Tirus-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, is straine. Fire copies will be sent to one address for TEX

class, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters paint to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to resing to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square ine et three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, The Agents of the Anti-Stavery Societies are au-Pensylvania and subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial mittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY Learns, Ednish Quincy, Samuel Philanick, and

B In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of or in the control are impartially allowed a hearing. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

T'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES-AD

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

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

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

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

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' -- John Quincy Adams.

of preserving the African slave trade; the secon

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1854.

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REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Pittsburg Gazette. CUBA.

The Washington Union has at last thrown off all The transaction countries that the Administrais pledged to the acquisition of Cuba, at all rds. A letter from Madrid in Blackwood's orner, from which the Union gives extracts, afords the text for the following disclosure :

These extracts recal attention to the unaltered use of President Pierce in regard to Cuba.
ume into power, resolved humorably to acquire that rane into power, resource and the behinding on him iana, and he whether the question is considered in as relates to humanity, to commerce, or to freedom.
Walle Spain adheres to that island, and to the siscrable policy which has disgraced her authorithere, it will be impossible to suppress the ac-e sympathy of thousards in this country for se who suffer from despotism in sight of our theres. The same causes will continue to annoy shores. The same causes will continue to annoy our merchants and shippers; and thus Cuba will be no less a magazine of discontent to Spain, than a pretest for armed expeditions from the United a pretest for armed expeditions from the Critical States. It is in view of all these circumstances, and others familiar to the world, that the Presi-tent, while sternly enforcing our laws against ose who contemplate illegal expeditions upon wa, has persevered in every honorable manner induce Spain to come to terms on this issue.

We place this on record for future reference. It an admission that the President is determined to gare Cuba, by negotiation and purchase, if he as, but by war if he must; and it is well that the untry should be warned in advance of his desperate and wicked purpose.

WAYS OF ACQUIRING CUBA.

In a speech by the Hon. L. M. Keitt, of South Car lina, to his constituents, he referred as follows the acquisition of Cuba :-

Caba, he said, presented a question of great delicacy and vital interest. He had no doubt about her ultimate union with the South. We could not permit it, he said, to be a tropical den of free egroes, nor a European colony to molest us. Spain could not much longer retain the island, and when it passed from the hand of Spain, it must and when it passed from the mand of spain, it must come to us. There were three ways of acquiring it: 1st, by conquest; 21, by purchase; 3d, by an-neration as an independent community.

1. If we got it by conquest, the captain-general would declare enancipation. The South would

hold the proclamation a fraud upon the rights of war—the North would hold it valid. The struggle would be here-which would succeed ! 2. If we get it by purchase, the North would

sist upon the application of the Wilmot proviso

3. If we get it by annexation as an independent 3. If we get it by annexation as an independent community, it would naturally come in slaveholding. The independence of the island might be obtained by the Cubans themselves, or by the conquest of the island by those termed fillibusters. If the Cubans obtained it, they would nullify the decree of emancipation. If the fillibusters obtained it, as they had won it by the sword, they would hold their rights by the sword. Thus they would remit the blacks to their former status, and would remit the blacks to their former status, and bolding the island, treat with others as an inde-

pendent community.

He declined counselling any course. He merely wished to state the consequences of these various males of acquiring Cuba. The President, he was we, was exaling himself to acquire the island, and he would aside his time. He would only say that the South must, could and would have Cuba-and have it

'SMOOTHING THE WAY.'

The Richmond Enquirer thus describes what is roing on, what is the legitimate effect of the Ne-braska bill; and who the Northern conspirators are, the people very well know :-

The uneven but active issue between these factions in California is, whether the Southern portion of Caldevisional is, eacher the Southern portion of Cal-jornia shall be organized into a separate State, with a constitution recognizing and establishing slacery. The recent success of the Gwin party promises a stilisfactory solution of this problem. And thus satisfactory solution of this problem. And thus may the military violence by which California was betoted to free soil be avenged, and the South be yet restored to an equal participation in the wealth of that splendid empire. The Nebraska principle popular sovereignty and non-intervention souths the way for the establishment of a slave State in Southern California. For, if the people of California choose to divide their domain, and to set up another State with Southern institutions, of coarse Congress will not presume to interpose any interference, and leaves it to "the people of a State or territory to determine their own institulions." Southern California is peculiarly propi-tious to negro labor, and its inhabitants are very anxious that slavery should be introduced among

LECTURE LAST NIGHT .- WM. LLOYD GARRISON. The advicates of anti-slavery, Blackwellism, and almost all the other isms, assembled last night to hear this arch-traitor lecture on every thing that is hostile to our country and its institutions. We were disgusted to observe among the crowd, the fair-skinned and auborn-haired daughter of the Anglo-Saxon race, in juxtaposition with the black and greasy son of Africa, dotted like a chequerboard. As was to be expected he took the strongbard. As was to be expected, he took the strong-est grounds against slavery, and indulged in di-ters extravagances in favor of 'the higher law,' oversteps the Constitution, and sets at all the compromises which marked the

We will not inflict upon our readers any extracts from his inflammatory lecture. It was through-out, if published, calculated to engender bitter and deep feelings of discord between the free and slave States; and we were sorry to observe that the most incendiary portions of the lecture were the most loudly applauded by the crowd of 'ismites sho thronged the hall.

We paid our quarter, and must acknowledge that we got the full worth of it, in the scent-i-ment of the essence of niggerdom .- Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Southern paper gives the following ad-

'Abolition is so widely spread now at the North, Albition is so widely spread now at the North, that it is eminently unsafe to employ among slave-halders those who are freshly from among its influence. Let the importation system cease; let our people shut down on the graduates of every Nichern college, only excepting those teachers alruly here, and who have been here long enough to give preef of soundness.

SELECTIONS.

BRITISH JUSTICE -- NO COLORPHOBIA.

In the Melbourne (Australia) Argus, of June 21st, is the following report of a case which was brought before the County Court of Bourke—His Honor R. W. Pohled into the case against Americans and American man, E-q., Judge-by a colored American, named Patterson, against a white American, named Travers, for was opposed to every description of slavery, black assault and battery. It is an exemplification of British or white, as much as his learned friend who had justice which it gives us much pleasure to record.

PATTERSON VS. TRAVERS. Mr. M'Dermott said this was an action in trespass for assault and battery. The pleas were, not guilty, and a special plea that defendant was justified, plaintiff having entered a certain room, and, being requested to withdraw, had refused to do and was thereupon not out, without any unnerestance. so, and was thereupon put out, without any unne-cessary violence. The defendant was an American gentleman, who was the proprietor of a bowling saloon in Great Bourke street. The game of bowls is not an English game, but something like a game of marbles upon a large scale, bowling down objects in the distance. Those who appreciated the jects in the distance. Those who appreciated the game were to pay a certain sum for the use of the room and the balls, which was always paid by the loser. The plaintiff was a gentleman of some respectability in Melbourne, and, on the 17th March, he entered the bowling saloon, where there were Mr. Moss and some other gentlemen. Mr. Moss invited plaintiff to bowl with him, and, whilst doing so, defendant came up and said that no darkey should bowl there. The plaintiff replied, that he had as good a right as any one else, but defendant insisted that he should not remain. Whilst plaintiff was proceeding out of the room in a way to show that he would not be driven out. the defendant seized upon him and assaulted him in a violent, cowardly and savage manner, saying, 'I'll show you — niggers not to come into my saloon.' If this had been a mere ordinary case of assault, he should have left it to the jury without further comment; but this case was very differ-ent, and involved the rights and privileges of a British subject, who was to be exposed to such treatment because of the color of a skin not tinted treatment because of the color of a skin not tinted like his own—a principle held by the glorious Re-public who enforced the liberty of the subject ac-cording to their own peculiar notions, and would coerce an individual by the exercise of Lynch law upon him. Such men would willingly introduce lavery into the colony, with all its abominations, cruelties, and horrors, and enforced by the rifle, the bloodhound, and the lash. The laws of this country knew no difference as to color, and he Republic of their own, which was fully equal to the Republic of America itself; and in manly feelings and sentiments, they were unsurpassed, and they were not to be oppressed and ill-treated because they had a dark skin. There was a large class of honest citizens of that description in Mel-

ealoon or treated in any other

manner. The right hand of citizenship had been

constitution, and to return such a verdiet in the

case as they considered the plaintiff to be entitled Mr. Zachariah Dunlop Patterson: I am plaintiff. On 17th March, went to a bowling alley in Great Bourke street. On my way from tea to my place of business, I stepped in, when a gentleman called me to roll. I rolled two balls, and was waiting for the pins to be placed so as to knock them down again, when plaintiff came up, put his hand on my shoulder, and said no darkies should roll in that alley—he would not allow it. I replied, that as long as I behaved with propriety and paid my way. I had a common right with others to roll. Defendant put down his slate, on which he was keeping the game, to put me out. He told me to go out. I told him I would not he put out, but would go out, if he would give me time. He then caught hold of the collar of my coat. We tussled around the alley, he attempting to put me out, for some minutes; finally, I got away, or he let go. I stood leaning against an oyster room, in connection with the alley, reading a bill, when he rushed towards me, saying, 'Younigger! aint you going out!' I replied, that I had always treated defendant as a gentleman, and did not merit such treatment. He then seized me by the threat and pushed we content the idea. did not merit such treatment. He then seized me by the throat, and pushed me against the side of the door, and choked me down to the floor, he being a powerful one, and I a delicate one. He raised his hand to strike me. when some one said, 'Do not strike him.' Heard several persons, whom I supposed to be Americans, say round the alley, 'Put the nigger out.' In a short time. I went out. I was injured, and attended by Dr. iffla. The defendant left Canada at the time of the rebellion. I was injured in my neck and bagk, and could not follow my business the next day. I was obliged to engage a man. The rules of the bowling alley are, that the loser shall pay at the end of the game.

of the game.

No objection was made to entering. I asked the marker if the alley was disengaged, and he said, 'Yes.' I then began the game. Would not swear defendant to be the owner. Was told by defendant that he had purchased the alley. The marker acted as servant of defendant. The first marker acted as the defendant as to darkies not

SILVES

made so much noise upon the subject that day, who should not have forgotten that slavery was be-queathed to America by Britons, and it had now queathed to America by Britons, and it become an integral portion of their institutions, that it could not be separated from them. 1752, when the famous principle was enunciated by Lord Mansfield, that a slave could not breathe in England, until 1832, the negroes in the West Indies were not emancipated, and then only by the payment of £20,000,000 derived from the sweat of the brows of Her Majesty's subjects. But this could not be done in America without dissolving the Union. He hoped the time would come when the colored men would be more worthy of civil and religious liberty than they were at present. They were but little entitled to the sympathy of those who wished to emancipate them, and considered that slavery ought to be abolished. The facts of the case were, that howling was a national game, and defendant had taken these premises for the purpose, at a heavy rent, and his customers were peculiarly prejudiced against colored men, and knowing that, such men ought not to have intruded among them. It was no greater a hardship than at home,—a man must wear a dress coat in the boxes of the opera, or that railroad directors did not allow servants in livery to ride in first-class carriages. It was well known that the black man indicated no social position at all, and even when emancipated, they must turn their energies to bet-ter purposes than they did at present to remove the opinions of the Americans against them But it was not because that such a prejudice existed was not because that such a prejudice existed against them that Mr. Patterson was to be made a victim and a martyr, and to raise a question as to races; and he had no business to enter his black face into the saleon, more especially being the only one there. The real question, however, for their consideration was, whether Travers had used more violence than was necessary to remove this man, and upon that point the case of Wood v. Leadbitter was conclusive. On the present occasion be thought it right to put forward the claims of America, who might one day become our most powerful ally. The colored men obtained all that they were entitled to, and it would be more good taste would deny that the American had so very great a physical and moral development over the negro as some demanded for him. They had established a black and white, and he was sure the assessors would not make it an arena for any such purpose. He (Mr. Ireland) considered the black lower in the scale than the white, and he preferred white com-pany to black; but that was not the question, but whether these men could intrude where they pleased without being turned out. In this case, Travers bourne, and if the plaintiff did not obtain a verdiet that day, it would admit the thin edge of oppression into the colony. They could be ejected from a nonoxious individual, to whom Americans both would be for them to say whether any unreasonable

manner. The right hand of citizenship had been extended towards them, and they were entitled to all the rights of British subjects. His client had been outraged in his person and his feelings, because he was said to belong to a race that was not fit to associate with the free and enlightened citizens of America; and that doctrine it was attempted to be held here. The outrage had been committed in a place of public amusement, to which plaintiff had a full right, being willing to pay his money; and no notice was given that it was kept for the use of the Americans, or that any his ear, 'You can't roll here,' I whispered so as pay his money; and no notice was given that any was kept for the use of the Americans, or that any difference was made as to color. It was a privilege for the assessors to vindicate their glorious constitution, and to return such a verdict in the come if I allowed colored men to roll. I said nother than the come if I allowed colored men to roll. I said nother than the come if I allowed colored men to roll. ing to him at first about darkies. He became a liting to him at first about darkies. He became a lit-tle boisterous. I told him I wanted no noise in the ally, and he must go out. He said ha would go out when he was ready. I told him he must go out at once. I put my hand on his shoulder, and told him to go. He said he would not be put out. I pushed him gently towards the door; he grab-bed me by the breast, and resisted. He possesses a little strength, although small. I went and sat down, and went on marking the game. He began talking and making a noise; and then I went up again, and told him he must go out right away; I would not wait another minute. He said he would would not wait another minute. He said he would not be put out. I seized him probably by the throat. In the scuffle we both fell down. He said, Don't strike me.' I said I did not intend. He then said if I let him go, he would go out. I did so, and he went out. I did not use any more vio-

lence than was necessary to remove him.

Cros-examined by Mr. M. Dermott: It is against my rules to allow a colored man to roll. I tell them that. I whispered that to plaintiff. My objection is, because it would injure my business. I have no written rules: they are in my head. It is on the ground of self-interest that head. It is on the ground of self-interest that I object to colored men in my saloon. The Americans would not support me if I did so. I am not a native of South Carolina, nor have I been there. I was not a policeman in America. I decline answering whether I have possessed black men as chattel property. I decline to answer whether I have ever branded black men with red-hot irons. I do not believe I put my knee on plaintiff when he fell. I only used sufficient violence to overcome his violence.

[For lack of space, we omit the testimony of the witnesses, pro and con.]

Edward R. M'Culloch: The bowling alley is national, and called American. It is supported by them, and could not be supported without.

Mr. M'Dermott: It is not because American gentlemen wish to amuse themselves, that British institutions should be trampled on.

fendant that he had purchased the alley. The marker acted as servant of defendant. The first objection was by the defendant as to darkies not being allowed. I was prepared to pay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ireland: I swear I rolled two balls. I have seen Eaglish. Irish and Scotch there. I have played with Englishmen at the back of the Criterion. I could not go into a bowling alley in America, on account of my complexion. alley in America, on account of my complexion. alley in America, on account of my complexion. The defendant said that he wished to establish the The defendant said that he wished to establish the The defendant said that he wished to establish the The defendant said that alley. I did precedent that no colored man should play. I did precedent that no

pew, or some kind of pen. I have been in this bowling alley before, but never played, neither was I objected to.

Mr. Ireland, for defendant, regretted that so much wanton and virulent abuse had been imported into the case against Americans and American institutions, and the American had as much right to protection as the colored man. He (Mr. Ireland) was opposed to every description of slavery, black or white, as much as his learned friend who had made so much noise upon the subject that day, who should not have forgotten that slavery was behave the high honor of vindicating the rights of these men, and by their verdict prove to the world that the prejudices of America could not overthrow the rights of British subjects and institutions. He would ask them to look at the evidence, and say which was the most intelligent, the negro or the doctor, (the defendant,) and whether plaintiff was not worthy of being a citizen in any state in the world. He was the champion of an oppressed race, British subject, and native of Canada, and entitled to his rights and standing in the streets of Melbourne: apart from the accident of his position, he was as respectable as the President of America. (Applause.) He trusted that justice would be al-ways done to those who had fled from the lash of the oppressor, and sought refuge in a British port.

oud applause.) His Honor, in putting the case to the assessors ruled that he considered the bowling-alley in which the assault had been committed a private place, and they would so regard it. It was a principle of law, that every man's house was his castle, and if t were intruded on, and the party refused on being required, he could be removed, but no more force must be used than is absolutely necessary for that purpose. The point in this case arose, and he was sorry it did arise, having reference to a large class of persons, whose public wrongs they would willingly redress. It could not be held that a colored man could not be removed from a public place; but mm any one could be removed from a private place, if in me ever the wrong. That there should be no sympathy with the colored race, was used by Mr. Ireland in defence of his client. That this was a question, in fact, between black and white; and he thought imself justified in doing so, because, as he urged, of their moral and physical degradation. But, un-der the good providence of God, they lived in times when such prejudices were becoming subdued and

overcome. (Appliause.)
The assessors having consulted for a short time,
put a question to His Honor, which, not reaching vercome. (Applause.) the bar, Mr. Ireland was particularly anxious to

know to what it related. His Honor said, they were only enquiring whether they could not go higher than £50 in returning

Verdict for plaintiff, £50 and costs, the aning round of applicate.

The American Organ, the National paper of the For plaintiff, Mr. M'Dermott and Mr. Wood; party, is no less explicit. After committing itself Mr. Ireland and Mr. Dawson for defendant.

From the National Era.

the exercise of the patronage-power of the President. All that the Know-Nothings have done in the States is merely preliminary. They claim to be a National Party, and their chief concern is with National objects. Acting in their several States, in State affairs, and under the oath of secrety, it is easy enough to manage in reference to the Slavery Question. All they have to do is to have a prudent reference to public opinion; and

Mr. Benton, the only Republican from Missod-ri, who cherishes the anti-slavery doctrines of Mr. Jefferson, and had the courage to speak and vote against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, ascribes his defeat to the Know Nothings: and the merican Organ, just established in Washington, s the National organ of the new Party, says:

'The final political demolition of Thomas H. Benton, 'The final political demolition of Thomas II, Benton, (credited by himself to the votes of the Know Nothings.) was a triumph, of which our Missouri friends may be justly proud, and upon which we congratulate the American Party throughout the land'!

Do the twenty thousand Free Soilers who voted with the Know Nothings in Massachusetts respond

Mr. Mott, the pro-Nebraska candidate of the pro-

Mr. Mott, the pro-Nebraska candidate of the proslavery administration party in Pennsylvania, for Canal Commissioner, is elected by an unprecedented majority. Do the Free Soil Know Nothings feel proud of this result!

In New York, they put up a Silver Gray Fillmore Whig, with the express view of defeating Clark and Seward. We have the testimony of the New York Express, that the nomination would not have been made, had Clark and Raymond remained on the Whig Syracuse platform, which, we all know, was non-committal as to any practical action. The probability is, that the movement has resulted in the defeat of Clark, and in the election of a Liquor and Nebraska candidate. What said the New York Know Nothing Standard, while the New York Know Nothing Standard, while the indications were that Seward was prostrated! In New York, said that journal, the work of the new party was, 'to rebuke the higher law woollyism, and all other isms, not compatible with the just rights of the People, and therefore, especially, Sewardism, and it was nobly done.' Mark! Sewardism, not as a representative of Whiggery, or Monopoly, or the Commercial Interest, but, as the representative of the 'higher law,' and Ant. Slarepresentative of the ' representative of the 'higher law,' and Anti-Slavery sentiment, is to be put down. This is the mission of Know Nothingism in New York, according to the *Standard*. Are our Free Soil friends prepared to sustain it in such a 'mission'!

Hear, too, how the Richmond (Va.) Examiner, a paper which advocates slavery and the slave trade on principle, as necessary to high civilization, approves of the Know Nothing policy in New York:—

York:

'Now, as to the results. First of all, let us congratulate the country upon the annihilation of Sawann.

'Later returns show that this result is barely es-

having crushed to the earth, and trampled under their feet, the boldest and most unprincipled fanatic that ever endangered the peace of a great republic.'

Strange times these, when Fillmore Whigs, Dickinson Democrats, Slavery Propagandists and Free Soilers, can unite in a common Hallelujah!
From the acts of the Party, let us turn to the declarations of their 'organs.' The New York Know Nothing Standard says :

'Under these circumstances, but one course is left. The American organization is not a local institution— it extends East, West, North and South—and an entire it extends East, West, North and South—and an entire reputiation of every thing like abolitionism was necessary to preserve its integrity and unity. This independent nomination, therefore, is a guarantee to our Southern friends, that, whatever the parties of the North may do, the patriotism of the masses knows no distinction between North and South. Whether Mr. distinction between North and South, Whether Air. Ullmann and his associates on the American ticket are to be elected or not, we feel convinced that the men of real principle attached to the American organization in this State will vote for them, and thus exhibit their complete alienation from all party corruptions.

The Nashville (Tenn.) Whig copies this, with the following prefatory remarks, showing the favor the new order is beginning to find among slaveholders, fearful as they are of all secret movements :-

'The leading sentiment understood to be professed by the 'Know Nothing' or 'American' party, and cor-roborated by many of the results of their organization, ed man could not be removed from a public place; but any one could be removed from a private place, if intruding, or even from a public place, if drunk or noisy, but not on account of color. They had heard the evidence of the plaintiff, that when his feelings had been outraged, and he was about leaving the place, Dr. Travers turned on him, a scuffle ensued, and he was turned ont. Was that justified, or was greater violence used than was justified, or was greater violence used than was justifiable, under the circumstances! If not, they would say what damages the plaintiff was entitled to, for the wrong. That there should be no sympathy with the colored race, was used by Mr. Ireland in expecially devoted to the propagation of abolitionism and New York Tribune and the washington National Era-especially devoted to the propagation of abolitionism and its kindred heresies, and we find another proof of the essential hostility of the Know Nothings in New York towards the abolitionists, in the following explicit dec-larations of the Know Nothing Slandard of that city.

The New Orleans (La.) Creole reprints the same xtract, finding in it a sweet odor of Nationality It remarks :-

Nothing more satisfactory than this could be presented to those who love the Union and defend the Constitution. In the present disorganization of the political elements, it is impossible to say what may be the result of the important election which took place yesterday; but of one thing we may rest assured, that whatever may be the result, the American party is national in its organization, its principles, and its action.

party, is no less explicit. After committing freelin its prospectus against the agitation of the question of slavery in Congress or out of it, it proclaims in the first editorial of its first number, opposition to 'all "higher law" doctrines by which the Constitution is to be set at naught, vio-The peculiar policy of the Know-Nothings cannot be carried out, except through the action of the Federal Government. Naturalization laws cannot be repealed or modified but by Congress. Foreignborn citizens cannot be left out of the numerous offices under the Federal Government, but through the exercise of the patronage-power of the President All these and the patronage-power of the President Constitution is to be set at naught, violated, or disregarded '—thus giving currency to the slang misrepresentation of anti-slavery men so fashionable among pro-slavery politicians. Referring in another number to the project of a Constitution is to be set at naught, violated, or disregarded '—thus giving currency to the slang misrepresentation of anti-slavery men so fashionable among pro-slavery politicians. Referring in another number to the project of a Constitution is to be set at naught, violated, or disregarded '—thus giving currency to the slang misrepresentation of anti-slavery men so fashionable among pro-slavery politicians. Referring in another number to the project of a Constitution is to be set at naught, violated, or disregarded '—thus giving currency to the slang misrepresentation of anti-slavery politicians. Referring in another number to the project of a Constitution is to be set at naught, violated, or disregarded '—thus giving currency to the slang misrepresentation of anti-slavery politicians.

the Slavery Question. All they have to do is to they have a prudent reference to public opinion; and the absence of any 'platform' on the subject of the absence of any 'platform' on the subject of slavery facilitates this accommodating policy. In screen, and that the 'American party' look up an inde-Slavery facilitates this accommodating policy. In one section, their action is pro-slavery; in another, anti-slavery; in another, simply anti-administration, or non-committal.

Let us recapitalate:

Mr. Benton, the only Republican from Missourism, beaton, the free Soilers, each ran a candidate for Governor, and that the 'American party' took up an independent conservative Union man for Governor, and elected him by a vote far exceeding all the votes cast for the three other parties? Do they not know, that the American party in the 'Old Bay State' is a purely national party?'

Have Wilson, Burlingame, Knapp. DeWitt, Banks, &c., become 'nationalized,' according to the ideas of this organ of their party! Again: 'Our friends,' says this organ, 'have

never yet refused to vote for a Democratic "Hard" or a "Silver Gray" Whig, whenever such a candidate has adopted our principles. The election of Mott in Pennsylvania, and Hincks in Baltimore, are only two out of many instances in which Demo-crats have been sustained and elected by the votes of our friends."

Is it true, then, that our Free Soil friends, who are swallowed up in Know Nothingism, will vote for Fillmore or Clayton, for the Presidency, pro-vided they be sound Native Americans!

their authors. Was it for this that Mr. Fillmore performed his tour to the South, a year ago!

Again, the American Organ brings authorities to sustain its pro-slavery position:—

'The New York correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, over the signature of "Ion," and under date of New yember 10th, makes the following truthful and important communication, published in the Sun of Saturday last, to wit:

'The Know Nothings are a national party, and will not enter into the Seward or usade against slavery. They would probably, had they known their strength, has secured a larger vote in the western counties, and have secured a larger vote in the western counties, and have elected Ullmann. So far from disbanding, they are taking measures for the extension of their organization in

the interior of the State, and are confident of being able to control both State and city elections hereafter. They will probably make a repeal or modification of the naturalization laws a test question in future elections, and particularly in the Presidential election.

"The Anti-Slavery movement in this State has been checked, though it does not demonstrate any partiality for the Nebraska bill. In fact, that question was overshadowed by the more pressing issues between the various parties to the liquor question—i. e., bad liquor, good liquor, and no liquor. Both the Temperance question and Know Nothingism exerted more influence upon the result than did the Nebraska question."

'It is true, strictly true, as stated by the Baltimore

It is true, strictly true, as stated by the Baltimore Sun's intelligent correspondent, that " the Know Nothings are a NATIONAL PARTY, and will not enter into the

Seward crusade against slavery."

'It is true, also, strictly true, that " the Anti-Slove-ry movement has been checked" by the late demonstra-

Where is the Know Nothing press that speaks for Liberty, that utters an indignant protest against Slavery Propagandism, that protests against these doctrines and designs thus boldly attributed to the Know Nothing organization by its authorised organs! We know of none.

Now, when an organization, embracing in its membership slaveholders and non-slaveholders, Slavery Propagandists and Free Soilers. Hards and Silver Grays, Fillmore, Clayton, Pollock, Wilson, and Burlingame, undertakes to plan its National operations, and select its National candidates, what will be done? Shall the candidates be antislavery or pro-slavery—for the Fugitive Act or against it—for the division of California or against it-for Cuba with slavery or against it-for the existence of slavery within Federal jurisdiction or against it! All these questions are of vital im-portance—the people have made up their minds on them, pro or con—no man could be selected as a Presidential candidate, whose opinions are not decided respecting them. Would the Virginia Know Nothings or the Massachusetts Know Nothings be willing to take a candidate on trust, without understanding his position! Would the former consent to vote for Pollock, or the latter for Clayton or Fillmore !

Clayton or Fillmore! Let us say to our anti-slavery friends, who have either joined the Know Nothings or voted for their candidates—this new organization is beginning to be candidates—this new organization is beginning to be looked to by the South, especially by Southern Whigs, as the only basis for what they call a 'National party'—that is, a party which, ignoring the question of slavery, will permit its policy on that question to be silently determined by Southern management. The Semi-Weekly Creole, of New Orleans, speaks confidently on this point. Referring to the pros-tration of the old parties, and the indications of an approaching sectional conflict, it looks to the Know Nothings to prevent this evil. It says :-

'It seems to be universally acknowledged that the '' Know Nothings' aim to preserve our institutions as delivered to them by the sainted heroes of '76. They are pledged to oppose all foreign influence, and to stand by the Union and the Constitution, It were impossi-ble, then, to be a Know Nothing and a Disunionist; it is a contradiction in terms to adhere to the new ovement, and ignore the compromises of the Constitution, or resist the execution of the laws.

. If a point of union exists between the North and the South, we verily believe it to be with the order of Know Nothings. If any body of men in the free States Know Nothings. If any body of men in the free States are disposed to support the laws, and make no aggressions on the South, it is the American party, national in its name as in its principles. All others are sectional; all others have committed themselves, by resolutions and acts, by votes at the ballot-box, in legislative halls and in popular assemblies. The leaders of all others, even Cass and Douglas and Benton, as well as Seward, at this moment justify their course by attempting to prove it hostile to the South, or based on principles of universal philanthropy.

'We see no danger to the Union. Our revelation from the fates is far different from that doleful prediction of the Courier. Our next election will present a candidate for the Presidency, not only national in his position, but American in his heart. The people will recognize the statesman and the patriot, and elevate him with greater unanimity than has been witnessed since the days of Washington.'

In another number, it reiterates these views :

*We feel confident that the South has no tangible point of political union with any other party at the North, except the Know Nothings; that they occupy the only national ground. The Silver Gray Whigs have been overslaughed by the adherents of Seward. The Nebraska Democrats claim this bill as a triumph over the South—a victory achieved for freedom. The Free Soilers are open in their opposition to our constitutional rights, and the Democratic Hards are accused by the Free Soilers of having selected the same platform which they have adopted. With whom can the South act in the coming national elections? Certainly, only with those who are pleased to support the Constitution and the laws, to maintain the Union, knowing no South, no North, no East, no West.

'With the facts we have adduced, it is a mockery of the good sense of the people to ask us to affiliate with . We feel confident that the South has no tangible

the good sense of the people to ask us to affiliate with either the Whigs or the Democrats of the North. There is neither patriotism nor prudence, honesty nor a devo-tion to the rights of the South, in seeking such alli-

Concurrently with these declarations, we find Concurrently with these declarations, we find John M. Clayron, the auxiliary of Senator Douglas in pushing through the Nebraska Bill, although he declined to vote for it finally, because it did not come up to the standard of non-intervention—placing himself, in a public speech, delivered before the late election in Dalaware, on Native American the late election in Delaware, on Native American ground, advocating the Know Nothings, and preground, advocating the know Rothings, and pre-dicting the impossibility of any national union hereafter on Whig or Democratic ground.— Speaking of the distinguished men belonging to the order, he remarked:—

'I know not upon what authority it is stated, that the late President of the United States is a member of the Know Nothing order. But I do know, that a great number of the most intelligent and patriotic men of this country have adopted the principles and joined the society of this secret party.'

In relation to the main principles of the Amercan party, as he calls it, he says :-

ican party, as he calls it, he says:

'I will not support for office a man who claims to be a Native American, unless he plants himself upon that platform. If he seeks my vote, he must do it by professing my principles. He must not tell me that some other party besides the American party here has nominated him for the office. He must come out plainly, and say that he asks support on the principles of the Americans. If he asks the support of the American party, he has no right to accept, without our consent, a nomination from another party, professing principles which we, as Americans, have never adopted.

Referring to the excitement aroused at the North by the Nebraska Bill, he says :-

'Repose for the passions of men is required, to save us from ourselves. At this crisis, when I think there is far more real danger than has ever existed before, (as the sequel will soon show.) I rejoice that an American party is to be found in the country, around which I, and other men who think as I do, can rally. The Whig and Democratic parties having, in different sections of the Union, made the slavery question a part of

THE LIBERATOR BOBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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inded American statesman.
* An appeal to American national feeling for such purpose ought not to be in vain; and I do not believe it will be in vain. In every State and in every section of this Union, there is now an American party.'

What remains, now, for anti-slavery men, Whigh Democratic, Independent Democratic! Shall the Republican movement be abandoned! Shall the se between native and foreign-born citizens b suffered to supersede the issue between Slaver and Freedom? Shall the Anti-Nebraska movemen stop midway in its course, satisfied with baving returned a small Anti-Nebraska majority to th next House of Representatives, careless as t whether the next President shall be anti-slavery o pro-slavery! Will those anti-slavery men who have united with the Know Nothing party, or votes for its candidates, continue their support to it, in the phase of 'nationality,' so-called, it is now as suming under the influence of John M. Clayton and the Fillmore men of New York! There is danger ahead. Honest men should beware of being placed in a position, entangled by obligations, cal placed in a position, entangled by obligations, cal-culated to give rise to conflicting duties, to ob-scure their perception of right and wrong, to tempt them to compromise or postpone the application of vital principles. Who will give an authoritative answer to these questions—How are anti-slavery and pro-slavery Knew Nothings to act together, in the selection of a Presidential candidate? And if a non-committal or pro-slavery candidate be selected by the vote of a majority, what will the anti-slavery minorivote of a majority, what will the anti-slavery minori

A Mississippian, at Camargo, Mississippi, writes - I would be glad to see your paper separating from abolitionism; that question must be kept on of our ranks, or we never can unite the North South in the great and important effort to put down alien influence in the United States. If the North and South divide, we are defeated, and if defeated in this effort, for our religious liberties, we are lost as a republic; we must fall under the control of the Pope. We have everything at stake in this move, and the hopes of our country hang on our Our correspon efforts to control the government.' Our correspondent is right. We have frequently advocated, a our columns show, the entire separation of all que tions from the American cause and movement. want the whole country with us, and to have it must present but one issue-the great American -Know Nothing and American Crusader.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman, Nov. 18. Kidnapping of Free Negroes in Kentucky—a Free Girl taken from Ohio and Sold into Slavery—Des-peration of the Gang—Negro Traders Implicated.

The last few days unfolded to the public such thrilling facts as to create a spirit of indomitable determination to purge this community of a class of desperadoes now infesting this section—as to inspire such enthusiastic excitement, seldom, if ever, witnessed in any city. Kidnapping free ne-groes in Ohio, and deluding our slaves from their masters, to recapture and sell them, is an established profession of a gang located upon the borders of the Ohio, combining with negro traders in the interior of this State, thereby boldly conducting a villanous system of piracy, heretofore unknown in the annals

of crime in Kentucky.

On Friday morning this community was apprised of the fact, through the agency of colored persons, that a free negro girl was forcibly taken from Ohio, and brought to Kentucky. Suspicion or the statements of the negroes (which is not evidence in Kentucky) research that Larie Albertail Property is a superior of the statements of the negroes (which is not evidence in Kentucky) research that Larie Albertail Property is a superior of the statements of the negroes (which is not evidence in Kentucky) proved that Lewis, Allen and Henry Young, of this county, were the individuals in whose possession the girl was found.

Arrests were made, our best and prominent citizens turning out to capture the rogues. Lewis and Allen Young were forcibly taken by the people from prison, and delivered to the authorities o Ohio, where they will be disposed of as the aggra-vating merits of this case deserve. Henry Young is detained for trial at this side. Thus this suffering community is to be rid of three brothers whose bold career of crime was a terror to the peace

and safety of the public.

Lewis and Henry Young openly boast of their determination to burn the city: They confess it to be their source of livelihood to steal a free negro or decoy our slaves, and sell them to negro traders Let me here apprise the slave owners of Kentucky that negro traders are more to be feared and require closer watch than the incendiary abolitionists secretly Insinuating themselves among us.

It is justly estimated that two thirds of the slaves

that escape from their masters are transported, through the agency of slave dealers, to the South. Let the loser of slave property examine the negro pens of the State, and throughout the South, before offering rewards or looking towards Canada. Now I here fearlessly charge, that any man or set of men, who deal in slaves as a business or profession, will not hes-itate from conscientious scruples to receive stolen pro-perty, or assist in deluding a contented slave from home for the sake of gain.

Let the citizens of this State frown down these

offensive characters, destroy their inhuman pens, and the condition of our slaves will be much im proved.

I have strayed, Mr. Editor, from my subject The city council met on Monday morning, and or dered a meeting of the people to protect their rights and property, for within five days the city has been fired in various portions, and the alarm bell ropes cut; in the meantime, seven or eight of our slaves were missing. This is intolerable. The meeting above was presided over by Mayor Dobyns. Resolutions were passed, vigilance committees were ap-pointed, exciting scenes transpired, which would not be in place to name here, and an iron will of determined reform seems to inspire one and all, under the brief and enthusiastic administration of Mayor Dobyns, who is untiring in enforcing the law maintaining our rights; and wherever his judicia talents and legal experience is wanting, he declares the city in the hands of the people. The law is somewhere in the books, and the people must rule and protect themselves, to the best of their knowledge and belief, on the first principles of nature self-defence. May his reign of terror never end!

Startling disclosures were made to-day, regarding the late terrible powder explosion, with other acts of violence, known in the calendar of unhappy events in Maysville.

Your readers will be duly apprised of new discoveries and coming important news. Permit me to subscribe myself underthe synonym, long famil-iar to the readers of the Kentucky Yeoman. LEGATION.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND

AND WALES.

The automoal meetings of the Union were held in the three neighboring towns of Newcastle, Shields, and Sunderland. The following resolu-

That this Assembly tenders to Rev. George Cuthbert Young, B.A., the expression of its thanks for the valuable and interesting paper he has now read on "The Openings for the Gospel in Turkey." and requests that he will place it at the disposal the Committee. That a recommendation of t the Committee. That a recommendation of the claims of the "Turkish Mission," by a vote of the last annual assembly of the Union, having given rise to an apprehension on the part of some perrise to an apprehension on the part of some per-sons, to the effect that the Congregational Union of England and Wales look with a degree of tolerance and favor on the slavery of the United States of and favor on the slavery of the United States of America, in consequence of the supposed implication of many of the Christian organizations of that country in the evil of slavery, this assembly deems it right to repeat its emphatic condemnation of the law and practice of slavery as existing in the United States, and to declare its undeviating adherence to the sentiments of the Union, as expressed in its resolutions on the subject of slavery, adopted by the Annual Assembly of 1853, and its determination to carry out as far as possible the resolves it countries.

Moved by Rev. S. D. Callen, of Leith, and se

onded by Dr. Stowell, upon which Rev. Walter Scott, President of Airedale College, Yorkshire, said that 'no one could rejoice more than he did at the efforts now being made to evangelize Tur-key: at the same time, he could not suffer this mokey: at the same time, he could not suggest that to pass without entering a strong protest against it. They had not been told that the American Board of Missions was connected in various ways with elavery: that they had slave-churches, and that they held doctrines which, in his apprehension, were quite subversive of the principles of hension, were quite subsersive of the principles of the New Testament. They maintained, in some places, that because it was not expressly said in Scripture, that children must not be taken from their parents, therefore there was no sin in tearing the children of slaves from them, and sending them to distant localities. In this belief, America was the stronghold of slavery; and if it could be abolished there, it would soon be abolished throughout the world; and yet, he was sorry to think, that professed Christians in America were the chief jurisdiction of this Court, because he had, years ago. strength of that stronghold. (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt, whatever, that if all the Christians in America would come forward, and perform their duty in protesting against slavery, it would soon be abolished there, and throughout the world. Be-fore they made up their minds on this subject, he advised them to read the papers which had been published by Mr. Vincent, the agent of the American Tract and Book Society. (Hear, hear.) Now no one could rejoice more heartily than he did in the progress which was made in evangelizing Turkey, and he prayed that the American missions he prayed that the American missionarie might be more and more successful; but this was a very different thing from their connecting them-selves in any way with the American Board of Missions.'

lissions.' (Hear, hear.)
After amicable discussion, the resolution was withdrawn, by concert of mover and seconder, in order that there might not be the remotest appearance of the evil of tolerating any degree of pro-slavery principle or action.

REV. NEHEMIAH ADAMS.

The New York Tribune, in a very caustic review of the new pro-slavery work of Rev. Nehemiah Adams, of Boston, entitled ' A South-Side View of Slavery,

The author of this extraordinary tractate has recently made himself famous by his correspondence with the fire-eating Virginian, the notorious Henry A. Wise. That correspondence placed him in no enviable position on the subject of Slavery. It authorized no one to form a high idea of his sagacity, breadth of view, knowledge of the world, or even common sense. The simplicity which could lead him to expect any valuable suggestions from the Hon. Mr. Wise, in regard to the domestic institutions of the South, reminds one of his celebrated namesake and official bother, Parson Adams. in Fielding's novel of Joseph Andrews. Nor does this volume inspire any different opinions respecting the caliber of the author's mind. We nothing of him, except from the present remark-able performance. It is understood that he is an orthodox divine of considerable repute in the metropolis of New England. If this is the case, his work is entitled to a degree of consideration which it could not command by its merits. Speaking from the central point which he occupies, his voice will be heard over a wider extent than could be expected from its natural strength. We dare say that he is an accomplished scholar, a preacher of en-chanting, silvery eloquence, and a man of sweet amiableness and saintly sympathies. He is, doubt less, a favorite with many pious flattering circles, admired for his unction, and beloved for his bland benevolence. But all these charming traits do not qualify him to discuss wisely a question of grave moral and political import. The whole tone of the volume betrays a feeling, on the part of the author. ter and Howland as counsel, and stated that he did so that he was out of his element while preparing it for the press. It has a feeble, indecisive, supplicatory air, as if the writer wished to obtain pardon for the expression of his opinions. While it cringes with an almost canine submission to the South, it does not manfully face the opponents of slavery at the North. It rather suggests, exhorts, beseeches, than argues and enforces a principle. In ced, there are occasional passages which would lead the reader, if in a mood of concession, to suppose that the author himself was adverse to slave ry. He has hints to that effect. He uses language which, in its literal acceptation, implies that he man bondage is an evil ; but this is not his prevailing doctrine; the cloven foot soon becomes visible scorebing every generous impulse beneath its tread : and his choicest morse's of eloquence go to illustrate the chivalrous virtues of the slaveholder, and the enviable condition of the slave. We are Sunday evening, where his lips would not be padlocked, not to suppose that his apparent admissions against and he challenged the Court to meet him there, and disslavery are for the sake of deception—intended to throw dust in the eyes of northern readers. They it never attended Mr. Foster's meetings, and worshiponly show the obscarity of his perceptions, and his vacillation of moral purpose. He undertook his ped in an entirely different place. Mr. Howland rose, task with the view of exhibiting the sunpy side of and said the judge claimed the right to say what he slavery; but he often relents in its execution; facts pleased in court, without allowing them the privilege are too stubborn for his fancies; and, with an in-consistency that does more bonor to his heart than his head, is compelled to dash the brilliant colors of his picture with some gloomy shades.

The origin of a defence of slavery by a Northern divine, apparently so uncalled for, becomes apparprogress of the work. It was prompted nesday last, and gave bail for his appearance to the by a spirit of grateful sentimentalism, on account ospitable courtesies, during a temporary visit of being accessory to the Burns' riot in this city !!! at the South,—by sympathy with the religious ex-altation of the slave, in spite of his temporal degradation,-and by a reaction of mind from previous exaggerated views concerning the obvious, visible found interest to the first three lectures given by this

effects of the servile relation.

IS KANZAS SAFE? Mr. John Speer, writing from this territory,

Will slavery be admitted here! Many enthu siastic friends of freedom think it cannot, but I ten to his instructive expositions-speaking the English confess I should fear the result of a vote taken on language, as he does, with remarkable fluency, precis that subject to-day. The man who folds his arms, and says there is no danger, deceives himself, or wishes to deceive others. The proximity of slave States has given them all the advantages. If the lands unacquired of all the Indians shall be sub-The proximity of slave If the jected to pre-emption, I think a great majority will Music Hall, at half-past seven e'clock; and as it is disflock in from the free States; but if they are open-ed to the speculator, I should be afraid that large bodies would be bought and cultivated by slave la-Germans in Boston, that they do not give a better atbor. The policy of slavery is to sell them to the highest bidder; and the treaty with the Delawares and some other tribes, requires their sale in that

Mr. Speer is an intelligent man from Medina Co., that it will carry great weight in our community on ac-O., and formerly editor of the Medina Gazette. Since writing the above letter, we learn from the Lorain Independent Democrat that he has returned. count of the high character of the signers :-The editor of that paper says :

tures on the Present State of Europe. Presenting the subject from an ethnological point of view, he exhibits a comprehensiveness and clearness in his philosophy of history, an acquaintance with its material, and a per-'We have just received a call from Mr. Speer. late of the Medina Gazette, who has located in Kan-zas. He gives a fine description of the country, and an indignant one of the arrogance of the Mis-sourians and government officials. Every govern-ment officer is taken of course to be pro-slavery, and of course to be pro-slavery, and jected to the most searching examination and the zeverem to regard any from the free
Slaves are already in the terlegally as the masters and auone pretends but that the Douthem more intelligible is a service to mankind, aiding the Missourians seem to regard any from the free ritory, and are held legally as the masters and authorities say. No one pretends but that the Dou-glas bill renders slavery lawful, and the struggle is them more intelligence is a service to mankind, niding them in the solution of the great problem which is placed before them. We look upon the lectures of Dr. Solger as such an effort, and heartily recommend them to the attention of every intelligent and reflecting person. (Signed)—James Walker, Joel Parker, Charles Beck, Louis Agassiz, Francis Bowen. to abolish it. The anti-slavery settlers believe they will have the power to do so, but invite their friends

to come on and help them.

Mr. Speer is about establishing a paper in Lawrence on the Kanzas, and will return in a few days.

SLAVERY IN KANZAS. A letter from a clergyman in Kanzas, dated Nov. 5, speaks of slavery in the new territory in this desponding strain:

'Let no one repeat that the strife' is over-that there is no slavery in, or going into the Territory— the truth is just being here developed, that they are now making the most determined effort to secure Kansas to slavery. Especially are they now organizing to secure the first Legislature to their interest. It is not sure that we shall have an electerest. It is not sure that we shall have an elec-tion for a Legislature this fall; I hope we shall not. If we do have, we shall be beaten by Missouri vot. Compromises of the Constitution, and of the duty of the ers going over the line. If the subject can be post-free States in reference to the aggressions of the Slave poned until another season, and we push forward Power. The lecture wa followed by a poem from Rev. with our enterprise, "I shall begin to hope." John Pirrort. We have no room for remark or crit-

icism on either production. CONSPIRACY AGAINST KANZAS. The St. Louis We are glad to learn that every ticket for the cour Democrat, of the 19th inst. says that Senator Atchison is at present engaged in the upper country, banding a secret society of 5000 persons. These—according to the rumor—are pledged to move into Kanzas on the day of the first election, to vote alayery into that territory, has been disposed of. Four and even five dollars were freely offered for tickets last week; but few, however, could be obtained, even at such a premium. The nex lecture will be delivered on Thursday evening, Dec 7th, by Hon. Satmon P. CHASE, of Ohio.

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 1, 1854.

THE WORCESTER RIOT.

The preliminary examination of the alleged rioters i

he Butman outbreak, at Worcester, was terminated or

S. S. Foster proposed to offer a few words, in expla

declined to adduce defensive testimony in this case, and

would not do so at any stage of it. He relied upon his

past life and character as his defence against charges of

riot and violence. He believed the present presecution

to be a wicked and malicious one, got up for the pur-

pose of harassing and troubling the defendants. He be-

lieved that the case had been prejudged, and, under this

belief, he had cross-examined the evidence of the prose-

cution, simply that he might present to the public mine

the bias and falsity of the testimony-whether designed

resistant, and had been so for years ; but he declared,

that if he ever could be converted to the doctrines of vi-

Joseph A. Howland said that, so far as he could un-

Mr. Matthews submitted the case for the government

Judge Green summed up. He held that all the vio-

the proceedings at the American House on the 29th.

Thaver to that of incendiaries, who had set fire to their

neighbor's house, and then, when they saw that it was

likely to be consumed, attempted to extinguish the

nents were, certainly, not very complimentary to the

Court. The Court could only say, that it had endeav-

ored to try the case fully and fairly, without prejudice

or bias. The Court then went into a defence of its

ruling, upon the exclusion of the wives of Mesers. Fos-

because there was no precedent for women being admit-

The Court then ordered that S. S. Foster, Joseph A.

Howland, Adin Thayer, Alexander Hemmenway, Solo-

mon H. Dutton, and John Angier, Jr., severally to re-

cognize in the sum of \$500 each, for their appearance

before the Court of Common Pleas, at the next Janua-

The Court held that Mr. Moody had been clearly

onclusively, and fully exonerated from any participa-

S. S. Foster rose to take exception to some charge

that had been made against him in the course of the

trial. The Court intimated that the case was closed.

Mr. Foster then said, that he would have a meeting on

P. S. Rev. Theodore Parker, of Boston, was sum

oned to appear before the U. S. Circuit Court on Wed-

amount of \$1500, for trial in March next, on the charge

DR. Solgen's Lectures. We have listened with pr

patriotic and highly intelligent German, in regard to

the condition and prospects of Europe, so far as the grea

cause of liberty is concerned. They have evinced, on

his part, rare powers of analysis and observation, and

perfect mastery of his subject. He has given the utmost

satisfaction to all who have had the good fortune to lis

has not been more numerous, owing to so many rival

attractions dividing the public interest at the present

time. His last lecture will be given this evening at the

Germans in Boston, that they do not give a better at-

We find the following card in the Cambridge Chroni

cle, and transfer it to our columns, with the conviction

We, the undersigned, have attended Dr. Solger's le

spicuity of statement and illustration which are high

interesting and instructive. We live in momenton times. Every political and social institution is sub

THE LECTURES ON SLAVERY. The opening lecture of

this course was delivered on Thursday evening of las

week, to as brilliant and intelligent an audience as ever

assembled in Boston. Hon, CHARLES STEER WAS COM-

pelled, by ill-health, to disappoint the anticipations of

the assembled multitude; but his place was kindly

supplied by Hon. CHARLES W. UPHAM, who, although

tendance?

tion in the alleged riot, and he was discharged.

ted to practice in the courts of Massachusetts.

eason, he did not put in any defence.

bloody revolution.

without argument.

cue Butman, it was too late.

to be so or otherwise, he would not say. ' He was a non

Messrs, Stoddard, Hoar, Chapin and Thayer

ted their cases to the Court without argument.

he ninth day.

LIBERATOR.

The fanatics have had their way upon this subjeclong enough; and we are happy to present to our rea ders the following abstract of a truly conservative view of it, premising only that, however suspicious the titl of this book may seem, to those who are seeking to subfeet all our institutions to the destructive process what they call reform, its contents will present nothing incongruous with the well-known piety and 'eminent gravity' of either the author or the publisher.

nation of his position in this case, and of his relations Dr. Eves, (for many years past a popular orthodo: to the government. He declined to acknowledge the preacher of the Sexes Street Church in Boston.) being called, by sufficient reasons, to spend three months in severed himself entirely from the government under the the society (favored indeed with the hospitality) of the authority of which it was established. He drew a distincbrothel-keepers of that city, felt moved to write a state tion between living under a government, and having a ment of his impressions respecting those people and their 'young ladies,' which should not only remove or connection with it. He said he was willing, as a matter of expediency, to bind himself to appear before diminish the 'ill-fame' which has somehow fastened itanother tribunal, and to submit to such penalties as it self upon them, but which should relieve the minds o might see fit to impose upon him ; but, while he was those good people who are distressed about the prevawilling to do so, he would still maintain, so far as he lence of prostitution. could, his perfect independence of such tribunal. He had

Having been misled by the publications of ' Moral Reform' Societies, and especially by the writings of Mrs. Harriet Beachmore, Dr. Eves anticipated a severe shock to his sensibilities in this visit. He expected to but of one thing he felt sure, namely, that the whole of supposed himself to have 'at least the average amount of information and ignorance with regard to the subject.' Imagine then his surprise and gratification at the following circumstances, occurring at his earliest opportunities of observation of these people :-

As two of them noticed my interested looks at them one whispered covertly to the other, and both smiled olence, he would, upon the issue of slavery, go for a with a kindly look : they were all in good humor, and some of them in a broad laugh: they were not so wretched as I expected: they were superior in genteel derstand, this case had been prejudged, and for this appearance to work-people of any other class in our cities: a better-looking, happier, more courteous set of people I had never seen : their language, even when speaking of objectionable things, was decorous and re fined : it conflicted with my notions of prostitution : I lence which took place on the 30th, was the result of could not have dreamed that these girls had been 'de graded,' 'their very womanhood crushed out of them. He compared the action of Messrs, Foster, Howland and &c., as common report has so often asserted : and when I asked, in amazement-Are they prostitutes? Certainly, said the friend at my side; they each belong to some house of ill-fame

flames. He held that they intended to excite others to It was evident to Dr. Eves that he had been greatly violence on the 20th, and although they helped to resmisled by preconceived opinions in relation to this class of people, yet he prudently remembered that these In relation to Mr. Moody, it was proven that he was might be unusually favorable specimens, and kept his at the American House about his legitimate business on eyes open for further observation. But this, when it Sunday night-that he accidentally met the crowd on came, gave new causes of pleased astonishment. He Front street on Monday-and that he did all he could found special 'good order' in the streets where the to protect Butman, after he got into the crowd. In anfashionable brothels were kept, and admired the wisdom swer to the statements of Messrs. Foster and Howland, that closed the blinds, and otherwise cared for the exthat they considered their cases prejudged from the beternal quietness and respectability of those houses. ginning, the Court had nothing to say. These state-

He found that there was not so much time exacted for the duties of their peculiar occupation as many suppose; that a strong public feeling among the frequenters of those places protects the persons of their nmates against annoyances and injuries ; that one man cannot with impunity abuse another man's favorite and that the disposition to avenge such wrongs 'amounts in many cases to a chivalric feeling.' He tells us that, by the employment of extra constables and policemer in their haunts, this whole class of our population are in a condition most favorable to preservation from crimes against society'; that girls who are indisposed to work of other kinds are saved by this system from pauperism,' and that many quietly pursue their regular occupation here, who would otherwise be a charge upon the public in the 'house of correction.' On the point of ' Religious instruction,' the results of

Dr. Eves's inquiries were eminently gratifying; for though it was true (to a certain extent) that the brothel-keepers did not like to have Bibles lying about indiscriminately in the rooms, and did not teach the girls to read, and excluded tract-distributors and others who wished to teach them ' from motives of interference,' they read the Bible to them themselves, selecting the appropriate patriarchal and other portions in the Old stament, and the comforting declaration, ' Neither do condemn thee,' in the New, and making comments adapted to their occupation and their stage of moral development. Moreover, it was found that the perthose houses was actually greater than that of either the keepers who managed, or of the patrons who supported them.

The Doctor does ultimately find, however, some 'revolting features' of prostitution. But, with that charity which hoppeth over all things objectionable (in the system which, on the whole, it chooses to defend), he tries hard to conquer his prejudices, suggests exculpatory circumstances, even in the chapters headed ' Revolting features,' sympathises with the brothel-keepers as he enumerates the evils which 'they themselves deplore,' mourns over the difficulties they meet in giving a proper education to their own children, and gives this gentle rebuke to the opponents of the system :- 'Sometimes the demand seems to be that illicit connections should be prevented at all events, and prostitution never be permitted. This is absurd, upon the least reflection. Let us not require too much in this matter, We must not be prejudiced by our associations with the word seduction. Let us not insist that female virtue shall never be sacrificed. This would be a most disastrous event to the whole sex ; they would be debased without measure, if this idea were acted on."

be hoped that the hall will be crowded. Where are the upon it. Dr. Eves finds prostitution regulated in both the Old and New Testaments, but not forbidden in either. He quotes numerous passages, and concludes that, whatever may, at the first glance, look like prohibition of it, refers to the abuses, and not to the relation of it, refers to the abuses, and not to the relation of its refers to the abuses, and not to the relation of its refers to the abuses, and not to the relation of its refers to the abuses, and not to the relation of its refers to the abuses, and not to the relation of its refers to the abuses, and not to the relation of its refers to the abuses, and not to the relation of its refers to the abuses, and not to the relation of its refers to the abuses, and not to the relation of its refers to the abuses, and not to the relation of its refers to the abuses, and not to the relation of its refers to the abuses.

> is to be done in relation to prostitution, by those who prize—and the fortunate winners will pay twenty dolars now entirely unconnected with it, he answers, distinctly and decidedly, Nothing. He informs us that brothel-keepers are the natural and proper protectors of prostitutes; that having been long familiar with their habits and characters, they know best what should be done for them, and will of course do it, if not interfered with; that their earnest desire and prayer, in relation to this whole business, is to be let view' upon Dr. Hall in one other respect. You speak of moderate request be granted, they will do all that is necessary in the premises; that is, prune off the abuses, and preserve the beneficent and scriptural retion, he feels confident that they are the best judges of manding why we don't go to the South, where slavery is. what truth is needed, and what can be borne, by their inmates: (doubtless, milk rather than strong meat, and in most cases, preferably skimmed milk :) he found many of the girls fond of singing, and possessing most sweet and melodious voices; true, he did not happen to hear among them any of the songs of Zion ; but so liberal were the ideas of their keepers, that he feels no doubt permission might be obtained for some reliable person to attend and teach these, during the intervals of their occupation; and any minister in whom the keepers could feel perfect confidence, might give religious instruction there, part of every Sabbath.

Formerly, Dr. Eves tells us, the keepers and patron of these houses had become so weary of the system as to have commenced, of their own accord, a course of mea-

On speing these girls 'in their Sabbath attire,' the Doctor understood what before was not explained, name-ly, why, in private conversation, their employers pre-ferred to mention them by this name, or some other of inoffensive import, instead of using the coarser term which prejudiced people employ.

AN IMPORTANT PUBLICATION.

SOUTH SIDE VIEW OF PROSTITUTION; or, Three Months in the Brothels of Boston, in 1854. By Rev. Nehemiah Eves, D. D. pp. 214, 12mo. Stereo typed and published by Theophilus M. Raven, Bos-

sures for its removal. Tired already of the expense and trouble of keeping large families of these girls, more expense and trouble were constantly required to catch them when they ran away, and the parties above-mentioned were just on the point of deciding to throw up the system altogether, when, hearing that some of their neighbors perfectly agreed with them in opinion, and wondered that they hadn't made such a move before, they flew into a rage, reversed their decision, and swore that they would die sooner than give up the expense and troubles in question. Dr. Eves now assures us that this is their fixed and unalterable position; that the more any one wishes them to change their ground, the more they won't ; and that, therefore, the more we of ject to the idea and the practice of prestitution, the more we must say nothing and do nothing against it. In fact, in relation to this subject, as to slavery and some other matters, the only mode of effecting anything is to do nothing.

We copy the following letters of PARKER PILLS BURY and F. W. CHESSON from the Manchester (Eng.) Weekly Advertiser, believing they will be perused with interest and satisfaction by our readers generally.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the Manchester Weekly Advertiser SIR-As an American abolitionist, it affords me plens ure to see your paper giving some prominence to the subject of American slavery, even though not always see the operatives wretched, ragged, vulgar and dirty; in my tone. Last week, you had a notice of a recent work relating to it, headed 'Dr. Marshall Hall on them would be openly and grossly lascivious; and he American Slavery.' A few corrections seemed called for; and your former kindly bearing towards me and my articles is a sufficient guarantee that this also will be favorably considered, and allowed an insertion. It was very cheering to hear you announce ' a regu

lar English agitation against American slavery.' It was sad, however, to find you almost deploring it; and for such a reason as that it 'may lead to disastrous results, as respects the international relations with the United States.' Are we to have peaceful and friendly commercial ' relations' only on condition that millions of human beings continue in brute slavery-a state far worse than death? Would you and I. Mr. Editor, step down to that doom, with our mothers, sisters-all who are dearest to us-would we waste away in those lingering fires, only that such friendly relations be perpetunted? If, at such a price only can these results b continued, then let them be sacrificed. Neither you nor I would be a slave-an American slave above allto save all the governments on the globe from utter annihilation; nor will I ever weigh the liberty of millions of others, or one other, against such a comparative trifle. Your other reason against anti-slavery agitation is, that it may be disastrous to the slave himself. I think slavery is the most disastrous condition in which one can be placed. Somebody said, 'Hanging is the very worst use to which a man can be put.' It may be, next to enslaving him. The war-cry of the American Revolution was- 'Give us liberty, or give us death.' Slavery has had few panegyrisers, until now, in the corruption of modern times. Never did the nine muses indite one hymn to its honor. Never did the mild harp of Northern minstrelsy, in all its long-buried melodies, nor the silver voices of southern syrens, attune one chorus in praise of the blood-swelled vampyre. But now, when human fetters are forged by baptized hands, and human flesh hisses and smokes beneath the branding-iron of Gospel chattelship, are Christians found singing doxologies to its praise! And men, in God's own image moulded, are charitably consigned to bondage and turned to beasts, only for their own good. You commend Dr. Hall's book for some virtues, at which the slaveholders will laugh. Indeed, they enjoy the joke greatly, always, when any one can be found making such a defence of what they know cannot be defended or apologized for, without giving, as the Earl of Chatham once said, 'without giving justice and humanity their death.' But you speak of Dr. Hall's plan of emancipation as original. You say, 'he has a scheme of his own, which seems to us to unite, in a singular degree, simplicity and feasibility.'

But scarcely was the American government founded, before many schemes of gradual emancipation were proposed and considered ; this among the rest. And a few, a very few slaveholders, adopted it. And every day of the year, since, contracts of this kind substantially are making between individual slaveholders and their slaves. In 1800, Henry Clay came forward with a scheme of gradual emancipation as wise as that of Dr. Hall's; but he was soon shamed and hissed into silence. In 1850, however, he had forgotten it; and in the dotage of over seventy years, he renewed the propo sition, with modifications. But it cost him the nomination for the Presidency of the United States. Let me caution Dr. Hall, and the editor of the Manchester Weekly Advertiser, to hold back their views on this subject, if they intend ever to emigrate to that country, with any political ambition as aspirants. When slaveholders get ready to abolish slavery, they will want no additional wisdom as to the best mode of doing it. And they would think Dr. Hall just as well employed in showing them the best way to get rid of their Bibles, or their good weather, good health, or good digestion, as of their system of slavery.

The travelled Doctor speaks of slavery in Louisian as existing in a form less severe than in the other States; that it is serfdom instead of slavery, as in Russia, Without troubling you with any details about the aw ful brokerage in blood which is regularly carried on in New Orleans and other parts of that State, by slave speculators, let me give you an advertisement,-a volume in itself. One of the large bills posted about the city at the time, is now before me. I also saw the same in the New Orleans Delta for several successive days :

* RAFFLE !- Joseph Jennings respectfully informs without measure, if this idea were noted on.'

Of course, a clergyman does not leave such a subject celebrated dark bay horse 'Star,' aged five years, square without bringing the instructions of Scripture to bear trotter, and warranted sound, with a new light carriage above described can be seen at my store, 78 Common street, at from 9, A. M., till 2, P. M. Highest throw Coming, finally, to the inquiry what (if any thing) to take the first choice; the lowest throw the remaining

(Signed,) Mr. Editor, can Russia furnish a parallel to that advertisement? And this is but one of many similar scenes constantly enacting in that State. Dr. Hall should walk barefoot to St. Petersburg in mid winter, and beg pardon of the Czar for naming his serfdom with the sholin nists as wasting their strength on the slaveof colored people than the South. Now, it happens Our answer is, because the South only owns the slaves, while you of the North are the holders of them. And so we work in the North, and upon the North. And we are giving the people of color equal rights as fast as possible, while all the six New England States, with New York, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin, can testify that, though much remains still to be done, our world has by no means been in vain. And the slaveholders see and confess, that in this very way we are bringing deliverance to every bondman in the land.

Yours, most respectfully, PARKER PILLSBURY. Belfast, October, 1854.

THE CHRISTIANITY OF THE AMERICAN ABOLITIONISTS.

To the Editor of the Manchester Weekly Advertiser Sin-With your permission, in the absence of Mr. Parker Pillsbury, (who is now in Ireland,) I will reply to some of the points contained in the letter of Mr. John Browne, which was published in your journal of

DECEMBER 1 Saturday last. I have sent a letter to Mr. Post who, I doubt not, will answer those parts of it to he alone can reply.

of Dr. Pennington I will say only a few work of Dr. Penningson one who is conversant with the connection subsequently tween the great religious denominations of last and the system of slavery, must be aware that as he and the system of stavery, must be aware that the byterian body, to which the Doctor belong, as it whose Synods he takes a part, is what Mr. They whose Synods he takes a part, is what Mr. They justly describes it as being 'one of the most corne in justly describes this world of wickeiness has process So far, then, as Dr. Pennington's ecclesiastical has So far, theu, are concerned, no man need suspend his judges, are concerned, no man need suspend his judges. Mr. Browne ' believes' that Mr. Pillsbury tal

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Christian and sacred intimately acquainted value history of the Society, having, in 1850-51, which is a American ground and history of the course for myself on American ground, and possible course for myself on the course for myself of the course for myself on the course for myself of the course for myse course for mysel.

friends among its stanchest supporters, I as properties. friends among to be to one official act of a to defy Mr. Drowne Society which would, in the slightest degree, just a Society which he has reckless price against it. But he quotes from certain species writings of Mr. Henry C. Wright, in which the paman denies the inspiration of the Bible. What has man denies the inspectory Society to do with the open American Ame What business has he, as an honest man, to see a man the American Anti-Slavery Society responsible for a religious views which Mr. Wright chooses to proper in letters addressed to Mr. Garrison, or to Mr. ha or for the resolutions which he may think it to pas at Peace meetings? Before Mr. Browne took to course, he was bound to prove one thing, which his not attempted to do, viz., that 'infidels' hare met to be anti-slavery men, or to belong to Anti-Same Societies. But, in the third paragraph of his length repudiates the idea of refusing to cooperate visits dels' in a good work. Why, then, in the case of a American Anti-Slavery Society, does he attage make those who cooperate with 'infidels' is the fig. work of breaking asunder the bonds of the opposite responsible for the religious opinions of thee persons We might with just as much propriety my that a Anti-Corn Law League should have been held and table for the heterodoxy of Mr. Wm. Johnson Fa. don't see that Mr. Browne's arguments are at all a ported by his assertion that Mr. Wright was a new of the Business Committee of the Americas Anis. very Society in 1853,' inasmuch as the only seen which the Society has a right to ask of that guing is- 'Are you, Mr. Wright, a true abelitienist!' h Mr. Browne's statement (which, like his charge) borrowed from Mr. Guthrie's pamphlet, from the fig. gow Christian News, or from the Brilish Bene ; virtually untrue. Mr. Wright was not on the Boos Committee at the annual meeting of the America les Slavery Society in 1853, nor on any Committee le at the New England Convention, he was appoint member of the Committee for reporting the resistant which were of a strictly anti-slavery character. If Mr. Browne the benefit of this fact, and if became that Mr. Wright's being on this Committee free and forty hours renders the Anti-Slavery Society sponsible for his theological opinions, he is a mes o traordinary man.

With regard to the resolutions which Mr. Brown; tributes to the Anti-Slavery Society, I can my noise For this, Mr. Browne himself is responsible; friein not name either the place or the time at which themposed meeting was held.

In conclusion, I would advise Mr. Browne (ferthem of his own reputation for honor and fairness) tolens guarded in his future attacks upon a Society ma consists of men of all religious denominations; vie for twenty years and more, has upheld the radial me slavery cause, amid the persecutions of opponent, the desertions of false friends; which, on two secure offered \$5000 to the American Bible Society, to fe bute Bibles among the slaves, but which offer was fused ; which has never perpetrated an act incresses with the highest obligations of moral duty, sol the liest precepts of our divine religion; and whith is raised a platform free to all men,-to friends micemies, infidels and Christians.

Moreover, let it be known that, with all his 'Co tianity,' (to employ Mr. Browne's gentlemanly plans, Mr. Browne and his friends have not been unvillage ask the aid of Mr. George Thompson; nor were the slow to avail themselves of the services of Mr. Pla bury when he was in Manchester, although they are h horrified with him now that he has lef

Yours, faithfully, FRED. W. CHESSON, Secretary to the Anti-Slavery Conference Manchester, Oct. 26, 1854.

DR. DEWEY'S FORMER AND RECENT LECTURE.

MR. EDITOR-In reading the report in your paper Dr. Dewey's Lecture before the Mercantile Library sociation on Monday evening last, I see that he preexpression to some very strong anti-slavery sentions He then complains, in indignant terms, that asym should have slandered him, for six long years, by porting that he ever made the declaration, in any ture given in Boston, that ' he would send his mind into slavery, to save the Union.' I do not blane in Doctor for trying, in all honorable ways, to escape his such a charge; but I do not think his cause will h made any better by misrepresentation or etasts. cannot say but that the Doctor has told the exact med in his late lecture; for, as you will observe, he has est denied baving uttered such sentiments in Beston as years ago, (three years prior to the passage of the fo gitive Slave Act.) before that Association, and not a cluding other places and later times in his dead But as it is the sentiment ascribed to him, that the Doctor considers as the slander, and not the piece of time where and when it was expressed, I do not set that it belps the matter much, if he denies having the pressed it in Boston, and it can be proved that he spite it in Lyan.

Now be it known, that Dr. Dewey came to Lyan lecture before the Lynn Lyceum a few days (and inst not six, but three years ago,) after the lecture is Bosts which gave occasion for the charge of which be coplains, and gave the same lecture as it was understood which he had given before the M. L. Association, with such alterations and additions as he chose to make And a more pro-slavery lecture I have never heard in the good town of Lynn. The great majority of the atdience considered that it was written to defend the about inable Fugitive Slave Law, then lately pased. The Doctor took the ground that the Union must be savel at all huzards—that he was ready to do it, even to the sending of his mother into bondage. The sections was so abborrent that a shudder ran through the rior audience, and there are hundreds in Lynn who set present, and so understood him. It was discussed at ter the lecture, and all spoke of it, and no one denied and to this day I have heard of but one man who to derstood him differently. Wendell Phillips, Erg. 9 Boston, came after him, before the same andience, and quoted the sentiment as above stated, and commented upon it as one of the most atrocious ever uttered, and not a single person denied that it had been spokes, and now, after three years, (not six, as he represent, or si you report him.) this venerable gentleman grows war in rebuking those who thus understood him and report ed him, as slanderers. Truly, this is a hopeful sign for the cause of humanity. But the good Doctor, be fore he brings this sweeping charge of slander, ought reflect that other persons are no less tender of their reposed to sit down quietly for six, or even for the years, under the imputation of being a slanderer, is of having for six years rolled a lie as a sweet persi ONE WHO HEARD HIM under my tongue.

Lynn, November 24, 1854.

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GREENFIELD, Nov. 20, 1854. came to this pleasant town last. Wednesday, from dem the river, Hartford-way, to hold some meetings has efter been a strong Whig town. Politically, a is has ever been a settled on the place. The overwhelm leaster of the Monday previous had, for a time their hearts to stand still. Know-Nothingism but stept the State like a besom of destruction to and of these latter, there whigher and permount, and or these latter, there are not enough left of their dead bodies even to make a

There was nothing left to bury. It was well I came in at that hour, to rally the palsed energies of the people, and give them something to sel energies of the property of the final doom of a longcall of their acted ided. No town in the State has a ther Town Hall, it having two apartments—the upper Town Hall, which will hold a thousand or fifteen dred, and a lower, or Franklin Hall, which will andred, and a many. Meetings were appointed in latter hall for Weddesday, Thursday and Friday the latter hant for necessary, thursday and Friday ernings, to discuss the question of Human Nature.

Her can it be improved, refined, and ennobled? To ther can it of the human race a better organiration, and a better development of that improved orpatient, and thus to people the earth with a nobler tree of men and women, were the practical questions to type of men and the considered. Temperance, Non-Resistance, Anti-Slate consisted. rest, cassing install political, social and theological rethe, sere to be considered, in their bearings on the erganization, character and destiny of man.

The meetings were held Wednesday and Thursday erengs, and attended by many of the most intelligent and influential people of the place. Friday, I had wist from an old and deeply attached enemy-Ague and Fever. So, Friday evening, I had no meeting ; but it was decided to hold meetings all day Sunday, and in the erening, in the upper hall. I made my home with Charles L. Fiske, whom I first met in Chaplin, Conn.), fifteen years ago, then at work on his bench as a shoemaker. He was then deliberating about joining the Orthodox church, and consulted me about it. and received for reply, that if he truly loved his fellow-beings, and wished to bless them, he would be nursed, warmed and cherished in his spiritual life in the church, much as a new-born infant would in a gnow-benk. He joined the church, was in it four years, and then, with some twenty others, came out, that he might work more earnestly and efficiently for the downredien slave, and for humanity in all directions Since then, he has been free to be and to do good. He is now a successful practitioner, on the Eclectic platform, in this town, and having an extensive and saving influence on the people-trustworthy and being treated. It was pleasant to see him once more. He is singer, and led the Old Folks' Concert recently held in this place, which has excited, justly, much interest shout one hundred and fifty, old and young, composing the choir, and the tunes selected from 'Ancient Harmony Revived,' in which you, friend Jackson, and few others, so often perform our devotions in Boston Friday evening, instead of a public meeting, several

pathered at Dr. Fiske's to sing-among them, Mr. Dexer, a composer of some fine music, and who has utilished a volume of music, in connection with Emerson of Boston. It was decided to have an anti-slavery lecture Sunday evening, in the large Town Hall, and that the choir of Old Folks and Young Folks would peet and sing. So, Saturday evening, they met again at the Doctor's to sing. Mr. Dewey, W. T. Davis, brother of Hon. G. T. Davis, and several others of the best singers, were present, and a good time we had. Sunday evening came, and the cheir-about fifty,

eld and young-Judge Sanger, of the Court of Common Pleas now in session here, Dewey, Davis, &c., being of them-the anti-slavery lecturer and the audience, to hear, and to enjoy, and to be benefitted. The singing. led by Dr. Fiske, began at six and continued till seven. Then a lecture on slavery, especially in its bearings on demestic relations and endearments, showing how it desola es home, where human beings are created and developed. Then, after the lecture, the choir sang some twenty minutes longer. It was, indeed, a happy scene. Would that you and Francis Jackson had been there to enjoy and to help. Many old folks and young fills were there, and their hearts blended in loving harestic shrines of the past; and the awakened sympathy was all directed to the desolated homes and blighted hearts of the slaves.

How sweet, in our wanderings, and in life's tumults and stern warfare, is the memory of childhood's home, surrounded and blessed by the tender love and care and sweet melody of father and mother and brother and sister! How terrible to have that home made desolate. you, dear friend, know by a deep and tearful experience. A starving man, alone, can know the value of bresd. A deep, tender, loving heart, that yearns, in childhood, for love in all its sweetest manifestations in a home made light and beautiful by affection, can alone know the deepest depths of suffering and bereave ment, when such a home is suddenly made desolate. Well may you feel for the slave. He knows no home The manly love and care of a father bless not his childbool; nor is it warmed and cherished by a mother's sweet caress. Home is but another name for earth's deepest sorrow and most intense anxiety to the slave. This doom of the slave has been felt by you. Many felt it last evening, as they listened to the tunes, which, if they have no other merit, have that which, above all others, endears them to the heart-that of containing the melody which composed the lullaby of childhood. But how many children in this land are brought into being and developed in a loveless, cheerless, chilling, freezing, starving home !- starving and freezing to the To the slave-child, there is no home. The tender, innocent babe of the slave-mother, soon as born, is labelled a brute, a thing, a chattel; and from that hear, the eye that looks upon it looks upon it as it does upon the young of animals-to estimate its value at market-price! Poor, unloved, dehumanized babe! Thy tears and thy sorrows, calling for the sweet caresses of thy mother, the love of thy father, and the enrments of thy childhood's home, made desolate by American slavery, might move the heart of the savage bessts. They have affected the hearts of men and women, who have entered the lists to redress thy wrongs.

Every child has'a right to a loving, tender, happy home. Those who, in Church or State, deprive them o this right, and inflict on them-a loveless, cheerless, freezing home, or strip them of a home of any kind, and east them out from birth to wander or toil, withou the spot to which their hearts can turn in fond memo ty, are among earth's cruellest monsters, and deserve and must receive the deepest condemnation. But a leveless, cheerless, ley home is not confined to the slave child. Where is the rillage or neighborhood where such homes may not be seen? And in such homes, must buman beings continue to be organized and develepel? If such cold, hard, bewildering, gloomy, midhight influences surround their childhood, what but crime, pollution and outrage, in all appalling forms, can be expected of men and women? God help poor humanity! If the fountain be poison, what else can

I have another meeting here to-night; then I return to Northampton, the birth-place of my mother, and where my kindred now dwell. Though never here before, I love to linger round this noble old down. I can tearcely take a walk which does not call up pleasant esociations. I went to Deerfield the other day, with the Doctor, to call on a patient ninety-three years oldeing on the spot where Pastor Williams lived, when the ledians surrounded him and family, dashing out the trains of two of his children on the door-stone, and taking him, wife and surviving children, to Montreal. That old man, Dickenson by name, related many scenes of by-gone days. He was born on the spot where he

now lives. Deerfield is a beautiful place. Such a street of elms! It warms the heart to look at them, even though frost hath shorn them of their glory for a time

Why have not Northampton, Hadley, Deerfield,
Greenfield, and all the beautiful towns on the Connecticut, been made to feel, more directly, the redeeming power of anti-clavery? An intelligent people are here;
Conservative and often bigotted, to be sure, in religion and religions are completed and often bigotted, and when the conservative and often bigotted, to be sure, in religion and religions are completed, and when the conservative and often bigotted, to be sure, in religion and when the conservative and often bigotted, to be sure, in religion to the conservative and the conservative and the conservative and the conservative and Why have not Northampton, Hadley, Deerfield, and politics, yet capable of being reached, and when and politics, yet capable of being reached, and when creached, they would be true. Cannot you come to Greenfield and lecture? You can, dear Garrison, speak to the conscience and moral nature as none others can.

These people have a conscience and a moral nature that These people have a conscience and a moral nature that These people have a conscience and a moral nature that the conscience and mor can be here, deliver to this people a message direct from the God of love and justice, and then, in four hours, again be in your family, or at the form.

Since I saw you, I have travelled far, very far, been deeply exercised, and had an experience that has written a record on my soul which can never be effaced. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

P. S. Never has there been a time when lectures on No Union with Slaveholders are more loudly called William Whiting, Concord, do. for, or would be more attentively heard. All up and down the Connecticut, in old Berkshire, on the Hudson above Albany, at Troy, at Whitehall, at Fort Edward, in the towns on the west shore of Champlain, and in all the northern counties of New York, and all over Vermont, and, indeed, all over New York, Pennsylvania, and the far West, to Mississippi, the people are ready to hear the question discussed of Abolition or Disson.

Lewis G. Daniels, do. Jeremiah M. Shepherd, do. Jeremiah M. Shepherd, do. D. Brainerd Robinson, do. Warren Billings & R. G. Dort do. (25 cts. such are fully ripe for the harvest. Are there not men and women, who, without stopping to be commissioned and paid by Anti-Slavery Societies, will go forth, and, in the name of God and humanity, preach the Gospel of No. University States and Comment of Comm LUTION. This State, and Connecticut, and Vermont, No Union with Slaveholders—the only power of God and wisdom of God to save this people from impending ruin? Know-Nothings will be Do-Nothings. Not one word have they yet spoken against slavery—as a party. They dare not; it would instantly make them a Northern party to do so, and this, they have no wish to be. Will not men and women, who can be to the consessed or first and improve the hour. for freedom? Would that the martyr spirit were abroad among us, for now is the hour, now the day of salvation. Old things are passing away. A new heaspeak for the oppressed, go forth and improve this hour vens and a new earth are rising out of chaos. May no wailings of the slave be heard therein, but freedom be proclaimed to all !

AN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIAL PARTY. Dean FRIEND GARRISON :

On Thursday evening of last week, the 16th inst., there was held at Blackstone, in a spacious and fine Hall, an Anti-Slavery Social Party, which proved to be an interesting and pleasant gathering, and one of profit ... J. profit in more senses than one, but one in particularto our type of freedom. The evening was quite unfavorable, it being very dark and threatening ; but somewhere near three hundred persons assembled, and made it what, under the circumstances, might be called a successful festival. Rev. Mr. Tappan, Free-Will Baptist commenced the speaking exercises of the occasion with some appropriate remarks, and Rev. T. W. Higginson, who had been invited to be present, followed him in a interesting speech of about half an hour's length. Mr. Higginson gave a short and somewhat amusing accounof the late affair with the redoubtable-kidnapper, A. O Butman, and particularly of the part that Stephen & Foster acted in it. Such places, however, are neve the places for much speaking, and Mr. H. gave practi cal proof that he not only believed brevity the soul of wit, but the soul of good sense (on such an occasion also. His presence and speech, however, added much to the interest and pleasure of the party.

The tables were neatly and tastefully prepared, an

heavily laden with a great variety of good things tempt ing to the appetite, which were nearly all disposed of at a reasonable price, and to the advantage of the Ant Slavery treasury. I believe that about seventy-five do lars were raised above all expenses, the most of whic will go to the Massachusetts Society, and the remain der, perhaps, to the Worcester Co. Society.

This Party originated with a very few anti-slaver ladies, who found many obstacles in their way, and wh carried it through in a spirit and manner highly creditable to their interest and zeal in the cause. Most of the gentlemen who generously rendered them essential service, did so, I presume, from their solicitation and influence, and so they will look to them for their meed of praise, and, of course, receive it. But it is gratifying and encouraging to see that, amidst the general coldness and indifference, there is, in almost every town, at least a small remnant of females, who are ever ready at least a small remnant of females, who are ever ready Bradford L. Wales, N. D. 5,484 313 6,171 fluence, and so they will look to them for their meed of to do what their hands find to do, towards the deliverance of the perishing bondman, and the advancement of the cause of freedom. They will have their reward, for philanthropy will pay-if not in dollars and cents, yet in ' the soul's calm sunshine and heartfelt joy,' and in an increase of light, strength and hope. They that water shall be watered in return. May others consider the example of the Blackstone ladies, and W. H. FISH. go and do likewise."

LECTURES IN PROVIDENCE.

The second course of Independent Lectures com menced in the bity of Providence Nov. 1st, by an Introductory from Rev. Theodore Parker, and the 15th and 29th, by Mrs. Emma R. Coe, and Rev. Thomas W. Higginson, of Worcester. The list is filled by the fol-

lowing names, well known to the public :-HENRY D. THOREAU, Concord, Mass., Dec. 6. Mrs. ERNESTINE L. ROSE, Dec. 13. CASSIUS M. CLAY, Esq., Dec. 27. Rev. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, January 8. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, January 10. LUCY STONE. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The above may be varied as to time, in two or three instances, of which due notice will be given.

The lecture by Mr. Parker was an able production and was attentively listened to by a large audience. The two following were also successful, as we trust those

year, in advance.
Please address FOWLERS & WELLS, 808 Broad-

To the American Anti-Slavery Society, in aid of the new series of Tracts.

L. Leach, do. do.
Three friends, do. do.
Joseph Carpenter, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Wm. Coates, Boonton, N. J.,
S. J. Holcomb, West Granby, Conn., Luther Melendy, Amherst, N. H., Susan A. Ramsdell, Hopeville, R. L., Isaac Stevens, Andover, Mass., Albert Stetson, Hanover, do. Mrs. Arvilla Dexter, Seckonk, Mass. Warren Billings & R. G. Dort, do. (25 ets. each)

S. Mears, J. Andrews, E. N. Andrews, . H. Morgan, C. Johnson, D. L. Bingham,

P. C. Wheeler, William B. Sturges,

J. Bingham, Henry E. Elwell, Jr. Two Friends, FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

The Boston Daily Advertiser gives complete return of the votes for Governor at the recent election, as fol-

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

lows :	CASTERNATION TO SERVER								
NO THE ARREST	Wash-	Gardner,	Wilson,	Bishop, D.					
Counties. Suffolk,	burn, W. 4,886	K. N. 8,884	F. S. 501	1,855					
Essex,	3,300	11,688	945	1,359					
Middlesex,	5,337	14,187	920	2,324					
Worcester,	3,308	12,086	1,566	2,680					
	1,366	2,925	361	443					
Hampshire,	1,447	2,304	265	851					
Franklin,	1,021	4,931	. 44	1,920					
Hampden,	1,021	8,938	553	1,624					
Berkshire,	1,428	7,860	458	985					
Norfolk,	1,921	5,857	462	947					
Bristol,	1,170		526	552					
Plymouth,	1,412	5,252	155	850					
Barnstable,	632	1,964	3	54					
Dukes,	68	278	•	98					
Nantucket,	269	234	Carlo Varia	No.					
Complete,	27,010	81,383	6,759	14,593					
Whole numb		問題。如何則		129,69					
Hanne I Ga	rdner Kn	w Nothing.		81,88					
Henry J. Gardner, Know Nothing, Emory Washburn, Whig,			27,0	10					
Henry Wilson, Free Soil, Henry W. Bishop, Democrat, Bradford L. Wales, National Dem.,			6,759 13,425 818						
					Others.	Service ten	edication at the	200	355
					Others,			Court H. St	48,86
		55.00	-	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF					

Gardner's majority,

Henry J. Gardner, K. N.

It will be noticed that the Free Soilers have most nearly approached a total absorption into the new party. They have lost more than 77 per cent. of their numbers; while a little more than 62 per cent. of the Bishop Democrats, and a little more than 55 per cent. of the whose have descript their standards. of the Whigs, have deserted their standards.

From the Alta-California, September 27.

WHOLE FAMILY BUTCHERED. MONTEREY, October 20, 1854.

Messrs. Editors : The citizens of our quiet little tow were taken by surprise this morning, on hearing that a whole family had been brutally murdered by a band of robbers, consisting of Mexicans and Americans, seven in number, at a house kept by a colored man named James Anthony, or, as he was commonly known here, as Anton, at the Pass at Salinas river, twelve miles from

Anton, at the Pass at Salinas Five, tweete lands of the Montery.

It appears that these men, all well armed, called at Anton's for the estensible purpose of buying some cigars and something to eat, when they knocked down and nearly killed Anton, and then commenced to rob and pillage the house of every thing that was valuable, but their principal object was money, of which they obtained about \$2,000. They then brutally murdered the father, wife and child of the landlord, and a Frenchman, after which they set fire to the house, and burned it to the ground.

it to the ground.

During the robbing and murdering, the lights were extinguished, by which means Anton managed to escape from the house, and concealed himself in the bushes until morning, when he gave the alarm to the neighbors.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The two following were also successful, as we trust those to come will be. The people are anticipating the remaining lectures with a great deal of interest, and the names of the lecturers are a sufficient guarantee that their anticipations will not be disappointed.

A. F.

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith. In consequence of the numerous lectures, on various subjects, now in process of delivery in Boston, this highly accomplished and distinguished literary lady has concluded to postpone the course which she intended to give at this time, until the list of March—to which time her engagements extend, in various parts of the country. It is gratifying to know that she has been invited to address a large number of lyceums, on the same terms with others; for it is a popular indication that the claims of woman for justice and equal rights are beginning to be perceived and acknowledged.

LIFE ILLUSTRAYED. A new first class Family Newpaper, deroted to News, Literature, Science and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress, Published Weekly, at Two Dollars a year, in advance, by Fowlers & Wells, New York.

The Indiana collision occurred on the morning of the 22d ult. at Yorkville, N. Y. The down New Advance in the vicinity of Eighty-Ninth street. The 5 o'cleck down train from White Plains came along at the rate of thirty miles an hour, while the New Haven freight train had been detailed on the road by an accident in the vicinity of Eighty-Ninth street. The 5 o'cleck down train from White Plains came along at the rate of thirty miles an hour, while the New Haven freight train had been detailed on the road by an accident in the vicinity of Eighty-Ninth street. The 5 o'cleck down train from White Plains came along at the rate of thirty miles an hour, while the New Haven freight train had been detailed on the road by an accident in the vicinity of Eighty-Ninth street. The 5 o'cleck down train from White Plains came along at the rate of thirty miles an hour, while the New Haven freight train had been detailed on the value of the

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Devoted THE ILLUSTRATED VECKTARIAN ALMANAC. In addition to Phrenology, Physiognomy, Human Nature; to Edution, Biography, (with Portraits,) Mechanism, and the Natural Sciences. Monthly, at one dollar a year in ad-Natural Sciences. Monthly, at one dollar a year in advance.

Wells, 308 Broadway, New York, and 142 Washington Street, Boston, have issued 'The Illustrated Vegetariau Almanac,' edited by Henry S. Clubb. It has a capital likeness of Dr. Wm. A. Alcott, the uncomprosing, illustrating the Human System. It is, emphatically, a guide to health and longevity. One Dollar a vege, in advance.

Please address FOWLERS & WELLS, 808 Broad-way, New York; or, 142 Washington street, Boston.

December 1. St

WELLS, 808 Broad-acknowledgements for a copy of the Second Part of the Report of Commissioner of Patents for 1853.

NEW BOOKS. We have received the following new books, but can only announce them by their titles, as we have not yet had time to examine them minutely.

We shall refer to them again.

1. 'The Mothers of the Bible. By Mrs. S. G. Ash ton. With an Introductory Essay, by Rev. A. L. Stone.'
John P. Jewett & Co., Boston, Publishers. This is one

of the handsomest volumes of the season, and as a religious gift-book will no doubt be very acceptable.

2. 'The Know Nothing. (?)' A volume of 350 pages, by the same enterprising publishers, in the next and beautiful style for which they have obtained so wide a repute. Not having read it, we 'know nothing' as to its drift or quality, but presume we shall know something on giving it a careful perusal. ' Nous verrons.'

3. 'The Great Red Dragon ; or the Master-Key to Popery. By Anthony Gavin, formerly one of the Roman Catholic Priests of Saragossa, Spain.' This is a volume of more than 400 closely printed pages. It was written more than a century ago, and therefore has no particular reference to the present excitement in this country, in regard to foreign Catbolic influence. To make it more complete, there is added to it an account of 'The Inquisition of Gos,' by the celebrated Dr. Buchanan, who travelled and resided in Asia; an account of 'The Inquisition at Macerata, in Italy,' by Mr. Bower; and a Summary of the Roman Catholi

faith, carefully prepared from authentic sources.

4. 'Town and Country; or, Life at Home and Abroad without and within us. By John S. Adams.' Published by J. Buffum, 28 Cornhill, Boston. A rapid glano at the contents of this volume satisfies us as to its merit -that its moral tone is excellent, and its literary execution creditable to the author. It will make a handsome and acceptable Christmas or New Year's gift.

5. Practical Christian Socialism : A Conversational Exposition of the True System of Human Society; in three Parts, viz. I. Fundamental Principles, II. Constitutional Polity. III. Superiority to other Systems. By Adin Ballou.' Published by the Author, at Hopedale, and by Fowlers & Wells, New York. This is a large volume of 665 octavo pages, and therefore too bulky for general circulation; but, for all thinkers and reformers, it is a work worthy of the closest criticism and the profoundest study. Its author is one of the best and wisest men of the age. We shall notice his work more fully hereafter. Copies for sale at 21, Cornhill. Price, \$1,50.

THE KNOW-NOTHING MOVEMENT. We ask our read ers generally, and our Pree Soil alias Republican friends in particular, carefully to peruse and weigh the admenitory article we have copied from the National Era, together with the ominous extracts from sundry journals embodied therein, touching the position of the Know Nothing movement on the subject of American slavery. That movement, we are satisfied, so far as the nation at large is concerned, is to be plastic in the hands of the Slave Power, and will be moulded to suit its own evil designs against the cause of universal emancipation. Dr. Bailey deserves great credit for the independent and fearless manner in which he is opposing this unnatural and dangerous combination-a combination, however, which is too incongruous in its elements to continue long without a grand explosion.

The War in Europe .- By the arrival of the The War in Europe:—By the arrival of the Baltic' at New York, 26th ult, later intelligence has been received from the seat of war. On the 4th of Norember, there was a sanguinary engagement, and on the 5th, a terrible battle, including a sortic and general attack by Menschikoff's whole army. The battle lasted from daybreak until 4, P. M. Both sides claim the from daybreak until 4, P. M. Both sides claim the victory. The English took several hundred prisoners. The Russians stormed several batteries and silenced the guns. The loss of the Allies was 5000; that of the Russians, 8000. Gen. Canrobert had assured the French government that the Russians were so weakened in the affair, that for ten day to come, they would not be in a position to resist an assault on the town, and that he was meant to make the attempt, a practicable that he now means to make the attempt, a practicable breach having been effected. On the contrary, Mens-chikoff writes to Pakieswitch—'It will be impossible for the Allies to continue the siege, and I will continue

for the Allies to continue the siege, and I will continue to harass them.?

The disastrous result to the British of the battle of the 26th is confirmed, although it is not quite so bad as at first represented. The great carnage was owing to the misconstruction of an order from the Commander-in-Chief, that Lords Cardigan and Lucan rode the light horse over a plain a mile and a half in length, exposed to a cross fire, full at a Russian battery of thirty guns. The attempt was madness, and the result destructive. Out of 607, only 198 returned, and these must also have been destroyed, but for a magnificent charge to their rescue by the heavy dragoons, and the brave their rescue by the heavy dragoons, and the brave stand of the Highlanders, by which the day was re-deemed.

Collision of Steamers in Boston Harbor.— The Ocean steamer for Bath, and the British steamer Collision of Steamers in Boston Harbor.—
The Ocean steamer for Bath, and the British steamer Canada came in collision near Spectacle Island, in Boston harbor, on Friday evening last. The bow of the Canada penetrated to the express room of the Ocean, and knocked over a stove which was full of fire. The coals were scattered about, kindling flames which almost instantly spread through the boat, and she was burnt to the water's edge. Boats from the Canada, Forest City, Boston, ship Westward Ho, and others, immediately put off to the rescue, and, so far as known, all the passengers, (upwards of 80,) except three who were drowned, were saved. Those lost were a man about thirty, a woman about thirty-five, and a child six. They jumped overboard at the time of the collision. Mr. Hiram L. Wing, Messenger of Carpenter & Co's Express, who was so badly burned, died on Saturday afternoon, at the Massachusetts General Hospital. The Ocean was a side-wheel steamer with wide guards, and in every respect a well-appointed and substantial sea going steamer. She was of 600 or 700 tons burden, about four years old, and owned by Rufus K. Page, of Hallowell, Capt. Nathl. Kimball, of this city, and the owners of the old John Marshall, and cost about \$75,000. The Canada had her figure head and bowsprit carried away, and her cutwater and bow somewhat injured. The crew of the Ocean stated that she had camphene aboard, and that the cause of the instantaneous conflagration was the bursting of a large can. Nothing else, save gunpowder itself, could have produced so direct a flame. It is literally impossible that the mere overturning of a stove could set a vessel on fire in double the time of this, without the aid of some extraordinary combustible.

We understand that the Ocean was making her last trip of the season, and it is stated that a portion of her crew taken on board the Canada were in a state of intoxication. They had been on board the Canada but a few moments before they commenced a fight among themselves in the fore saloon. The chie

the Canada rebuked them for such disgraceful conduct under such circumstances.

One lady on board the Ocean, with great presence of mind, seized an egg box, lifted it over the rail of the vessel and threw it overboard, and then with a bound landed on top of it, and paddled about until she was saved by the boats.

Mr. Charles Pope, a colored passenger, who resides at Cape Cod, and follows the fishing business, had his thigh and ribs broken, and it was thought he would not live through the night. His wife was also severely injured. Mrs. Barry, stewardess of the Ocean, was delirious, but was not materially injured.

The light of the fire was seen in this city, and was very brilliant for an hour. Many persons went to twharves and other localities where the fismes/were visible. An alarm was given, and the whole fire department went over to South Boston, before the cause of the light was ascertained.

More Slaveholding Barbarity,—Much excitement existed in Narano county, Texas, growing out of the arrest of a man named Wells, charged with negro stealing. He was taken in charge by the mob, and immediately hung. His body was mutilated in the most barbarous manner.

SECOND EDITION READY.

Five Thousand sold in Three Days

MARTHA RUSSELL'S NEW AND

Stampede of Stares.—We learn that during Sunday evening, eight negroes, five men and three women, belonging to James Hatfield, of Bourbon county, Ky, made their escape, and it is thought that they crossed the Ohio river, a few miles below this city, from the fact that two skiffs fastened on the Kentucky side were found the following morning, drifted a short distance down the river on the Ohio side. Mr. H. was in the city on Tuesday, and left again in the evening in pursuit of the fugitives, who, he was informed, had passed through this city, and were en route for Canada.—Cincinnali Gazette. Stampede of Slares .- We learn that during

The losses by the late storm at St. John, N. B., it is thought will exceed £100,000. The new suspension bridge over Little Hammond River had been swept away, and all the bridges from St. John to Sussexvale had shared the same fate.

A Young Lady Killed.—A daughter of Mr. Andrus, of the firm of Andrus & Langdon, of Elmira, N. Y., was run over on the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad Nov. 24th, and killed instantly.

Antices uf Meetings, &c.

EF DR. SOLGER will deliver his last lecture on the Eastern Question, and the Prospects for the European People, THIS [FRIDAY] EVENING, Dec. 1st, in the Lecture Boom of the Music Hall, at half past 7 o'clock. Admission ticket, 25 cents.

THE WORCESTER CITY ANTI-SLAVERY SO-ZIETY announce the following Course of Lectures, to be delivered on successive Friday Evenings, at the

City Hall:

Dec. 1—John Pierpont, of Medford, (a Poem.)

" 8—Salmon P. Chabe, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

" 15—(Omitted, to accommodate the Mech.'s Asso.)

" 22—John P. Hale, of New York.

" 29—Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky.
Jan. 5—Theodore Parker, of Boston.

" 8—(Monday)—Henry Ward Beecher, of N. Y.

" 19—Samuel J. Mar, of Syracuse, N. Y.

" 28—Ralph Waldo Emerson, of Concord.
Feb. 2—Lucy Store, (probably,) West Brookfield.

" 9—N. P. Barks, of Waltham.

" 16—William W. Brown, recently from England.
Meb. 2—David Wilmor, of Towanda, Pa.

Mch. 2-DAVID WILMOT, of Towarda, Pa. Single Tickets, 10 cta.; packages of 10, to be used at any Lecture, 50 cents. For sale at the Bookstores and at the Door. Lectures commence at 74 o'clock.

T. W. HIGGINSON, President.

JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Secretary.

WORCESTER LYCEUM.

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. Herry Wand Beecher, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The remainder will be delivered as follows:

Dec. 7—Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, New York.
Dec. 21—Rev. John Pierront, Medford, Mass.
Jan. 4—Cassius M. Clay, (probably,) Lexington, Ky.
Jan. 18—William Lloyd Garrison, Boston.
Feb. 15—Rev. John H. Hopkins, Burlington, Vt.
Mar. 1—Rev. E. H. Chapin, New York.
Mar. 15—Hon. H. Greeley, New York.
Tickets for the Course—Gentlemen, One Dollar; La-

Tickets for the Course—Gentlemen, One Dollar; La-dies, Fifty Cents. Single Lectures, 124 cents. Doors will be opened at 7, and closed at 74 o'clock. HENRY CHAPIN, President. THOMAS EARLE, Sec'y.

WORCESTER COUNTY (SOUTH) ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Worcester County Sout Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held in WOR-CESTER, 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 inas far as possible, a representation of every town in-cluded within the bounds of the Society. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WM. WELLS BROWN, STEPHEN

A more particular notice hereafter. EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massa etts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows December 3. Fitchburg, Leominster, Sunday, Thursday,

WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the Amerin Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :-Providence, (Wesleyan Church, Sunday eve'g, Dec. untain st., Monday evening, December Fountain s Knightsville, Tuesday "Wednesday " Thursday Vesterly,

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 Cornbill.

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

11,500 copies ordered in 3 days.

IDA MAY, HAS THUS PAR PROVED TO BE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OF MODERN BOOKS

The Publishers are using all their means to keep up with the demand; but the orders on Friday, 24th, had reached to the number of ONE THOUSAND more than the entire edition published on the Wednesday previous.

And this is no fictitious enthusiasm. The book, while it is a masterly delineation of

SLAVERY,

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IDA MAY;

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that the book will awaken the deepese interest. The thrilling incidents to which this anomalous institution gives rise, by interwaving the destinies of master and alare 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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LA ROY SUNDERLAND

POETRY.

From the Hartford Republican. DORBOSNE.

DEDICATED TO A. PHILUNKEIGH, ESQ. In a certain land, (whether far or near, Where the sun shines warm, or the snows are drear, It matters not to my purpose here,) Is a curious population: In form and features they seem like men;

In altitu le many are five feet ten: They know the why, and the how, and the when, Of the birth of our 'glorious nation;'
They have ears to hear, they have tongues to talk; They have eyes to see, they have feet to walk; And, from certain facts that occur each day, I think that I may venture to say

They have somehow the will, and have learned the way Of human propagation; So we take it for granted, beyond all doubt, That this curious race will not run out

With the present generation. The thing that is queer about this folk, (You may think that I do, but I do not joke,) They act as if all their backs were broke. And to stand up straight, like a sturdy oak,

Were beyond their capability.

They can crawl in the dirt on their hands and knees, They can lick the dust with marvellous ease, When their lords take snull they are ready to sneeze, And from zero will slump through their thirty degrees With a wonderful felicity :

When their masters cry ' Down ! ' With a scowl and a frown, They would not dare to hint that their souls are their

When their masters cry 'Up !' They will start like a pup, Or the 'Dotheboys' starvelings when 'Squeers' filled the cup;

And if anything mean is required to be done, 'Tis amazing to see how this gentry will run, As if serving the devil was capital fun, And their highest attainment servility. In the pulpit you 'll find them-a singular place,

Perhaps you will say, for so pliant a race; But the fact is, mistaking poltroonery for grace, They regard themselves 'called' and 'elected As 'watchmen of Zion,' whose care is to keep

All wolves (but themselves) from the fold and th And to watch and to prey, (while their dupes are

asleep,) And 'between porch and altar' to howl and to weep. With a zeal and a sorrow affected, 'Gainst ' sin in the abstract' they thunder like Paul,

But for sin in the concrete care nothing at all: For crimes long forgotten, And scoundrels long rotten. Their lash theologic has snapper and knot on;

For the rest-they are nice in the choice of their evils The big ones rejecting-The small ones electing-(Though both might be large to another's inspecting.) And the god they adore is- the least of two devils."

Into stations once filled by the good and the wise, By arts demagogic they manage to rise On a ladder whose rundles are liquor and lies, And convert our Congressional halls into styes Mule foul with themselves and their stenches

The simple may think, while they list to their prate, That they 'love the dear people,' and 'cherish the All true-if you strike out the nouns from the line,

And substitute for them 'loose women and wine,' Or, 'cocktails, and gambling and wenches.' Eight dollars per day

Such, for instance, as dodging a 'Yea' or a 'Nay,' By dodging their heads under benches; Making speeches ' for Buncombe,' excessively flat, That baffle all guesses at what they are at, Or rolleking home 'with a brick in their hat,' As tipsy and jolly as Bacchus :

Or, worse, eating dirt, as their masters may bid, Playing jackall or spaniel, as Ing-rs-ll did, Or, like T-c-y, enacting the jackass !

Sometimes you will find them in the chair Of a Circuit Judge or a City Mayor-And, then, good Lord ! how the people stare To see what the Dorsonne will dare With the einction of legality !

How keen their vision to find a flaw In the charter of rights-in God's own law-How prompt to give to the spoiler's maw The helpless wretch who is branded 'slave.' By a Southern nabob's purchased knave, Who would steal the shroud from his mother's grave. And boast of his rascality :

It is not that they love the dirty job. Or think it an 'abstract right' to rob. Or safe with the devil to play hob-nob, If they look to their own ' finality.'

Oh, no !-but the bones of their backs and knees Grow limber by stooping, and weak by degrees, Now bend as an ozier would bend to the breeze-(The breeze that bends them has an odor of cotton) And they can't stand erect without stamen or pith, Videlicet H-II-tt, and L-r-ng, and Smith, And C-rt-ss, and C-sh-ng, and more of their kith,

'Tis a numerous race, I am sorry to say, Of which I have read you a rhyme to-day, And most, if not all, are in Beelzehub's pay, And himself and his imps they are prompt to obey, Though the wages be not to their notion.

Some dead-perhaps damned-and the whole of

Some, members of Congress-some, judges-and s Are pedlers of cambric-and others, of rum-Some are dogs of that breed which the Bible call · dumb. And their caudal appendage wags thanks for a crumb

With a short, uneasy motion : Some write for the papers- and scores upon scores Are clerks in departments, or partners in stores-And rowdies, and blacklegs, and gamblers, and bore And what-nots-beyond my computing; All crouching, and cringing, and creeping-but n Of the motly assemblage can claim a back-bone, Or his soul (when the wind 's from the South) as h

Or should be, such claim (it were easily shown) Would hardly be worth the refuting. FUZZY GUZZY.

As the winter is approaching with its penetra ing blasts, the following lines are seasonable. AID FOR THE SUPPERING POOR.

BY O. H. COSTILL, M. D. Give to him that asketh, and from him that would borrow of thee, turn not thou away.

Oh, stay not thy hand when the winter winds rude Blow cold through the dwellings of want and despai To ask if misfortune has come to the good, Or if folly has wrought the wreck that is there. When the heart-stricken wanderer asks thee for bread In suffering he bows to necessify's laws; When the wife moans in sickness, the children unfed. The cup must be bitter-oh! ask not the cause. When the Savior of men condescended to heal. Did he ask if the sufferer were Gentile or Jew When thousands were fed, was the bountiful meal To be given alone to the faithful and true? Oh! sean not too closely the frailties of those

Whose bosoms may bleed on a cold winter's day, But give to the friendless, who tells thee his woes And from him that would borrow, oh! turn not away

THE LIBERATOR.

NO MORE REPUBLICA

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: I feel a deep and earnest desire to say a few words on one or two subjects, which I feel are of great importance to the spread of that truth which is alone to make mankind free. Very often, in conversation with friends on the subject of slavery, have I been told that Garrisonians did not believe in any government at all ; but I have explained to them the views of yourself and others, as I understood them, saying that they did believe in a government based upon principle-which it is not necessary now to stop to explain. Our dear friend Lucy Stone, in a recent speech (in LIBERATOR, Nov. 10,) uses the following language:- 'I do think, that if ever there was a time when we should demand a Northern Republic, it is now.' Who that has looked into the history of governments, ever since we heard of a government, can have the least hope that mankind can be saved by government, or political action? Government is wrong, all wrong, and it is utterly impossible to make it right. Where is the hope that the people of the North can do any better at governmentmaking than any other people? What are they? Slaveholders, all of them, with very few exceptions. What does WM. LLOYD GARRISON, or HENRY C. WRIGHT, or LUCY STONE, want of a government to tell them what is right? They know already what is right and

Where, in the past history of man, have we may thing to give us faith to believe that man can govern his fellow-man? And what right has one man to make laws for another? He cannot do it. There never was a government, nor can be, where man can be free. What is government? O, it is enough to make a heart as hard as stone weep to think of it. Look at the terrible battle of Alma! That is government. Who fought that battle? Brother-men-no worse than the people of Massachusetts or Maine. I tell you, friends, we cannot trust our fellow-men with power over one another. I know it will be said that we will not have pains and penalties attached to disobedience. I tell you again, friends, you cannot form a government wherein mankind can be left free. Government is nothing but a Babel of confusion, and ever will be so. I have not a particle of faith that, if the Union were dissolved. we should form a government where man can be left free. What are governments for? For the benefit of the people? Never! Governments are for the few, to make slaves of the musses. All governments are mighty incubus on the people. Remove them, and they will arise and begin to live for the purpose for which they were formed. Government in the hands of the people is all wrong ; government in the hearts of the people is right.

' He is the freeman whom the truth makes free, And all are slaves besides.' Mankind cannot be free under any kind of a govern

One word more on another subject of great import ance to the spread of truth. In THE LIBERATOR of Nov. 17 is a letter of our dearly-beloved friend, PARKER PILLSBURY, to the Scottish Press, in which he says, The Rer. Mr. May, of Boston, &c. Who is Rev. Mr.

May? I am well acquainted with SAMUEL MAY, Jr., and esteem him very highly. But who is Rec. Mr. May? This is not the first time that I have thought of this thing. That SAMUEL MAY, Jr., presches a true gospel, I know. But why does he allow that absurd title to be put to his name? It seems to me that every man ought to be satisfied to be called by his real name. days.

On Sunday morning, our hero arose, refreshed.

On Sunday morning, our hero arose, refreshed. people who are called Rev's. Then why not at once and and cheerful. He went to church twice, and spent for ever disclaim it? I think all would love him more; a happy day. In the morning, he induced a man surely, I should. All titles and handles and distinccan be peace on earth, or the arrival of the good time of Golick's hearding-house. In the evening, he coming. Then let us not strive for nor wear any titles, nor have any government but the government of Gol.

I have mentioned, I am, yours, for the redemption of man from every thing that enslaves or hinders his pro-S. MITCHELL. Cornville, Me., Nov. 20, 1854.

HORACE GREELEY'S FIRST DAY IN NEW

YORK.

forthcoming Life of Horace Greeley, with a glance at some of the proof sheets of that work; it will be a volume of fascinating interest, and one that will do good. The proof sheets of that work is the proof sheets of that work; it will be a volume of fascinating interest, and one that will do good. We are permitted to extract a passage for the entertain-

At sunrise, on Friday, the eighteenth day of Au-Faw of our eminent citizens were born here It is a common boast among New Yorkers, that this

great merchant and that great millionaire came to the city a ragged boy, with only three and sixpence in his pocket; and now look at him! In a list of the one hundred men who are esteemed to be the hero sitting on the steps, with his red hundle on most 'successful' among the citizens of New his knees, his pale face supported on his hands, most 'successful' among the citizens of New his knees, his pale face supported on his manes his attitude expressive of dejection and anxiety which is attitude expressive of dejection and anxiety his attitude expressive unormanental, it would be would be those of men who began their career his attire extremely unornamental, it would no here in circumstances that gave no promise of fu-have occurred to Thomas McElrath, Esquire, as a ture eminence. But among them all, it is ques-tionable whether there was one who on his arrival NER of that sorry figure, and proud of the connec-

stick with which he carried it. The clothes he were need not be described; they were those which had already astonished the people of Erie. The clothes he carried were very few, and precisely ing Man, when he comes, will appear in a strange similar in cut and quality to the garments which he exhibited to the public. On the violent supposition that his wardrube could in any case have that morning at No. 85. The steps on which our become a saleable commodity, we may compute friend was seated were in the narrow part of Chat-that he was worth, on this Friday morning, at ham street, the gorge through which, at morning sunrise, ten dollars and seventy-live cents. He and evening, the swarthy tide of mechanics pours had no friend, no acquaintance here. There was By six o'clock the stream has set strongly downnot a human being on whom he had any claim for help or advice. His appearance was all against help or advice. His appearance was all against him. He looked in his round jacket like an overgrown hay. No one was likely to observe the engaging beauty of his face, or the noble round of his brow under that overhanging hat, over that long and stooping body. He was somewhat timeonversation, and Horace grated his circumstances, orous in his intercourse with strangers. He would not intrude upon their attention; he had not the faculty of pushing his way, and proclaiming his er, and a kind-hearted, intelligent man. He look merits and desires. To the arts by which men are conciliated, by which unwilling ears are forced to attend to an unwelcome tale, he was utterly a stranger. Moreover, he had neglected to bring with him any letters of recommendation, or any certificate of his skill as a printer. It had not occurred to him that any thing of the kind was

'Yes, that's more than I can afford,' said Horace, with a laugh at the enormons mistake be had made in inquiring at a house of such pretensions.

He turned up Wall street, and sunstered into Broadway. Sceing no house of entertainment that seemed at all suited to his circumstances, he sought the water once more, and wandered along the wharves of North River as far as Washington Market. Boarding-houses of the cheapest kind, and drinking-houses of the lowest grade, the former frequented chiefly by emigrants, the latter by sailors, were numerous enough in that neigh-

borhood. A house, which combined the low grog-gery and the cheap boarding-house in one small establishment, kept by an Irishman named M'Gor-lick, chanced to be the one that first attracted the rover's attention. It looked so mean and squalid, that he was tempted to enter, and again inquire for what sum a man could buy a week's shelter

and sustenance.
'Twenty shillings,' was the landlord's reply.
'Ah,' said Horace, 'that sounds more like it.'
He engaged to board with Mr. M'Gorlick on the

He engaged to heard with Mr. M Gorlick on the instant, and proceeded soon to test the quality of his fare by taking breakfast in the broom of his family. The cheapness of the entertainment was its best recommendation.

After breakfast, Horace performed an act which I believe be had never spontaneously performed before. He bought some clothes, with a view to render himself more presentable. They were of the commonest kind, and the garments were few, but the purchase absorbed nearly half his capital. Satisfied with his appearance, he now began the round of the printing-offices, going into every one he could find, and asking for employment-merely asking, and going away, without a word, as soon as he was refused. In the course of the morning, he found himself in the office of the Journal of Commerce, and he chanced to direct his inquiry, if they wanted a hand, to the late David Hale, one of the proprietors of the paper. Mr. Hale took a survey of the person who had presumed to address him, and replied in substance as follows:

'My opinion is, young man, that you're a runaway apprentice, and you'd better go home to

your master.'
Horace endeavored to explain his position and circumstances, but the impetuous Hale could be brought to no more gracious response than, 'Be off about your business, and don't bother us.'

Horace, more amused than indignant, retired, and pursued his way to the next office. All that ries, came down again, ascended other heights, descended, dived into basements, traversed passages, groped through labyrinths, ever asking the same question. 'Do you want a hand!' and ever same question, 'Do you want a hand?' and ever receiving the same reply, in various degrees of civility, 'No.' He walked ten times as many miles as he needed, for he was not aware that nearly all the printing-offices in New York are in the same square mile. He went the entire length of many streets which any body could have told him did not contain. did not contain one.

He went home on Friday evening very tired and a little discouraged.

Early on Saturday morning, he resumed the search, and continued it with energy till the evening. But no one wanted a hand. Business seemed to be at a stand-still, or every office had its full complement of men. On Saturday evening, he was still more fatigued. He resolved to remain in the city a day or two longer, and then, if still unsuccessful, to turn his face homeward, and inquire for work at the towns through which he passed. Though discouraged, he was not disheartened, and still less alarmed.

The youthful reader should observe here what a

sense of independence and what fearlessness dwell in the spirit of a man, who has learned the art of living on the mere necessaries of life. If Horace Greeley had, after another day or two of trial, chosen to leave the city, he would have carried with him about four dollars; and with that sum. with him about four dollars; and with that sum, he could have walked leisurely, and with an unanxious heart, all the way back to his father's house, six hundred miles, inquiring for work at every town, and feeling himself to be a free and independent American citizen, travelling on his own honestly-earned means, undegraded by an obligation, the equal in social rank of the best man in the best house he passed. Blessed is the young man who can walk thirty miles a day, and dine contentedly on half a pound of crackers! Give him four dollars and summer weather, and he can travel and revel like a prince incognite for forty

who lived in the house to accompany him to a tions must be banished from among men, before there Dry Dock, not less than three miles distant from Then shall there be a universal brotherhood of peace on earth and good will among men.

Having nothing but the truest love for all the names

The mentioned Law yours for the redemption of the benignity of the Deity asserted and proved by able men was one of the highest he had enjoyed.

In the afternoon, as if in reward of the pious

way in which he spent the Sunday, he heard news which gave him a faint hope of being able to remain in the city. An Irishnan, a friend of the landlord, came in the course of the afternoon to pay his usual Sunday visit, and became acquainted with Horace and his fruitless search for work. We have been favored (says the Life Illustrated) by He was a shoemaker, I believe, but he lived in a house much frequented by journeymen printers. From them he had heard that hands were wanted

Accustomed to country hours, and eager to seize the steps of the designated house by half-past five gust. 1831. Horace Greeley landed at Whitehall, close to the Battery, in the city of New York.

New York was, and is, a city of adventurers.

New York was, and is, a city of adventurers. were publishers, and West was their printer. Neither store nor office was yet opened, and Horace sat down on the steps to wait.

Had Thomas McElrath, Esquire, happened to pass on an early walk that morning, and had so little to help, so much to hinder him, as tion! Nor did Miss Reed, of Philadelphia, when Horace Greeley.

Of solid cash, his stock was ten dollars. His house, eating a large roll and carrying two others other property consisted of the clothes he wore, under his arms, see in that poor wanderer any the clothes he carried in his small handle, and the likeness of her future husband, the husband that

certificate of his skill as a printer. It had not occurred to him that any thing of the kind was necessary, so unacquainted was he with the life men began to arrive; Horace and his newly-found friend ascended to the office, and soon after seven friend ascended to the office, and soon after seven it is hardly necessary. His first employment was to find a hoarding- the work of the day began. It is hardly neces His first employment was to find a hoarding house where he could live a long time on a small sum. Leaving the green Battery on his left hand, he strilled off into Bruad street, and at the corner of that street and Wall discovered a house that in his eyes had the aspect of a cheap tavern. He entered the bar-room, and asked the price of board. 'I guess we're too high for you,' said the bar-keeper, after bestowing one glance upon the inquirer.

'Well, how much a week do you charge!'

Six dollars.'

Yes, that's more than I can afford,' said Horace, with a laugh at the enormous mistake he had

Horace's friend, partly because he was unwilling to wound the feelings of the applicant by sending him abruptly away, he consented to let him try. 'Fix up a case. Tor him,' said he, 'and we'll see if he con do any thing.' In a few minutes, Horace was at work.

Greeley owed his first employment in New York is now known to all the dentists in the Union as the leading member of a firm which manufactures annually twelve hundred thousand artificial teeth. He has made a fortune, the reader will be glad to

· Did you hire that damned fool! ' asked West,

NEW YORK, November 6, 1854.

TOI Narrow street.

Congratulate me—my fortune is made—I am immortalized, and I've done it myself! I have gone into the patent medicine business. My name Be will be handed down to posterity as that of a universal benefactor. The hand which hereafter writes upon the record of Fame the names of Ayer.

Sands, Townsend, Moffat, Morrison and Brandreth, must also inscribe, side by side wish these distinguished appellations, the no less brilliant epgnomen of the undying Doesticks. Emulous of the deathless notoricty which has been acquired by the medical worthies just mentioned, I also make the aname and a fortune in the second in the proposition of the undying Doesticks. Emulous of the deathless notoricty which has been acquired by the medical worthies just mentioned, I also make the action of the undying Doesticks. Emulous of the deathless notoricty which has been acquired by the medical worthies just mentioned, I also make the action of the undying Doesticks. Emulous of the deathless notoricty which has been acquired by the medical worthies just mentioned, I also make the calls that no one will believe what he calls that numburg about the newspapers, and the present the newspapers, and the present the newspapers and the present the newspapers and the present the numburg about the newspapers, and the present the calls that numburg about the newspapers, and the present the numburg about the newspapers, and the present the calls that numburg about the newspapers, and the present the calls that numburg about the newspapers, and the calls that numburg about the newspapers, and the present the calls that numburg about the newspapers, and the calls that numb and honest manner. Bought a gallon of tar, a cake of beeswax, and a firkin of lard, and in twenty-one hours I presented to the world the first batch of Doesticks'
Patent Self-Acting-Four-Horse-Power Balsam, designed to cure all diseases of mind, body or estate, to give cency to blackguards, and common sense to the Know-Nothings. It acts physically, morally, mentally, psychologically, physiologically and geologi-cally, and it is intended to make our sublunary sphere a blissful paradise, to which Heaven itself shall be but a side-show.

I have not yet brought it to absolute perfection,

but even now it acts with immense force, as you will perceive by the accompanying testimonials and records of my own individual experience. You will observe that I have not resorted to the usual manner of preparing certificates; which is, to be certain that all those intended for eastern circulation shall seem to come from some formerly unheard-of place in the west, while those sent to the west shall be dated at some place forty miles east of sunrise. But I send to you, as representing the western country, the certificate of an Oregon farmer :-

DEAR SIR: The land composing my farm has a striking likeness of my eldest daughter—drew occupation was gone.)

At the death scene, when he was shot, I was

from a member of the senior class in a Western underdone beefstake, then surk back into the college, who, although misguided, neglected and arms of the Indians, whispered to let him down ignorant, is undoubtedly as honest and sincere as lis Prossianized education will admit of. I have self to die, concluded to have a parting curse at corrected the orthography, and revised some the surrounding people, took a long swear, laid grammatical inaccuracies; but, besides attending to these trifles, inserting marks of punctuation, and putting the capitals in the right up the ghost. places, I assure you I have made no alteration:—

'SALL HARBOR, June 31, 1854. Mr DEAR DOCTOR: (You know I attended medical lectures half a winter, and once assisted in getting a crooked needle out of a baby's leg; so understand perfectly well the theory and practice of medicine, and the doctor is perfectly legitimate under the Prussian system.) By the incessant study required in this establishment, I had become worn down so thin that I was obliged to put an overcoat on to cast a shadow—but accidentally hearing of your balsam, I obtained a quantity, and. in obedience to the homeopathic principle of this institution, I took an infinitessimal dose only. In four days, I measured one hundred and eighty-two inches round the waist—could chop eleven cords of bickory wood in two hours and a half; and, on a bet, carried a yoke of oxen two miles and a quar-ter in my left hand, my right being tied behind me; and if any one doubts the fact, the oxen are

About two weeks after this, had the pleasure of participating in a gunpowder explosion, on which occasion my arms and legs were scattered over the village, and my mangled remains pretty equally distributed throughout the entire county. Under these circumstances, my life was despaired of, and my class-mates had bought a pine coffin, and bor-rowed whole shirts to attend the funeral in, when the invincible power of your four-horse-power bal-sam (which I happened to have in my vest pocket) suddenly brought together the scattered pieces of my body—collected my limbs from the rural dis-tricts—put new life into my shattered frame, and I was restored; uninjured, to my friends, with a new set of double teeth. I have preserved the label which enveloped the bottle, and have sewed it into the seat of my pantaloons, and I now bid grim death defiance, for I feel that I am henceforth ankillable, and in fact I am even now generally designated toe 'Great Western Achilles.'

Yours, entirely, Ski Hy.'

I feel that after this, Mr. Editor, I need give you more reports of third persons, but will, nevertheless, detail some of my own personal experience of the article. I caused some to be applied to the Washtenaw Bank, after its failure, and while the Washtenaw Bank, after its failure, and while the balsam lasted, the Bank redeemed its notes with specie. The cork of one of the bottles dropped upon the head of a childless widow, and in six weeks she had a young and blooming husband. Administered some to a hack-driver in a glass of gin and sugar, and that day he swindled but seven people, and only gave two of them bad money in change. Gave a few drops, gratis, to a poor woman who was earning a precarious subsistence by making calico shirts with a one-eyed needle, and the next day she was discovered to be heir to a large fortune. The Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor of the city has sent for a bottle, and it has entirely cured him of a violent verbal diarrhoma. Gave some to an up-town actor, and that night he Gave some to an up-town actor, and that night he said 'danned' only twenty-one times. One of the daily papers got the next dose, and in the next edition but one, there were but four editorial false-hoods, seven indecent advertisements, and two columns and a half of home-made 'Foreign Correspondence.' Caused fifteen drops to be given to a low consedian of a Broadway theatre, and that night he was positively dressed more like a man than a monkey—actually spoke some lines of the author—made only three insane attempts at puerile witticisms—only twice went out of his way to introduce some grossly indelicate line into his part, and, for a wonder, lost so much of his self-conceit that for a full half hour he did not believe himself the greatest comedian in the world. Gave some to a newsboy, and he manufactured but three fires, a couple of murders, and one horrible rail-Gave some to an up-town actor, and that night he

road accident in the next thirty minutes. Put some on the outside of the Crystal Palace, and the same day the stock went from 22 up to 44. Our whole Empire City is entirely changed by the miraculous power of 'Doestick's Patent Self-Acting-Four-Horse-Power Balsam.' The gas is lighted on the dark nights instead of on the moonlight evenings—there are no more highway robberies in the streets, or if there are, the off-nders, when arrested, are instantly discharged by the police magis. ed, are instantly discharged by the police magis-trate. No more building materials on the side-walks; no more midnight murdets; no more Sunlearn, and lives in a mansion up town.

After Horace had been at work an hour or two, Mr. West, the 'boss,' came into the office. What his feelings were, when he saw his new man, may be inferred from a little conversation upon the subject which took place between him and the grant we feel, as the Hibernian poet so beautifully says:

O, if there be an Elysium on Earth, It is this—it is this.

ould get, said the foreman, justifying his conduct, though he was really ashamed of it.

'Well,' said the master, 'for God's sake, pay him off to-night, and let him go about his basiness.'

Orders for my balsam, accompanied by the money, will be immediately attended to; otherwise, notfor my partner and I have resolved to sell for cash only, feeling as did Dr. Young, who appropriately and feelingly remarks—

. We take no notes on Time."

yet serene majesty of his appearance. When I saw the tragic, codfishy expression of his eyes, I was surprised; when I observed the flexibility of his capacious mouth, opening and shutting like a dying mudsucker, I was amazed. When my eye turned to his fingers, which worked and clutched strength to the weak, money to the poor, bread and butter to the hungry, boots to the bare-foot, deto the magnitude of his legs, I was fairly electrified with imagination, and could not forbear asking Bull Dogge if those calves were capable of locomotion The admiring audience which had kicked up a per-fect young earthquake, when he came on, only ceased when he squared himself, put out his arm, and prepared to speak. That voice! Ye gods! that voice! It went through gradations that human voice never before attempted, imitating by turns the horn of City Hall Gabriel, the shriek o the locomotive, the soft and gentle tones of a forty horse-power steam saw-mill, the loving accents of the scissor-grinder's wheel, the amorous tones of the charcoal man, the rumble of the omnibus, th cry of the driver appertaining thereto-rising from the terrific cry of the oyster vender.

'Several times during the piece, I was much af-

fected—when he wound his arms around his wife, stuck his head over her shoulder, and kissed the DEAR SIR: The land composing my farm has hitherto been so poor, that a Scotchman couldn't get his living off it, and so stony that we had to slice our potatoes and plant them edgeways: but hearing of your balsam, I put some on the corner of a ten-acre lot, surrounded by a rail fence, and in the morning I found the rocks had entirely disappeared, a neat stone wall encircled the field, and the rails were split into overwood and piled. back of her neck-when he made a grand exit, with three stamps, a hop, a run, and two long straddles—when he talked grand about the thunind the rails were split into oven-wood, and piled knelt down and said grace over his dead boy, and and the rails were split into oven-wood, and piled up symmetrically in my back yard. Put half an ounce into the middle of a huckleberry swamp; in two days it was all cleared off, planted with corn and pumpkins, and had a row of peach trees in fall bloom through the middle. As an evidence of its tremendous strength, I would state that it drew its tremendous strength, I would state that it drew lie." (Damphool asked in a whisper if Othello's extention was gone.)

At the death seene, when he was shot. I was ter all over his stomach—drew a load of potatoes four miles to market, and eventually drew a prize of ninety-seven dollars in the State Lettery. And the effect upon the inhabitants hereabout has been so wonderful, that they have opened their eyes to the good of the country, and are determined to vote for a Governor who is opposed to frosts in the middle of June, and who will make a positive law against freshets, hail storms, and the seventeen-year locusts.

At the death seene, when he was shot. I was again touched to the heart; first he wabbled about like a top-heavy liberty pole in a high wind; then he stuck out one leg, and wiggled it after the manner of a galvanic bull-freg; then sat down on the floor, opened his eyes, and looked around; then grapipled an Indian on one side, clutched a soldier on the other; struggled to his feet, staggered about like a drunken Dutchman; made a rush forward, then a leap sideways; stiffened out the heart; first he wabbled about like a top-heavy liberty pole in a high wind; then he stuck out one leg, and wiggled it after the manner of a galvanic bull-freg; then sat down on the floor, opened his eyes, and looked around; then grapipled an Indian on one side, clutched a soldier on the other; struggled to his feet, staggered about like a drunken Dutchman; made a rush forward, then a leap sideways; stiffened out There! isn't that some! But I give one more exerted himself till his face was the color of an

> MODERN CHURCH MUSIC. Mr. Doesticks having exhausted the amusements

of the theatre, the opera, the museum, and the concerts, tried the church. The following is his account of the music :-· Pretty soon music-organ-sometimes grand

and solemn, but generally fast and lively enough for a contra dance. He commenced to play Old Hundred. At first, majestic as it should be, but soon his left hand began to get unruly among the bass notes, then the right cut up a few monkey shines in the treble; left threw in a large assort-ment of quavers; right led off with a grand flour-ish and a few dozen of variations; left struggled mournfully to keep up, but soon gave out dead beat, and after that went back to first principles and hammered away vigorously at Old Hundred, in spite of the antics of its fellow; right strock up a march-marched into a quickstep-quickstep in-to a gallop; left still kept at Old Hundred; right to a gallop: left still kept at Uld Hondred: right put in all sorts of fantastic extras, to entice the left from its sense of propreity; left still unmoved: right put in a few bars of a popular waltz: left wavers a little: right strikes up a favorite polka: Under left evidently yielding: right dashes into a jig; left of and now fairly deserts its colors, and goes over to the enemy, and both commence an animated hornpipe, leaving poor Old Hundred to take care of itself. At length, with a crash, a squeak, a rush, a roar a rumble, and an expiring groan, the overture concluded, and service began.

At length, with another variety upon the or-

gan, and all the concentrated praise and thanks-giving of the congregation, sung by four persons, the service concluded. I thought, from the manner of the last performance, each member of the choir imagined the songs of praise would never get to heaven, if he didn't give them a personal boost, in the shape of an extra yell.'

NEW YORK POLITICS. The Richmond Examin compares the elections in New York to Douglas Jerrold's free translation of Ovid's account of chaos. Hear him :

d while the Imagine saucepans and sea-weed, obelisks and

HEALTH AND SIGHT RESTORT HAS the pleasure of inviting the state of the pleasure of install Method and in the pleasure of the pleasure

Mr. Sunderland's REMEDIES for Weak En. in Misty, Cloudy or Short Sight; Floating Spelish, the eyes; Strabismas, Ulceration of the Eyes, Strabismas, Ulceration of the Eyes, En. in the eyes; Strabismas, Ulceration of the Eyes, Anaman, Strabismas, Ulceration of the Eyes, Experimentally, Cataract; Obstructions of the Terr in ges, &c., are perfectly safe, and are applicable at diseases of the Eyes, and of whatever kind, at he whatsoever cause. They have revious man diseases of the Eyes, and of whatever kind, at whatsoever cause. They have revious man diseases of the Eyes, and of whatever kind, at whatsoever cause. They have revious man diseases of the Eyes, and of whatever kind, at whatsoever cause. They have revious last entitled in the Eyes, and in one case, where the patients at fifty years; and in one case, where the patients at fifty years; and in one case, where the patients are treated at Mr. Sunderland's Office, 25 Ent in treated at Mr. Sunderland's Office, 25 Ent in treated at Mr. Sunderland's Office, 25 Ent in this Process, post-firee, for one dime, pre-pil a dress, The Nutritive Cure, Boston, Mass.

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