE IS destined to produce an impression upon the nation wonderful, far-reaching, and permanent. As a Novel, merely, it equals in interest reparation of a must a street of the first.

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that the book will awaken the despest interest. The thrilling incidents to which this anomalous institution gives rise, by interweaving the destinies of master and slave in the same web of fate, are presented with wonderful vividness. It is not a re-arrangement of the old stories, but an original creation; and it will appeal to the pride of the white race.

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WE HAVE IN PRESS, and shall issue about the 25th of November, an exceedingly interesting work, entitled,

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Containing a graphic Sketch of the Prominent En-erprises of the Day : A Statistical View of the Business Resources of Bosmay at this moment be grinding in the Southern prison A Statistical View of the Business Resources of Boston, showing the vast productiveness of New England Industry, and the unrivalled position of Boston as the manufacturing centre of the Union:

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS of the New State House, Interior Views of the Boston Theatre, the National Theatre, Model Houses, Exchange Block, and Steamship Wharf, in Boston; the State Normal School Houses at Framingham and Salem, and the State Almshouse at Tewkshury: Ye men of America, who class the colored man with

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LA ROY SUNDERLAND

POETRY.

For the Liberator. SIX SONNETS ON NEGRO SLAVERY.

L Oh, noble Pilgrims ! when ye left the land, Your native land, blighted by tyrants' frown, What time that England's sceptre and the crown Became Oppression's tools in Stuart's hand-Oh, ye true patriots, ye generous band, Had a seer warned you with prophetic sight, Your sons should bow to Mammon's base command, False to pure Freedom's loving, boly light, False to the claims of brotherhood and right; That sons of mothers, earnest, true, and brave, Who left for Freedom every home delight, Should yield their brother man again a slave-

Ye had exclaimed, with proud and scornful smile,

What! shall our sons as bloodhounds be thus vile

Europe is roused, at Freedom's holy call. From her long, quiet, prosperous dream of peace; And France and England nobly bid to cease Their jealous rivalry. See how the Gaul And Briton, by their generous zeal, appal The Russian tyrant, who dares boast that he Is God's vicegerent, and the whole earth's ball His own appointed prey, his lawful fee. Yet history records Oppression's fall : Thrice blind is tyranny that will not see. Oh, mark the warning history points to thee, Columbia, drunk with Slavery's blood and tears ! Thou arr thy brother's keeper; and long years Of retribution must thy penance be.

What is the theme which points th' indignant scorn Of their stern seers at Israel's recreant land? Erect and terrible, behold them stand :-· Hear us, O Israel ! Mercy sent to warn Thy kings, priests, nobles. Dare ye still oppress Your brethren, poor and helpless? sell for gold God's sons and daughters-his in their distress? Oh, Israel! by prosperity made bold, Ungrateful Israel ! will Jehovah bless His recreant people as in times of old? Oh, in thy day of reckoning, be not found. America! preferring gold to right! The sighs of slaves breathe over thee a blight, The feet of slaves unholy make thy ground.

· IV. Where are the States, the Empire States of old. The regal cities, through whose gates there pass'd, Leading whole nations captive, armies vast, The temple-palaces, the thrones of gold ? Ask of the traveller; he sees the mound Covering those buried cities; -ask the vile Reptiles that crawl and hiss along the ground ; Ask the rock-temples of once worshipped pile ! Proud States! ye suffered Slavery to defile Your streets, and taint your air with Slavery's sigh Unblest the land cultured by Slavery's toil; A deadly curse responds to Slavery's cry. Youngest of nations ! pause, while yet is time ! America! cleanse thee from Slavery's crime!

Glorious Apostle ! fearless to declare. The doctrines of thy Lord, his Gospel true, To intellectual Athens, fond of new Exciting themes, mind-treasures, grand and rare, Thou their proud race and nation didst not spare, Bearer of Freedom's charter unto all. All dwellers upon earth that charter share, Or male or female, under heaven's blue pall, From the proud master, 'neath whose gorgeous hall The chain'd slave pines in darkness, cold and dread : All are God's offspring; He his earth has spread With but one human race, one blood, one kind. Columbia's priests ! call ye God's Christ your head, And share ye not his servant's fearless mind?

Saint Petersburg ! Oh, had th' Apostle known, Unholy city, thou would'st bear his name, How had he shrunk with loathing from the shame ! Stronghold of tyranny ! thy every stone Laid at the cost of serfdom's wretched groan, Driven like brute beasts to Neva's swampy flood, While pestilence and famine claimed their prey : Stoop from thy pride of place, city of blood ! Queen of the North ! cast ashes on thy head ! And thou, her western sister-thou, the dread Of slaves, New Orleans ! oh, avert thy day Of punishment; set the oppressed free: Pity and justice call alike on thee-Cast the repreach of Slavery away. Battle, Sussex, (Eng.) JANE

For the Liberator.

THE SLAVE GIRL

Tenderly mournful were her eyes, Like the eyes of a mountain gazelle, And her raven tresses, all unbound, Like a mantle around her fell.

Aye! she was fair, as the fairest maid That dwelt in her master's hall, And the tones of her voice were as sweet and soft As those that from harp-strings fall. Proud was the current which coursed her veins,

And there was that in her mien Would have honor gained in a crowned court, And have graced a very queen.

But, alas! 'neath it all was a breaking heart-Hope's light was waning dim: Though she of her master's blood was part. She was but a slave to him!

She must wait and tend on the pampered few, Who called him father by name; And she felt each day, that life, to her, Was a heritage of shame.

The sunlight of heaven kissed her fair, young brow. And her cheek was fanned by the breeze, And the birds sang softly their matin lays, From their nests in the leafy trees :

The white-winged cloud floated on through the sky, And the flowers danced in glee, And the rippling stream on its course did hie. All whispering, 'WE ARE PREE!'

Lowly she bent on the green turf there, That beauteous, hapless slave, And she prayed, in the depths of her heart's despair For FREEDOM, though found in the grave.

HARRIET N. HATHAWAY. Fairhaven, 9th mo., 5th, 1854.

AE GUDE TURN DESERVES ANITHER Ye maunna be proud, though ye be great, The poorest bodie is still your brither ; The king may come in the cadger's gate,

And se gude turn aye deserves anither.

The hale o' us spring frae the same cauld clay, An hour we bloom, in an hour we wither; Then let us help ither to climb the brae, As ae gude turn aye deserves anither.

The highest among us are unco wee, Frae Heaven we get a' our gifts thegither: Then let us divide what we get sae free. As ae gude turn aye deserves anither.

Oh! life is a weary journey alane, But blithe's the road when we wend wi' ither; And mutual gieing is mutual gain, When ae gude turn ave deserves anither. JAMES BALLANTINE

Barneston New Yeller of Short You

THE LIBERATOR.

SERMONS, BY THOMAS T. STONE, of Bolton. Boston Crosby, Nichols & Co. 1854.

These Sermons (24 in number) make a handson volume of 356 pages, on the following topics :- Obedi-ence to the Spirit-The Manifold Unity-The Psalm of Thanksgiving-The Angelic Message-The Secret Attractions—Palm Days—Influence and Reception—Inc.

Course of Christianity, (1) Mythology of the Church, tice. Tell me never of the divine right,—of kings (2) Dectrine of the Church, (3) Ethics of the Church, tractions-Palm Days-Influence and Reception-The (2) Doctrine of the Church. (3) Ethics of the Church, (4) Politics of the Church—The World of the Reformation—The Middle of the Nineteenth Century—The just as shadowy, just as false a phantasm. Tell Want of the Age.—The Prophetic Poet—Can ye not disme never, again, of the social compact, of the concern the Signs ?- Rejection of Evil-Repentance-Un- cession alleged to be made of so cern the Signs?—Rejection of Evil—Repentance—Un-righteous Decrees—The Eternal Rectitude—Perfection allow it, but it is not in the case before us any in Love-The Pattern showed in the Mount-The Wor-

We gladly welcome this volume as one of the best publications of the year, beautiful in style, full of true known, is esteemed as few others are—combining in his character the gentleness of the beloved John, and, wherever the right is to be maintained, the firmness of Or, if I am bound by some compact unknown to Paul—of scholarly culture and attainments—true to myself, show it to me, and I will hasten to be his convictions of duty, to the utter disregard of all of it. A true law is binding in fact, because worldly considerations—true to the claims of oppressed is law, not because I have engaged to obey it. A bad law is never binding, because its badness annuls it, and if I have promised, even with an oath, marked several passages in this volume for insertion in to obey it, then I am to repent of my engagement, THE LIBERATOR, but our space this week forbids our and put the sin away from me.

The following is taken from Mr. S's

It is sometimes said, that if the laws be such we

spotic republics, as that of Luther to a proud and vicious hierarchy. Its voice shall be heard before thrones, and in parliaments and congresses, Ye may not invade the sacred precincts of the soul worship-ping God through service to his children. This Word, in truth, wider than the prophet had seen, Word, in truth, wider than the prophet had seen, germinant as he had never thought, sounded more than two centuries ago, probably over the very soil which is under us, out into the growing villages and the deep forests then surrounding this very spot, so early consecrated to the Highest. I have often felt as if I could gladly remind you what befits a place hallowed by such memories as this, and how unworthy to stand as minister of God. spot, so early consecrated to the Highest. I have often felt as if I could gladly remind you what befits a place hallowed by such memories as this, and how unworthy to stand as minister of God where Roger Williams proclaimed sonl-freedom I ought to feel myself, if I forebore to speak words which men receive not now. Such words he spake; and a winter wilderness was his reward. Such world. Soul-freedom: Beneath a despotism en-thralling its millions, and seeking to silence every voice and to paralyze every hand lifted for their enlargement, I repeat that word which shall yet so far as the halls of legislation. Soul-freedom, to worship God! It is trodden down now, as it was trodden down then; but the spirit which drove at last the combined priest and ruler a allow men to speak and pray from their hearts when they sought the Sunday service, shall drive priest and ruler to allow them to speak and pray, and act, too, according to their inmost faith, every day of the week, and every hour of the day, with out threat, without either restraint or reproach, finally, without the counsels of the republic itself exhausted to repress them. In common with his age, Williams probably limited his full consciousness of worship to services such as those of prayer, of preaching, of directly religious character. Our idea of worship is broader; at least, it ought to have become broader. It covers the whole life, in all its deeds and all its relations; so that he who would put the weight of a finger on my conscience regarding any deed whatever to which it calls me, does as really invade my religious freedom, as he kind remembrance of the sable refugees in this British who requires me by an equal pressure to subscribe, Province. They have judged rightly in presuming that or to reject, a certain creed, to pray or not to pray, at certain times or places. Soul-freedom, unlimited and everlasting! Blessed be God for thee, banished prophet, who hast left this hallowed word for a memory! May it become a full reality, within these walls, and throughout this city, now

my solemn conviction many years. We have had a Christianity begging permission of human power to go forth and comfort only sorrowing hearts; be sure it will disturb no peace, it will bring no sword, though Jesus said he would bring the sword, not peace. It should have been, O may it have shared liberally in its contents; and the wives o soon be! the Christ, the true image of God with us and in us, announcing through open and bold lips his own supremacy, commanding men, churches and nations to subordinate themselves and all theirs to his One Living Law. O for the clear, full sound of that voice, The Lord is supreme! full sound of that voice, The Lord is supreme! We but half say it now, who proclaim it as herald and messenger of his truth. Come, prophet, crying in this wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord; make his paths straight. Come, Angel of the Lord, bearing thy last glad message to the weary earth, The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdom of the Lord; and he, only he, aball raign for aver and aver? shall reign for ever and ever.'

Here is an extract from the Sermon on 'Unrighteous

'It is no new thing, this conflict of the private conscience and the public will. It is no new thing, that kings should decree unjust laws; no new thing, that a proud nobility should oppress a lowly multitude, the patrician spurn the plebeian; no new thing, that democracy or republic should prescribe grievous enactments. All of them have, times without number, turned aside the needy from judgment; all have taken away the right from the poor of the people; widows have been their prey, the fatherless have been robbed by them. All ancient kingdoms, aristocracies, re-publics, are full of examples. All modern history their courses by similar enormities. The feudal system, as established through the different na-tions, and the Roman hierarchy which held them incalculable wrong! In Europe, in America, at this very moment, who is the man to deny that in all their governments there is still an affluence of evil! Nay, the first feeling with which we think of history, modern as well as ancient, is like that with which we review some record of terrible crimes. It is no new fact; but it is a fact. And say the fact is one for us to think of :- to think of, not in reference only to the past, but in refer-ence to the present and the future. Decrees, as manifestly unrighteous as were ever promulgated, have been established in our own republics; griev-ousness heavy as has weighed down suffering man in any age, they have prescribed in the American Congress; the needy have been as effectually turned aside from judgment, according to the principles of eternal justice and inalienable freedom. as in Judea, in Greece or Rome, or later, by noble, king, or pontiff, from the poor of our people,—nay, let us call them, as the text implies, the peo-

do I affirm that this may be disregarded, going no further; nor, if this were a good law, would I therefore say that law should be always obeyed.

I take a broader, higher, permanent view. I affirm, that what constitutes any thing a true law, what alone gives it authority and imposes obligation to obedience, is simply its justice, its benevolence, its origin in the Divine character, its harmony with the Divine will. Tell me never of the duty to submit to higher power; I confess no such duty, save as that power comes of God, who is duty, save as that power comes of God, who is love, not of Devil, which is selfishness and injus concession—supposing there were concession—omy own rights, but of other men's rights;—allow that I might rightfully surrender my own liberty how follows it that I may rightfully surrender m inspiration, pregnant with the spirit of heavenly puri-with his enslaver! But I go further. I deny this ty, clear and glowing in its utterances, profoundly fiction of the social compact. At any rate, no per-ethical in its reasoning, unaffected yet earnest in its son but myself can make me party to a compact piety, and reformatory both as to the inner man and which I disclaim, nay, to any compact whatever. the outward life. Its author, wherever personally It is my own act, no other person's. But I am

farewell sermon as pastor of the First Church in cannot obey them, we ought to leave our own country, and go where the laws may better agree with our consciences. Grant this could be done, yet I say the declaration is reasonless. God gave 'My friends, there has been one reformation severing Christendom. Its simple utterance was, Neither Church nor Pope is master of the individual soul; the Lord alone is supreme, alike over Church, Pope, and individual. Another reformation is needed,—I trust is approaching. Its voice shall be terrible to despotic kings and equally despotic republics, as that of Luther to a proud and vicious hierarchy. Its voice shall be heard before thrones, and in parliaments and congresses. Ye may

The last number of the Boston Christian Regis-

ter contains the following notice of these Sermons :-SERMONS, BY REV. THOMAS T. STONE, OF BOLTON These sermons are rich in thought, in expression, and in the fervor of religious feeling and experience. We rarely see discourses which are more entirely the product of the writer's own mind, or which are more evi-

and a winter wilderness was his reward. Such are printed. They are like letters sent abroad into the words, let me bless God, he has enabled me to world, which find those to whom they are really adapt words, let me bless God, he has enabled me to speak also. Saith any one, They are not the same! ed. We value every new form in which truth is expected the affirmation, They are the same, expanded and applied to new relations and Christian heart which will not have a response from the heart. This volume of Mr. Stone, with its mystic same, expanded and applied to new relations and circumstances. Soul-freedom! this was the grand watchword of Roger Williams, the true hero of New England. Soul-freedom! I proclaim it once more, now for the last time here, where he sent out the winged word on its great mission to the world. Soul-freedom! Beneath a despotism enthralling its millions, and seeking to silence every a wider range of thought. On the whole, it is not often that a volume of Sermons appears, which—whatever the estimate placed on particular views—contains more to commend it to the perusal of thoughtful and

THE FUGITIVES IN CANADA.

A box of clothing from the ladies of the Baptist Soci ety in Medway, for the fugitives slaves in Canada, having been transmitted by Francis Jackson, Esq. to the care of Rev. Hiram Wilson, the following interesting letter has been received from Mr. Wilson in return :-

St. CATHARINES, C. W., Oct. 25th, 1854. FRANCIS JACKSON, Esq. :

DEAR SIR,-Your encouraging letter of the 10th inst., announcing the forthcoming of a box, and enclose ing \$2 to pay freight, came duly to hand. I am hap py to say, also, that the box came in good condition on Saturday last. The noble-hearted ladies who prepared

four miles west of here. The said family consists of the parents and six children, fresh from slavery, and blessing thee, whom the fathers rejected! very destitute. I have made them up a bundle of bed ding and wearing apparel, amounting to twenty-sever very destitute. I have made them up a bundle of bedpieces, and forwarded it to them yesterday. I have clothed one poor stranger just from Kentucky from the box ; two poor old blind men here, who were born and bred up in slavery, each about seventy years of age, two Methodist preachers, worthy, excellent persons, but needy, have received assistance from the box for themselves and their children. The balance of the article I have on hand for strangers as they come, or for per sons who may be found in a suffering condition.

Thus far, I am able to report progress in the work distribution. I would gladly furnish for the ladies who sent the box, a fuller and more minute statement o matters of interest, as pertaining to the mission, but for the pressure of care and labor.

Our work is progressing under the auspices and sure guidance of the great King of Zion. We are doing all we can to ameliorate the condition and promote the enlightenment of this people.

Our work of charity among the refugees from slavery and oppression is conducted upon an anti-sectariar principle, and has no denominational influence to sustain it; neither is it patronised by any organization Hence our leanness, almost to a settled despair as to the hope of continuance here any great length of time. Faithfully yours, HIRAM WILSON.

P. S. With regard to your request for information as to the number of fugitives who have arrived here the present year, I would say that, as nearly as I can calculate, about one hundred have come to St. Catharines, none of whom have been turned away from our overflows with examples. On the ruins of that rines, none of whom have been turned away from our Roman Empire which furnished the immense embodiment of human ambition and cruelties,—whose this part of the province at the different crossings upor very name is identified with rapacious strength,—the Niagara frontier. I hear of the arrival of many very name is identified with rapacious screnges, the Magara Footies.

the Magara Footies. How many have reachall inspired by similar principles, and marked in ed Toronto, I am not able to say; probably about as the Niagara frontier. I hear of the arrival of many many as have come to St. Catharines. But they cross in much larger numbers upon the western frontier, ir within one Christendom, Sho questions, that, with the vicinity of Windsor, Sandwich and Amherstburgh the good which was in them, as there is a good The Fugitive Slave Law facilitates, not hinders, their in the essence of all things which exist, there was gight May God speed the time about the state of the control of of the contr flight. May God speed the time when slavery, with its horrors and enormities, and complicated villanies and iniquitous provisions, shall cease to crush and grind the poor, and deprave and stultify the American people !

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION - GOD.

For some time, I have been of the opinion, that the most important questions were those involving PRIN-CIPLE; but friend Flanders tells us that the question whether a certain set of men, on a certain occasion made a certain instrument after this or that model. the most important of questions! That the U. S. Gov ernment is a devilish, man-crushing conspiracy, every honest, sensible man knows. So long as its characte m. is infernal, what matter what its professions are?
le, Suppose an organized band of technical robbers and pirates were in possession of a certain territory, and ple of God,—the right is taken away: we need not pursue the parallel; it can be known of all men who have eyes to see, it can be felt of all men who have eyes to see, it can be felt of all men who have hearts to feel. who have hearts to feel.

But, we are told, laws must be obeyed until they are repealed. I deny the assertion; you deny it every Fourth of July you celebrate. I deny it on higher ground than national prejudice and temporary expediency. Not because here is a wicked law ernment and the supposed organization of pirates. Our to equity and justice, or otherwise? Now, Bro. Flan-

friend calls the Constitution the 'supreme' law of the land, and thinks it is curious if it is not of consequence to know whether it is anti-slavery or pro-slavery, seeing it is the supreme law. Then it is the supreme law, is it? I have been inclined to believe in a 'higher law,' 'and the laws made in pursuance thereof.' The Fugitive Slave Law, too, is supreme '—and if supreme, of course to be obeyed. The Constitution is, I suppose, just about as 'supreme' as the Fugitive Slave Law; and the latter as 'supreme' as an edict of man-thieves.

There is, in the United States, a so-called government—no doubt of it! Let those contend that it is a real government, who are wicked or foolish enough to do so. Whoever regards it as a real government will obey it; and to do this is both foolish and wicked.

There is no belief more seneral or more upreasona-

LIBERATOR until recently, I do not know that this question has not been thoroughly discussed in its columns. My opinion is, that it will not be discussed enough so long as a single human being cherishes the delusion, that the universe was created and is controlled by a being. When I called for arguments in favor of the existence of this being, I hoped to see an attempt at proving what people seem to have taken for granted without proof, but what appears to me to be a self-eviproving what people seem to have taken for granted without proof, but what appears to me to be a self-evident absurdity. If there are any such proofs, I insist that they be produced; for I, and others in like predicament, may yet experience serious inconvenience, arising from the 'awful sin of unbelief'; and as belief is ing from the 'awful sin of unbelief'; and as belief is dependant upon evidence, I pray that, if it is to be had, it be forthcoming speedily. On all hands, the believers in God regard him as a self-existent, infinite, omnipresent being, and a universal creator and ruler. It is this kind of a being, then, real or imaginary, that we are talking about; if we find such a being, we will say there is a God; if not, we will conclude that God is nowhere.

First, there can be no God, for the reason that there

the universe is not a being. Second, there can be no God, for the omnipresence of one being would imply the non-existence of any other beings, (and of all else, also,) as different beings cannot fill the same space, or, there can be no omnipresent being. Omnipresence is every where. If God is every where, every thing else is nowhere! Third, God is a 'universal creator.' Among other things, he is the author of love, justice and truthin As God made all things, laws and principles included, the time once was, of course, that there was nothing in the world except God, and he alone in the world, a lawless being, destitute of and a stranger to truth, justice, and love! Every being must necessarily have a field of activity adapted to his capacity. and an infinite being should have an infinite field; but valuation and per centage, is accepted by men. markably mean and lazy being, was he not? No wonder he has not abolished slavery, although repeatedly urged to do so; for, although he may have improve very much since he has got to work, ('An idle brain is the devil's workshop,") it will take a great while to outgrow so much indolence and depravity.

Berlin Heights, Erie Co., Ohio.

AMERICAN REFORMERS-INFIDELS.

Joseph Barker, in his recently published lectures, delivered in Sheffield. (Eng.) has the following notice of some of our prominent American reformers who are sought to be stigmatized as infidels;

We have some men and women in America, that We have some men and women in America, that are universal, wholesale reformers. They war with all abuses; they favor all improvements.—But these men and women are nearly all unbelievers. There is Theodore Parker, of Boston; a man of extensive learning and great eloquence. He not only favors all beneficent reforms, but advocates them with a boldness and a fidelity, and a degree of ability almost unequalled. He stands alone in America; almost alone in the world. He

excellence I have had the happiness to know. At we are bound, home and abroad, and in the company of friends, Your remonstration and on the public platform, she is the same good, charming, noble creature. She is the first, or among the first, in every generous movement, and she gives herself to the advocacy and furtherance of every generous movement without reserve. Her powers of mind, her powers of speech, her purse, her health, her life, are one continual sacrifice to humanity. She has travelled alone, for months to-gether, along the rivers and lakes, through the towns and cities, the woods and swamps, of that towns and cities, the woods and swamps, of that wast continent, under a burning sun, amid winter storms, exposed to the deadly vapors of unhealthy regions, lecturing in Legislative halls and rude log huts, to the highest and the lowest, the richest and the poorest, to the most refined and learned, and to the rudest and most neglected of her species. Her elequence is irresistible. It shakes, it awes, it thrills, it melts,—it fills you with horror, it drowns you in tears. I know not which predominates, intelligence or tenderness, knowledge or inates, intelligence or tenderness, knowledge or lenderness, knowledge might fancy she was all intelligence; to hear her plead, you would think her an incarnation of benevolence. Yet this most beautiful and lovely speci-men of womanhood is an 'infidel.'

Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia, is a Hicksite Quaker; but she has proved herself so far superior to sectarian forms and standards, that even they, heretical as they are, have dealt with her repeat-edly as disorderly. She cannot keep within the bounds of sect. She is a woman—a true, a genuine woman-and wherever ignorance, or crime, or sorrow dwells, thither will she go, with her words of instruction and counsel, of sympathy and consolation. She will go into the darkest dens of

for others, she often suffers exeruciating pains her-self. Yet her soul is calm and her spirit cheerful. She suffers, but murmurs not. Her intervals of sase are given to smiles, and words of cheer, and generous labors; and she forgets her personal sufferings in ministering relief and joy to others. This beautiful and noble, this lovely and renerable woman; this example of domestic and of pub-lic virtue, is a believer, not in the divine authority of the Bible, but in the natural virtue and benefi-

ty one years of age and upwards—including even drunkards, felons, lunatics, or idiots, who may be

There is no belief more general, or more unreasonable and pernicious, than the belief in the existence of a God. As I have not been a constant reader of Tur. God. As I have not been a constant reader of THE ments are instituted among men, deriving their LIBERATOR until recently, I do not know that this ques- just powers from the consent of the governed —this

the Constitutional Convention of that year, with regard to the proposed erasure from your laws of the word 'male,' in immediate reference to your unequal and sexual system of Public School Edu-cation; and allusion was made to the inefficiency

First, there can be no God, for the reason that there can be but one infinity. The universe alone is infinite, and there can be no God unless he is the universe; but to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with cer tain inalienable rights; that among these are life liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' Natural and political justice, and the axioms of English and American law, alike determine that rights and in other words, occupy the place of each other; but it burdens should be harmonious—taxation and re-is certain that there are various other beings, hence presentation co-extensive. Their affirmations have now risen to the dignity of political principles.—
They are accepted as the fundamental basis of all
just government. Ours are but logical conclusions from these—the established premises of all Republics. We affirm that while women are liable to punishment for acts which the laws call crimin al, or while they are taxed in their labor and pro perty, for the support of Government, they have a a self-evident and indisputable right to a direct voice in the enactment of those laws, and the formation of that government.

Yet, while increased taxation, both as regards

ation, and as there must have been a whole eternity before this time, you have an infinite God, lawless and
unprincipled, void of justice, love or truth, existing for
a whole eternity, doing nothing!! This God was a reAre School Committees to be chosen from each Ward! Men vote for such, and, although girls are included in Public School Education, women are denied a recognition on those Committees The revised City Charter was submitted (in Nov., 1854) to the citizens for their ratification or rejection, and the question arose, Who are citizens! Why, males; why, foreigners, who pay poll taxes—the intemperate—the vicious—the ignorant any body, and every body, who has had the wit to elade pauperism and guardianship, if they are only males. And yet this City Charter women are to live under-obey-be taxed to support-and no pauper establishment or guardianship is thought necessary for them, though the law tacitly ranks them in the condition of those who live under both! How inconsistent is all this; how absolutely at variance with the Declaration of Inde pendence—the principles of Republicanism—the

pendence—the principles of Republicanism—the theories or practices of judicious Government,—with all that is wholesome, reasonable and just!!

When party factions, political intrigues, and the selfish cabals of scheming politicians, are stricken down and abplished, and the people come back to first principles, they will realize the enormity of depriving one half the citizens of Boston of rights secured to them in the parchments of a Republic.

We are strong in the right, and we bide our time. Protests will yet fall and thicken around you; but whether one or many the demand is still for im-We have next two public women of unequalled whether one or many, the demand is still for justice; for privileges which shall ensure a free and cretia Mott, of Philadelphia. Ernestine L. Rose is the most perfect specimen of intellectual and moral through native citizenship, in those laws by which

for the third time utters her protest against the present usages of Boston, which deprive citizens of the rights nobly sustained by our ancestors, and precisely identical with those on which rests the basis of American liberty. This is respectfully submitted. HARRIOT K. HUNT.

Submitted. HARF 32 Green Street, Boston, November 15, 1854.

From the Norristown (Pa.) Free Press. MISS LUCY STONE

This distinguished and accomplished lady lecturer favored us with two lectures on Woman's Rights, in the Odd Fellows Hall. Her audiences were large, and the one on the second evening was much the largest. A great interest was manifested to hear her, and she is a woman who will

'Quench the zeal of all professors else, And make proselytes of all she but bid follow.' of speaking is exceedingly pleasant, fluent, elo-quent at times, argumentative, and clearly logical; takes strong positions, illustrates and proves them well. She is a lady of rare abilities, great strength of mind, and overflowing with zeal. It is evident she does not intend to live for nothing in this world. But what every one must be struck with, and admire, too, is her cool, calm courage. She would never waver a moment; she consequently makes a splendid leader. Her courage is not boldness, but a firm reliance on what she believes to be a correct principle, a foundation of truth. Her arguments are based on the fact that, whatevconsolation. She will go into the darkest dens of crime, into the deepest dungeons of despair, and to the farthest corners of the land, if wretchedness or sorrow call her.

She keeps her carriage, not for selfish use or pleasure, but more readily to run her round of visits to the poor, the oppressed, or the dying. The hospitals and the lunatic asylams, the prisons and the penitentiaries, the charity schools and the homes of the unfortunate all know her. She visits hospitals and the lumatic asylums, the prisons and the penitentiaries, the charity schools and the homes of the unfortenate, all know her. She visits the persecuted reformer in his cell, and stands hy his side in the dock, a ministering angel to the martyr everywhere. She makes the unjust judge tremble, and the temporizing jury to quail, and extorts a righteous verdict even from the hollow heart, of falsehood and of treachery. Alas! that virtuous woman should be mortal! Her well-built frame is failing. Her cares and labors in the cause of temperance and purity, of truth and freedom, of justice and humanity, have shattered ber constitution, impaired her health, and now, while she toils for others, she often suffers excruciating pains her. trines too far, but it they were many old fogies would not admit any of them.
VIDI.

Suicide .- Wm. North, an Englishman, who has been an extensive contributor to the periodical literature of England and lately in this country, committed suicide at the house of Dr. Banning, in New York, where he boarded, on Tuesday, by drinking prussic acid from a phial. It was a deliberate act. He had bidden farewell to a friend, telling him he was about to depart on a least transaction. ble woman; this example of domestic and of public virtue, is a believer, not in the divine authority of the Bible, but in the natural virtue and beneficent tendencies of unregenerate humanity.

From the Boston Traveller.

From the Boston Traveller.

TAXATION AND REPRESENTATION.

To Frederick U. Tracy, Treasurer, and the Assessory and other Authorities of the City of Boston, and the citizens generally, and the Legislature particularly:

Harriot K. Hunt, physician, a native and permanent resident of the city of Boston, upon the payment of her taxes in 1852, formally protested against the injustice and inequality of levying taxes upon a part of the citizens who are not accorded the right of representation. Her protest affirmed the fact, that all persons in Massachusetts, twen-

HEALTH AND SIGHT RESTORED

HAS the pleasure of inviting its use to his New and Successful Method of fear, to his New and Successful Method of the ing by NUTRITION, without the use of straight desire for Opium, Tobacco, and Intozeition bears, ed; and every Form of Disease, especially of the bear ach, Liver, Heart, Lungs, Bowels, Impurition of Blood, and 'Nervous complaints,' radically Clin without a particle of medicine!

Mr. Sunderland's REMEDIES for Weak Eye, In Misty, Cloudy or Short Sight; Floating Specials, the eyes; Strabismus, Ulceration of the Eyes Folias Films on the Transparent Cornea; Amazini, to tholmy; Cataract; Obstructions of the Tier Poges, &c., are perfectly safe, and are applicable as diseases of the Eyes, and of whatever kind, and the whatsoever cause. They have restored medicine (some from total blindness,) after other means had acd; also cured persons born blind; cured blindness of the years; and in one case, where the patient will years old! These Remedies sent by mail Toy in treated at Mr. Sunderland's Office, 28 Eins Stew without charge. EF Pamphlets of Information, us this Process, post-free, for one dime, pre-paid liderss, The Nutritive Cure, Boston, Mass.

October 20.

BOSTON TRECOTHIC

Calisthenic Academy & Gymnasinn FOR LADIES, MISSES, GENTLEMEN AND BOTH

TRECOTHIC HALL

Corner of Boylston and Tremont Street, DROFESSOR STEWART respectfully inferes PROFESSOR ladies and gentlemen of Boston, that be have his Gymnasium in the above splendid hall, which is his Gymnasius in the above spreads and, which to capaciousness and convenience, is not surpassed by a other establishment of the kind in the United Sala. Every accommodation is provided for the ide and gentlemen who may wish to avail through

healthy exercise and amusement.

An elegant Piano Forte is placed in the room, is a use of Lady patrons. TERMS MADE KNOWN AT THE HALL

Hours for Ladies, from 10 o'clock, A. M., und () M., every day.

Hours for Gentlemen, from sunrise until 10, 4 k and from 4, P. M., until 10, P. M.

KNOW THYSELF

SELF-KNOWLEDGE is of more importance the any other, because it is the index to the tast to time of wisdom and knowledge which crists in the minds, and in the external world around us. Joing obtain this knowledge of your character and made titles through the science of Psychometry. Having cated myself for the present in Boston, I am prepar to give psychometrical readings at my room at it FOUNTAIN HOUSE, Harrison Avenue, Boston, by a autograph enclosed in an envelope. Terms, \$1.00 M dress R. P. WILSON, Boston, Mass.

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

make it known.

MR. T. E. SULIOT.

MR. T. E. SULIOT,

A DISTINGUISHED teacher of long experience is
Europe and America, will open private classes.
Salem, Columbiana County, Obio, for instruction intervarious branches of the Mathematics, and in the loss, Greek and French Languages. These classes will deford rare advantages to these who wish to proceed the superior of the district of inquiry may be addressed to the edite of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, Salem, Columbiana (sur, Ohio. The classes will be opened the first week in Javember next.

vember next. Salem, (Ohio,) Oct. 5, 1854.

PORTRAIT OF MR. GARRISON

THOSE who would secure early and good inpresin should engage them without delay. A few pul copies remain, at \$1 25 each. The others are deal at \$1.

at \$1.

Persons at a distance can have them safely energy and mailed for eight cents, if pre-paid.

Frames can be furnished to order, including on and square. Gilt and dark wood at prices saying he said to \$5 00, and upwards.

WM. C. NELL, apply to WM. C. NELL, ap Apply to
May 20.

New Book Store for New Books THOMAS CURTIS.

134 ABCH STREET ABOVE SIXTE,

PHILADELPHIA. OFFERS to his friends and the public a carrier O selected stock of Books, embracing all the set and popular works of the day. Unlike many books-lers, Thomas Curtis will open his shelves to all book books imported from the continent of Europeor English, at a small per centage. Liberal books or pampher of fered wholesale or retail. An assortment of Stateser plain and fancy, &c. His friends are invited to all

THOMAS CURTIS,
134 Arch Street above Suth Philadelphia, August 16.

West India Emancipation.

FOR sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Corbill, 11
Speech by W. LLOYD GARRISON, delivered at 15
ington, Mass., on the First Day of August, 1854, a
the subject of West India Emancipation. Price, safe
copy, 6 cents; per dozen, 50 cents—at cost price, is
cheap distribution. It makes a nearly printed uned
48 pages. It takes a survey of the great struggle
England, for the abolition of British Colonial start
from its commencement, to its translation exhibit from its commencement to its termination-exhibit the behavior of the West India planters-shows her the missionaries were expelled from Jamaica, and the chapels destroyed, and what have been the usula de the Act of Emancipation—&c. &c.

IMPROVED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair-Dyeing.

284, WASHINGTON STREET. ADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to St. MADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to get a washington Street, avails herself of this media for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and visity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and well respectfully assure them that, by unremitting endesions to please, she hopes for a continuance of their hypers.

Her arrangements for cutting and dressing lade and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champooint, st. She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be excelled as it produces new hair where baldness had tales

Her chemical researches have developed an inimits ble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a desiderum looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovating the complexion, removing freekles, &c., is fast comments
itself to favor. For all her compounds and their spocation she warrants satisfaction, or demands no pay.
Ladies are her spiral are the presidences.

Ladies can be waited on at their own residences, at her room, which will be open from 8, A.M., to P. M. She has numerous recommendation from the which can be seen by those who desire. Boston, May 13.

WORCESTER HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION, NO. 1 GLEN STREET.

THIS Institution is under the medical direction of ht surn Rooms, and is well arranged for treatment, at all seasons.

TERMS.—Usually from \$7 to \$9 per week. For treat

ont without board, \$3 to \$4 per week.

Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

April 14. A FRESH SUPPLY. A

THE BIBLE DISCUSSION. FOR sale at the Liberator Office, 21 Cornhill, and by Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin street the Great Discor-Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin street, the 'Great Discretion 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, 37 ets. single—\$1.12 for 4 copies.

Boston, Oct. 20.

CAPE COD WATER-CURE.

AN Establishment of this character has commenced at Harwich, under the direction of GILBERT SHITS. Proprietor, W. FELOH, Physician, and Miss ELLES M. SMITH, Assistant.

Address, Dr. W. Felcu, Harwich Port, Mass. Harwich, Oct. 80, 1854.