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Advertisements making less than one square inand three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennyirania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-Pennsylvania and Color of the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray of the past, LORING QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

Wishest Phillips
of In the columns of The Liberator, both sides of erey question are impartially allowed a hearing. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 49.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

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

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 shaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

rms stipulation to suspended profitive slaves—an 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 merchandise, under the name of persons In fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly fainted with the infection of

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

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

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION; PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT."- John Quincy Adams.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1854.

WHOLE NUMBER 1064.

In the discussions at the late meeting of the American Board upon the subject of the Choctaw Missions, it was more than once insinuated that foreign influence operated upon the Choctaw Council in the passage of the stringent law relative to the instruction of slaves, and the residence of white men among them who were known to be Abolitionmen among them was a question, that the law was the result of foreign influence. That foreign influence, however, was different from what was in the minds of the speakers at the meeting of the Board. The truth is, that the Indian tribes, among whom slavery exists, have been more or less jealous of the American Board, ever since her departure (in this American pours, the great object of her organization —the sending of the gospel to the heathen—and the sending of the gospel to the heathen—and enzaging in discussions on the subject of slavery. This jealousy was greatly increased by the visit, a few years since, of the Rev. Mr. Treat to the Choctaw and Cherokee Missions. Discussions upon this subject at the meetings of the Board, and other convocations for missionary purposes, and communications in religious journals relative to the American Board and Slavery, have added the results of the igalous feeling. And last not still more to the jealous feeling. And last, not less, the sending of missionaries and teachers to the Choctaws, who are supposed to sympathise with Northern Abolitionists, has so increasclient with Northern Abolitionists, has so increased and confirmed the jealousy, that the aforesaid law is the result. In the days of Dr. Worcester and Jeremiah Evarts, Esq., the Choctaws and Cherokees had the fullest confidence in the American Board, and in the missionaries laboring among then. This confidence continued unshaken so long as the Board confined herself to the logitimate pets for which she was instituted. The late action of the Board in relation to their Choetaw chools will doubtless lead to a separation of the Board and the Choctaws. The missionaries and teachers will all be compelled to leave the Choc-

tay country, or else attach themselves to some Such an alternative will be very painful to the missionaries and to the Choetaws specially such of them as have, through the instrumentality of the missionaries, been gathered into the fold of Christ, the Good Shepherd. The Choctaw people are greatly attached to the missionaries, especially to those who first preached the gospel to them. These renerable men have been faithful and laborious, and God has greatly blessed their labors. They have obeyed the instructions and fol-lowed the example of Christ and his Apestles. They have felt that they needed no truths 'lying back of the Bible,' and no 'light in advance of the Apostles' to guide them. God has approved of their course and put his course. their course, and put his own signet upon it. Let the American Board pause, and let her constituents' pause, ere they thrust these Henven-sent and Heaven-approved men from their churches and fields of labor. But it may be said the Board do not thrust them out; they only require the rereal of an oppressive and unjust law, as the con-dition upon which they will continue their schools. This action will drive the missionaries from their feld, or compel them to seek other patronage. And besides, if the Board and her organs had tended only to their appropriate work, no such law would have been passed, and since it is passed, if

THE NORTHERN ABOLITIONISTS.

the Board, her organs, and constituents, had

said and done, and would say and do, nothing

about it, the law would remain a dead letter on

CHOCTAW.

Who has the South to thank for newer and uster and more catholic views of the institution of slavery! First, and last, the Abolitionists. It is they who have put us on inquiry—it is they who have forced us to look into the philosophy of the question, for the purpose of seeking for arguments conclusion, that the Southern system of labor is the best the world has ever seen. We thank the Abolitionists for this unintentional favor. Slavery is stronger to-day than it has ever been, and the bolition fanaticism is only breaking the waves of its fury against a rock of impregnable strength. They troy the Republic, they may disintegrate a reedom throughout the world rest-but they are otterly powerless, either by moral suasion or avowed force, ever to destroy an institution whose roots are firmly planted in the Southern soil, and embedded in the honest convictions of those who are alone responsible for it, as a blessing of the high-est order to master, servant, and the civilized world. We thing the Northern politicians, abolition clergy, and other crazy people at the North, are making a prodigiously fruitless fuss. It will answer very well to carry elections, to sell Mrs. Stowe's books, and to gratify that itching for notoriety which inspires such reverend firebrands as Ward Beecher and Theodore Parker; but as for compelling the South to exchange its powerful and orderly institutions for the turbulent, restless, and ism, its rappism, its socialism, its free-labor discontents, and its property dreads—there is not the least chance for it. 'Censo, vipers! you bite against a file!'—Mobile Register.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer speaks thus of is independent, out-spoken magazine :--

Mr. G. P. Putnam is industriously writing down his magazine at the South. In the last number, he characterizes slavery in these words; From its very nature, it is a despotism of force, of law, and of opinion, combined—partially mitigated in practice by humane personal considerations, but in theory absolute. It is administered. for the most part, by the whip; it is sanctioned by legislation; and it admits of no scrutiny or discussion. All that can be said of it, in the regions where the said of it. gions where it prevails, even by those most deeply interested in its results, must be said in its favor, n of peremptory banishment or assassina-lf all Northern periodicals would speak in this spirit, there would be some hope of a South-ern literature. We are glad to learn from the booksellers here, that Putnam is rapidly vanishing from the market. The void should be supplied by the Southern Quarterly Review, the ablest periodical in the country."

'Many emigrants are going to Kanzas from Kentucky, and other slave States. Missouri will leave so stme unturned, even to the, at least, temporary emigration of half her population, to save it from abolitionists; and, if the people of other slave States to justice to themselves, we will secure it for the South. Georgia paper.

gave us a very touching speech. It would have been better if it had been longer, and if she had appreciated more justly at the moment of delivery. Last Sunday evening, WENDELL PHILLIPS delivered,

to a crowded audience, in our City Hall, the ablest speech I ever heard even from him-that is to say, the ablest I ever heard. He showed up, as it was never showed before, the sad predicament into which we of the Northern States are brought by our union with slaveholders. He made it appear, plainer than preaching generally makes things appear, that we have little or nothing to hope from political parties and political management; that the moral and religious sentiment of the people must be aroused to abhor slavery, as we abbor sheep-stealing, piracy, murler. The government of the country is in the hands of the slaveholders, and will continue there, for all mere political management can do to wrest it from them. Religion, pure and undefiled-the moral sense of the people alone, can hurl the Slave Power from its usurped dominion. Men will vote right and act right, when they think and feel right, and not until then.

. He showed that we Abolitionists are not, never have been, hostile to religion ; and to the churches and minsters, only so far as they have been unfaithful, if not ostile, to religion ; that the true church in our country is the Anti-Slavery Church.

· He was listened to by friends and foes, for more than an hour, with the greatest attention, and I have beard but one opinion respecting it, namely, that it was a great speech—just the doctrine that should be preach—

Size: The elasticity of the 'abhorrent' principle ed every where.'

The Syracuse Evening Chronicle speaks of Mr. Phillips's legture in the following terms :-

It was carnest it was logical, it had an object in view it presented the subject in a strong con-vincing light, and was, in short, one of the ablest and most successful expositions of that theme that we ever heard. We have heard Mr. Phillips many we ever heard. We have heard Mr. Phillips many times, but never to so much advantage as on this occasion. Every body was impressed with the weight of the truths which he set forth, and left the house determined to act out their principles more in the future than they had done in the past; to carry them into practical, every-day life; to wear them, like the Israelites, as frontlets between their eyes; and to make them felt in all the affairs of life.

of the country into action, and make it show its claws: ay, and use them, too. Until this should be done, no effectual check could be interposed against the startling advances of the Slave Power.
Mr. Phillips said that the North had tried all the various modes of opposition to the slaveholders without success. The reason was plain. One hundred and fifty thousand aristocrats held property in slaves to the amount of \$2,000,000,000. They were men of leisure and intelligence, and having control of the government, with \$70,000,000 to expend per annum, and which was so bestowed as to counteract every effort against slavery, it was plain that no ordinary means would avail. But if we could enlist the religious sentiment of the country, we might still prevail. That sentiment stood out against Popery, against Episcopacy, against tyranny of every description in England, and at last brought revolution. It will

to the same thing here.

But it was said that the pulpit was against us, that the religion on which we had a right to depend to forward so good a work was stolid or asleep. To this he replied that the church must be converted. The pulpit, under the voluntary system, was the mouth-piece of the pews: the pews employed the minister, and the minister graduated his teachings to the tone of the pews.

We must, therefore, bring an outside pressure to We must, therefore, bring an outside pressure to bear on the church; we must get the pews right, and we shall have no trouble with the pulpit. The same thing was true of the politician.— He was the creature of his constituents. But be had found that he could sell himself out to the South, and still retain his standing at the North. We must teach him that this can no longer be done. When Mat. Ward was acquitted by a corrupt jury for the murder of a Yankee schoolmaster, he was held, nevertheless, to be a murderer; was scoffed at in Kantacky, in Ohio, and wherever he Ve must, therefore, bring an outside pressure to

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE LIBERATOR.

Chocker Correspondence of the N. Y. Observer.

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Chocker Correspondence of the N. Y. Observer.

EXTRACTION.

THE LIBERATOR.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AT SYRACUSE.

Extract from a letter from SAMUEL J. MAY, dated Syracuse, Nov. 28:—

Our anti-slavery course of lectures has commenced well. Sunday evening before the last, SALLIE HOLLEY gave us a very touching speech. It would have been more plain and rough might please less, but effect more plain and rough might please less. more. No man ever had more perfect mastery over an audience than Lord Chatham, and his style was an audience that said to be of all kinds by turns. Now it dropped into a tone of familiar conversation; now it started into fierce interrogations; and now it burst forth like a volcano, giving vent to pent-up fires of passion. A little of this variety, passages short, sharp, abrupt, thrown in as a relief to lofty declamation, would add to the power of our elegant orators. Nature hath many forms of utterance, and we must not confine her to one alone .- N. Y. Evangelist.

From the London Inquirer. THE 'ABHORRERS' OF SLAVERY.' TO THE EDITOR.

· I claim to be inspired with a love for freedom as pure and ardent as that which warned the bosoms of the fathers who laid down their lives to achieve our national independence. It is my sincere prayer that the Africans among us should enjoy all the blessings of which they are capable. The bondage in which they are now held is their salvation. —[The Rev. Throdorn CLAPP, of New Orleans.

A slave is one doomed, in his own person and his posterity, to live without knowledge, and without the capacity to make anything his own, and to toil that another may resp the fruits.'—[Jungs Ruffin.

A slave shall be deemed, held, taken, reputed and adjudged in law, to be a chattel personal in the hands of his owner and possessor . . . to all intents, con-

in relation to American slavery is really wonderful. Like a gutta percha baml, you can stretch it to hold anything—from the Rev. Theodore Clapp to Wm. Lloyd Garrison—and, to compare smaller things with great, 'the sympathy deep and warm with the anti-slavery movement' expressed by brethren nearer at hand, and that same sentiment as it exists in the breast of your humble correspondent. Not being able, however, to discover very exactly the worth of a sympathy, 'deep and warm' though it be, which applies itself to the task of setting at ease with their consciences, the perpetrators of a wrong which, if inflicted upon himself, the calmest of 'abhorrers' would have no great difficulty in describing by its proper terms, I must beg, with all respect, to explain these allusions by some comments suggested on perusal things with great, ' the sympathy deep and warm sions by some comments suggested on perusal of the leading article in your journal of August 19. From that, as well as from an article in a previous His object was to give an edge to public opinion; to induce men who really believe that slavery is a great wrong to act in accordance with their faith; to hold society to the decisions which it had solemnly made. He showed that we believed one thing and lived another; that our views were so muffled up and concealed that they produced no effect. They were like the claws of a cat, when hidden beneath the velvet of her foot. He sought to bring out the anti-slavery sentiment of the country into action, and make it show its can conscientiously profess to see no wrong against man—no sin, therefore, against God—in holding a fellow-creature in slavery, subject to all the incidents of the American slave code. If this be so, then, at what atrocity need the human conscience stop, and not say that it, too, may be put in the catalogue of venial and even virtuous things! If the distinction be urged that a generally allowed practice involves no sin in him who shares in it, t must be shown that the American slaveholder has had no opportunity of knowing better, or duly avail himself of the means he might command of

becoming enlightened.

Let the South bear witness of the facilities or obstructions it places in the way of the most temperate efforts to reclaim it from its errors. Channing would have been slaughtered had he crossed its borders. How many of his anti-slavery tracts would have been more welcome than himself? There is a school of morals amongst us which delights in descanting on the instinctive perception of right and wrong. Strange! if neither instinct nor

American citizen is unavoidably blind in this mat-ter; and therefore reject the inference, as altogeth-er untenable, that he is or can be sinless in the act

bear on the church; we must get the pews right, and we shall have no trouble with the pulpit. The same thing was true of the politician.—
He was the creature of his constituents. But be had found that he could sell himself out to the South, and still retain his standing at the North. We must teach him that this can no longer be done. When Mat, Ward was acquitted by a corrupijury for the murder of a Yankee schoolmaster, he was held, nevertheless, to be a murderer; was scoffed at in Kentocky, in Ohio, and wherever he appeared, till he was obliged to seek refuge in a foreign country. If we would make the was waged on alavery successful, we must have a public opinion equally faithful and effective. We must teach the minions of slavery that they are trampling on the religious feelings of the people, and that, when they betray their constituents they must expect to meet an indignant public sent they must expect to meet an indignant public

mercy spared him to pour out his great heart in the strife at this day. If it be true, in relation to our physical being, that

'The blood will follow when the knife is driven, The ficeh will quiver when the pincers tear.'

'The spared him to pour out his great heart in ing churches and communities, and the donations of individual slaveholders.

3. It is now sustaining missionaries who receive into and tolerate in its mission churches, individuals represented as converts from heathenism, who are known to be, and to continue, practical slave-

can a like susceptibility be any less a part of our spiritual nature? And can the heart be impar-tial between the wretch who inflicts and the victial 'between the wretch who inflicts and the vietim who receives those peculiar attestations of the 'salvation' provided for him by that bland benevolence of the Rev. Theodore Clapp! 'Impartiality of Englishmen!' Between whom! Between that victim and the whole free population of the United States—saving only that nobler portion of it who, having braved the scorn of 'the upper ten thousand in their own country, have to endure the dissand in their own country, have to endure the dis-pleasure, and, what is worse, the lectures, of im-perturbable lookers-on in England. Impartiality of perturbable lookers-on in England. 'Impartiality of Englishmen!' Had you, sir, been in Boston on that day of Anthony Burns—as described in a late number of the Household Words—which way would your English heart have leaned! Which way would Channing's, had he been there! He had shaken hands with Garrison, in the days of Lovejoy. (Do you know that history!) Would he less have pressed him to his bosom in that awful day of the 'rendition' (an Austrian word) of Burns!

But I must not enlarge. You would be guided

But I must not enlarge. You would be guided by 'the moral standard of Channing.' It is well. He did not always tread steadily; and he had much to learn from others. But we are sure he trod aright, and thought and spoke nobly, when he thus admonished his offending countrymen: 'Our fathers carried on slavery in much blindness. They lived and walked under the shadow of a dark and bloody past. But the darkness is gone. The 'mys-

tery of iniquity' is now laid open. Slavery, from
its birth to its last stage, is now brought to light.

The truth is brought to our very doors. And
still more, to us, above all people, God has made
known those eternal principles of freedom, justice
and humanity, by which the full enormity of slaand humanity hu and humanity, by which the full enormity of slavery may be comprehended. To shut our eyes
against these monitions of God, these pleadings of
humanity: to stand forth, in the great conflict of
good with evil, as the chief upholders of oppression; to array ourselves against the efforts of the
Christian and civilized world for the extinction of
this greatest wrong; to perpetuate it with obstinate madness where it exists, and to make new regions of the earth groan under its woes; this surtly is a guilt which the justice of God cannot wink
at, and on which insulted humanity, religion and
freedom call down fearful retributions." What!
Religion, too, feel offended and insulted! Why,
we had been taught, even but just now, that to we had been taught, even but just now, that to hold Christian communion' with such was the most innocent thing in the world! and that to de-

But let us live to learn.
I am, Sir, respectfully, yours,
GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

. Channing on ' Emancipation.' Boston, 1840. Last † Inquirer. Second leading article, August 5th.

RELIGIOUS ALLIANCE WITH THE ADVO-CATES OF AMERICAN SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the London Morning Advertiser : SIR-In the present crisis of the Anti-Slavery Reform, it seems important carefully to observe the course of those who direct the anti-slavery enthe course of those who direct the anni-stavery energies of England; because, if they form religious alliances with slaveholders and apologists, the reform stops, so far as they are concerned, and a retrograde movement at once commences. This law operates undeviatingly: it pays no regard to past anti-slavery services, however valuable they may have been.
These thoughts were suggested by the position

which the Earl of Shaftesbury has recently taken. That the slave in his chains should not be forgotten by his lordship, among the various objects of be-nevolence which have shared his sympathy and aid, is not surprising. There are but few who have is not surprising. There is not surprising. In imitated his example in employing the power of an exalted position to elevate degraded humanity; for, usually, aristocratic distinctions and connections have caused great indifference to the wants tions have caused great indimercial that the public mand woes of the masses. When every heart in England was made to beat in sympathy for the slave, by Mrs. Stowe's inimitable story, he stood for six years, in every form stood for six years, in every form of the slave, by Mrs. Stowe's inimitable story, he stood for six years, in every form of the slave, by Mrs. Stowe's inimitable story, he stood for six years, in every form of the uncontradicted.

We now have to add another illustrious name to the list of public mourners, who are going forth weeping for their reputation, of which they claim to be unjustly bereaved. ognized as a leader of the anti-slavery hosts. Had t then been predicted that in less than two years to would have strengthened the Slave Power by egarded the assumption as uncharitable and unregarded the assumption as uncharitable and unjust; as the language, not of friendship, but of the severest enmity. Had I heard any one fore-tell that he would assist that Board to obtain pubthe confidence and pecuniary aid, my reply would have been, 'I cannot believe it,' and I would have defended him from the charge in the following

anguage:Lord Shaftesbury is fully aware that the public

Lord Shaftesbury is fully aware that the public sentiment of England, duly informed, organized and directed, can abolish slavery in America; and conjointly with emancipated America, can abolish it wherever it exists: and that, if the slaveholder is anactioned in England, it will paralyze the cause of liberty throughout the world; that the liberties of England have no foes more dangerous than the American slaveholders;—and it can never be that his Lordship will assist such men to gain a position where the religious sympathies of the people will afford them protection.

But what do I now read in the public newepapers: The painful intelligence that, under his anspices, Committees are being organized to aid the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions! That Board is one of the most formidable auxiliaries of the Slave Power among bodies claiming to be religious. It sees millions of native-born Americans compelled to live in heathenism, and, instead of giving them the light of life, sanctions the power which secures them in darkness. It beholds women sold for the vilest purposes, and the tenderest ties of inflection separated at the man-anciton, and, instead of rebuking these crimes, it lends its uniform support to the slaveholding relation from which these crimes are inseparable. In a word, there is no flesh in its obdurate heart, nor can there be, while it employs the hollowed influences of religion to promote the crime of crimes—slavery.

In the United States, I made the following charges against this Board:—

It is made up indiscriminately of slaveholding and non-slaveholding members.

2. It has been, and now is, willing to receive funds farmished by the contributions of slaveholding and non-slaveholding members.

2. It has been, and now is, willing to receive funds farmished by the contributions of slaveholding and non-slaveholding members.

4. Many of its influential and leading members are active and zealous Colonizationists, laboring to send out from Republican, Christian America, into

Pagan Africa, as many as possible of the free col-ored people, as they allege, in order to promote their intellectual, social and moral elevation. 5. To a great extent, its members and officers conntenance, justify, and take part in a system which chattelizes and heathenizes at home, at a moderate computation, a hundred human beings for each individual hopefully converted from hea-thenism by the American missionaries abroad.

6. Its missionaries, in all parts of the world, have been, and are now, with few exceptions, silent on slavery. years, the question of slavery has

7. For some years, the question of slavery has been discussed in the meetings of the Board, and invariably resulted in the Board avowing pro-slavery sentiments, and continuing to maintain a proslavery position.

8. As may be inferred from the above, during the fearful struggle going on between the slave-holding and anti-slavery parties in America, the

Board has been the strenuous opponent of the aboli-tionists, and the constant defender and protector I make these charges now. My proofs from the official documents of the Board are before me. EDWARD MATHEWS.

From the N. Y. Independent.

wrong way. They are too busy feeding. Or long imparity has made them presumptuous. Then you shall see a piteous race; the black-fronted ny this proposition—much more, to rebuke and condemn it—was 'purely impertinent and injurious.'

the black water, and destroyed.

A great many Northern men have ventured a great way down toward the bottom of the bay of public sentiment on the subject of slavery. The tide was out. The way seemed safe. There was any degree of confidence, and even exultation. Sermons were boldly preached, that had the effect, Sermons were boldly preached, that have shown, whatever a close construction might have shown, of the abominable legislation of the last five year on the subject of slavery. Lectures and speeches of the most adventurous kind were made. Indeed, at one time, nothing seemed about to be popular in our commercial centres, which did not give a fling at the doctrine of human rights, or a

palliative and defence of slave legislation.

A few men heard the returning tide of public indignation in due season, and made for the shore. fellows! we pity their race and their fate. We will not heighten their trouble by this ill-timed remark : but mention it that men may know, here-after, that even when the tide is out towards the South never so much, they had better not venture

too far, nor be too contemptuous of their friends who prefer to abide upon the shore.

We have already had specimens of excellent and prudent men, who let reported specehes in favor of slavery lie uncontradicted for convenient years, but who fell into a parayyam of grief by and by

aiding the slavery-supporting American Board of recent lame defence of himself against the charge of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, I should have being ready to send his mother into slavery, if necesrecent lame defence of himself against the charge of sary to preserve the Union.] We are most profoundly glad to find that there is a public sentiment which has found this six

years sleeper, and fairly roused him to such discomfort as to wring this late and reluctant disclaimer from him. But we are very sorry that
there is another side to the subject.

We shall await any further explanations, and
shall endeavor also to attend to all other cases of

an opportunity to break with their Southern mas-ters. In fact, the people generally. Democrats Whigs, Know Nothings, ministers—all save those who hold their offices for life, seem ready to adopt anti-Nebrascality, which is, of course, only anoth-er name for anti-slavery. But all these things sink into insignificance in comparison with the sink into insignificance in comparison with the public recantation of Dr. Dewey, who, after six years trading on the capital of the saying that he would send his aged mother into slavery to save the Union, and now, finding it a losing business—since he has enjoyed a chaplainey and a saturnalia at Washington on the strength of it—backs out and inserts brother instead of mother. How much difference there is in this law betwixt Tweedledum and Tweedledse, we cannot know without being there to see. But we accept the motive, and are content to agree that the Doctor has be-come convinced that Union-saving and negro-catching is not so pretty a business to men who travel about, and have no life office to retire to, as ome have.

The late most distinguished professors and dealers in the new medicine have lately given up the business, or, at any rate, have taken down their signs, and gone into more quiet or secret quarters. It may be, however, to get rid of some of their old customers, or it may be they wish to doctor new stomachs, which are now sensitive, not having been so long accustomed to the medicine. It is quite likely, howover, that in the latter case, the lose will be a good deal diluted, and given in much smaller quantities. However that may be, we repice over the conversion of Dr. Dewey. He is certainly in a good condition for office just at this time, inasmuch as those who carry the heaviest load on their shoulders. (or characters,) get the most

The New York Tribune says :

The Rev. Orville Dewey, D.D., in the course of a lecture delivered by him before the Boston Mercantile Library Association, on Monday evening, 20th inst. took occasion to brand as a 'calumny' and a 'lee,' the story, extensively circulated and believed, that, in a lecture before the same body, six years ago, he said he would consign his mother to slavery to save the Union. Notwithstanding his indignant and vehement disclaimer, (which it resums Notwithstanding his indignant and vehement disclaimer, (which, it seems to us, would have come with a better grace at an earlier day,) the Doctor admits that he did say, on the occasion referred to, 'I would consent that my own brother, my own son, should go into slavery—ten times rather would I go myself—than that this Union should perish for me or mine.' We think it would require a large amount of the casuistry which would require a large amount of the casuistry which many of our popular divines are so fond of employing in their discussions of the slavery question, to define the essential difference, in the light of God's law of love, between consenting to the enslavement of one's brother, and consigning his mother to the same fate; and how the one can be regarded as an honorable and Christian act, while the other is admitted to be irreverent and inhuman, passes our comprehension. The Doctor mistakes the ground upon which the sentiment attributed to him has been so widely reprobated. It was not so much that he was understood to have expressed a willingness to enslave his mother, as that he, a minister of the Gospel of Christ, was willing to enslave any body, and that he could even dream that it was within the limits of possibility—nay, that it was not a positive affront to God and a hideous implety—to suppose that the foundations of a Government could to suppose that the foundations of a Government could be made secure by an act of such flagrant injustice and

The Worcester Spy, referring to Dr. Dewey's case, says :

This whole matter, the original declaration, as well as the explanation, presents a strange per-version of sentiment and principle, on the part of the reverend lecturer. What difference did it make, the reverend lecturer. What difference did it make, except as a matter of taste, whether he said his mother, his brother, his son,—and both the latter he admits he did say,—himself, or any other person! The Union that would require either, is not worth saving, but had better instantly perish, than he saved by such a sacrifice; for if it requires such a perversion of right and justice, there is no safety for any one under it. Nor do we think the lecturer helped the matter any by the pseudo-patrictic offer of himself, as a victim to the patriarchal institution. So far as he is concerned himself, per se, he has, perhaps, the right to offer himself as a sacrifice, but he has no right to subject his posterity, or any other human being, to slavery, to save this Union, or for any other purpose whatever. Dr. Dewey's infirmity of principle, his want of appreciation of the just and true, led him to commit a sad blunder; and having discovered his mistake, he attempts to explain it away, but only makes himself ridiculous by the attempt. The best thing the Dr. could have done would have been, frankly to admit that he had said a foolish thing, or else to keep still, and les the matter be forgotexcept as a matter of taste, whether he said his or else to keep still, and let the matter be forgot-

ten as soon as possible.

In relation to the latter part of the question above made, we may say that, as to the Doctor's joy in becoming a slave under any circumstances, we do not believe a word of it; but, if it is true, then it is only the more disgraceful to him.

Tweedendum and Tweedender. During the last few years, the Rev. Orville Dewey, D.D., has been accused times without number, in public meetings, and in public prints, of having said that he would send his own mother into slavery, rather than have the 'Union dissolved.' Recently, in a public lecture in Boston, he has taken occasion to deny this slander upon his reputation. He says he did not say that he would consent to send his mother into slavery, 'twas only his brother.

Dr. Dowey stands now in the same position as did Sam Jenkins, who was indicted for stealing a mare, and got clear by proving that it was not a TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLEDER. During the last

mare, and got clear by proving that it was not a mare but a horse, that he stole. Distinctions are not unfrequently made where there is no difference.

—Rhode Island Freemun.

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

The Universalists of Georgia, in their last annual Convention, in Edgecomb County, in that State, adopted the following resolutions, unanimously:

adopted the following resolutions, unanimously:

Resolved, That we disclaim to have any connection with the Universalists of the North, further than faith in an entire world's salvation; and that this Convention recommend to all Universalist Societies South, the speedy organization of a distinct Body, to be known as the Southern Convention.

Resolved further, That we send no delegates to any free States in the Union, nor will we receive any from such States to the Southern Convention.

What discussions preceded this action, or what reasons dictated it, do not appear in the published minutes, and we are therefore left to conjecture them. It is not difficult, however, to ascertain the cause. There is but one reason why there is ever any difference between different sections of the various religious and political organizations in this country, and that is enfolded in the one dark word—Stavent. There can be no doubt that the ac-—SLAVERY. There can be no doubt that the tion of the different associations and conventiour Church, in the free States, on the subj

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slavery, was at the bottom of this action in Geor-

It is to be regretted that there should be any division in our ranks, but better a thousand divisions than a single-mothered conviction of right. The Universalists of the North are nearly unanimous in Universalists of the North are nearly unanimous in regarding slavery as an unmitigated evil. They think that the spirit of their religion totally condemns it, that it has nothing in common with it; and though they regard their brethren of the South with affection, they cannot suppress their condemnation of the evil of American slavery. Universalism can paper florigh in the Southern States till ism can never flourish in the Southern States till the death-knell of slavery has been rung, and Northern Universalists, at least, can never disguise their hatred of the system.

God has made of one blood all the nations of men

-we are all of one family-we have one Father-one government-and are destined to one common one government—and are destined to one common home of holiness and happiness. We cannot pray, 'Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven,' and look coldly on the degradation of the slave. We must pray and plead for his liberty. We must utter our condemnation of the wrong. We must remember 'those in bonds as bound with them.'— Boston Christian (Universalist) Freeman.

REV. THEODORE PARKER'S THANKS-GIVING SERMON.

The Music Hall was well filled, Thursday morn ing, to hear Rev. Theodore Parker's annual Thanks-giving sermon—the interest of the occasion being heightened by his arrest, the day previous, for treasonable words at the time of the Burns excitement in May last. The reverend gentleman appeared as usual, his pulpit being graced with its customary beautiful bouquet of natural flowers.

Mr. Parker announced his text as from the 147th Psalm, 20th verse—'He bath not dealt so with any nation,' and said he wished some joyful theme suitable to the occasion. He would therefore ask attention to the 'Position of America, in relation to the rest of mankind, and the duties thence accru-

Three hundred years ago, the Anglo-Saxons numbered but two and a half millions of souls. It was a composite tribe, formed of a union of Saxon, Anglo, Danish and Norman blood. Their descendants now number forty millions, and control one hundred and twenty-five millions more, or one-sixth of the earth's population, commanding one-eighth of the earth's surface. It owns more shipping than all other people. No tribe is so formidable. It is formidable blood in Angle-Saxon veins; formidable brains in Anglo-Saxon heads. Finer organizations may exist, more vigorous never can. America is a great Anglo-Saxon tree—a great and mighty tree with four-and-twenty millions under its shade.

Our geographical position is eminently desirable We extend from ocean to ocean, with mighty rivers, majestic hills and vastand fruitful valleys. No where else are there so great, so productive powers in a continent. Yet the North is cold and stern, the climate severe, burning in summer, in winter freez-They are not warlike, these Anglo-Saxons, but

industrious, with immense power for organization, and a strong love for personal freedom. In practical energy and common sense, which does the head work of the world, the Saxon has not and never had his equal. Infusion of foreign blood is a very important element in forming the Anglo-Saxon character. They came to this land with ideas which could not be tolerated at home. These ideas have grown into institutions—love of personal free-dom, love also of national law. Individuality and nationality were more combined here than anywhere else. This was the first colony of England that sat up for herself. The last-born son became

the first of the age.

The democratic theory of government is the most stable of all others in its form. The basis of our government is, in theory, the whole people. There is a solidarity between the government. is a solidarity between the government and the whole people, while in monarchical countries, there is a solidarity between the government and a small minority of the people. Other nations are in danger of revolution. All the continental governments of Europe are constantly fearing a revolution. The throne there rests upon a cannon, and is supported by bayoneta. Here, the humble individual, in a plain coat, is the type of power. In 1848, the revolutionary storm shook every government in Europe—here nothing rocked. Seta pyramid on its apex, and it requires a good deal of propping of bayonets, but place it on its basis, and it need not be sustained by soldiery. The storm passes over it unheeded—the earthquake shakes, but not a stone falls down its sloping sides.

The party which opposes humanity here,—and

The party which opposes humanity here,—and we have such a party,—is turned, in good time, out of office. Here, political progress is by the free development of ideas, by speaking and action. Revolution here is peaceful and continuous. In the three months past, since the adjournment of Congress, we have seen the political power of the country taken out of the hands of the old Whig and Democratic dynasties, and placed in new No revolution was ever so complete. The old par-ties have been driven out of sight, and almost out of hearing, yet nothing was thrown at the admin-istration, except ballots of paper. Such a change in Germany or France could be effected only by barricades, cannon balls and blood.

We have a great advantage over the old world in

our institutions, which leave so much freedom to the individual. It is the people who are the con-stitution of the United States. Freedom of trade is not yetentirely accomplished, but there have been such changes in the restrictive policy as to continue an exaction only for protection, and not for reve nue. We have freedom of industry, freedom of travel, freedom of naturalization, freedom of religion, freedom of speech, of the press, &c.—the last mentioned everywhere recognized and always respected, except within a few mouths, when perwhose official duty it is to trample the sons whose official duty it is to trample the right of utterance—of free speech—in the ground, have essayed to do so: but this exception only proves the rule. Only blessed old Anglo-Saxon England, of the old world, opens her bosom to every exile, and lets every man speak his own thoughts, amenable only to the laws, which are the common protection. In America, speech is still freer. Our fathers brought the institutions of England with them, which have been greatly improved here. In one-half of the nation—lor he must speak only for one-half of the nation—for he must speak only for the North—the people take great interest in education. To his eye, the most beautiful of our institu-tions were the little village school-houses. He had seen in the western wilderness a little notch cut in the forest to set in the lowly school-house, wherein a New England woman taught the rudiments of education. He had stood, with mingled emotions of wonder and delight, beneath the rast dome which the genius of Michael Angelo had hung over the fabulous tomb of St. Peter, at Rome, and been filled with amazement at the architectural genius of that one man; but it was not so grand and proud a sight to him as the little school-houses of Amer ica, where were taught the ideas which were illustrated in the republican form of government which we possessed. Despotisms are defended by armies; American institutions by little school-houses di American institutions by little school-houses, directed by the noble army of school mistresses. Oppression is the last resort of Kings. Children armed with primers are our sure prop. The cheap press is to our country what Cronstadt and Sebastopol are to Russia.

Mr. Parker passed to comment on the monopoly of land and property in old England, Eving there were more land owners in Rhode Island than in all England, where some proprietors possessed to the contract of the contra

England, where some proprietors possessed tracts as large as the State of Delaware. In Europe, the unnatural systems give the privileged classes large estates. But here, where property rests on nat-ural foundations, it stands equally secure. Amerural foundations, it stands equally secure. America is not yet eighty years old as a government, nor two hundred and fifty as a settlement, yet she has one-fortieth of the whole population of the world, and possesses one two-hundred-and-fortieth of the whole wealth. She is a powerful country, and wields great influence over this continent. We have the power of position, of riches, of stable institutions of ideas and this leave the power of position. have the power of position, of riches, of stable in-stitutions, of ideas—and this last is the most ne-cessary in the nineteenth century. It is this which conquers, prependerating over soldiers. Property has increased, money has increased, most wonder-fully. America demonstrates the falsity of Mal-thus's idea, that population increases faster than property. We grow rich faster than we grow nu-merous. In commerce, we are the first nation in the world.

From this manifold power come great duties which we owe to humanity abroad and at home. We are already affecting the foreign nations around us. There is no proselyting like converting by example. Accordingly, we attract hither great crowds from the oligarchies of Europe—mostly by

tion for the blind, for the insane, for the idiot, and she is now the first to open the school for the refor the reform of hoys. He was ashamed that the pauper asylum of Tewksbury had the charge laid to it of not furnishing a sufficiency of food to nour-ish the bodies of its inmates, and that this course was defended in a newspaper which should know better. He was ashamed of this State that it was so. He said the higher use of riches was to turn them into men and women—flowers that will blossom in beauty when the morning star pales its ineffectual rays, and its fire has gone out. No State has ever done so much for this human architecture,

on Thanksgiving day.

But a great deal of this good had been done by allusions being made to the bequests of Lowell and Peabody as examples. The great progress, also, no progress, yet in the State, the cause has advanced, as is illustrated by the legislation on the designated: and, finally, to require payment in subject which had been secured. So with the ef- ADVANCE of all new subscribers. forts for the amelioration of the condition of It is not doubted by the Committee, that the woman. Then the welcome given to the exiles from the tyrannies of the old world, was a gratifying sign of progress. The best educated men, he thought, in the country, were those who had fled of the rule here laid down, and be ready to comply from the oppressions of the governments of Europe.

It was a beautiful sight for him to see these exists, it shall happen, through forgetfulness or oversight flying from bondage at home, coming here to that asylum which the generosity of our fathers had provided. When he looked about his congregation, papers are discontinued—for they will immediateweek after week, to gather up the materials of his ly remit what is due, being unwilling on any ac-prayer, he beheld before him the Irishman, the count to give up a paper which they have so long lerman, the Hungarian, the Pole, the Englishman, the Scotchman, the Frenchman, and even the world-despised Jew, and he rejoiced at it all.

are not a just people; we are not a humane peo-ple. The merchant who kidnaps a fellow-man between Boston and old Quincy, and sends him into bondage, is the type of our business men; the man amount in the aggregate to a very large sum who finds sanction in the epistle of Paul for human servitude is the type of our theology. As a people we keep within us the worst institution of mediaval Europe and barbarous Asia. He had seen the right of jury trial cloven down. There was no right so dear to the American nation as the right to steal men. Lower law is always orthodox in any church. The American church has none so zealous against any sin, as it has been in defence of slave-ry, and the right to steal and kidnap men. Withtwenty miles of this city, within the last four or five years, how many men had there been driven day last. In the Senate, Hon. Lewis Cass was appoint from the pulpit, because of their views on this subjoct! Dr. Adams—not old Samuel Adams, nor John Adams, but the Rev. Nehemiah, a good old Bible name—the excellent Nehemiah, finds proof of St. Paul's miraculous conversion in the fact that In the House of Representatives, upon calling the he said nothing against Roman servitude! Educa-tion in Massachusetts, you know what it is; what is it in South Carolina! Even the white laboring population cannot read or write. At the South, the law forbids the teaching the slave the three letters which spell 'G-o-d.' and Mrs. Dou-plain, unambitious style, without circumlecution or glass, in Virginia, within the past year, was sent to jail for a month, for teaching little children to read. In America, one-eighth of the population nor to frighten any one abroad. Although the antiare slaves, knowing nothing, possessing nothing; subject to the brute will of a master. Here it is a subject to the brute will of a master. Here it is a crime to escape from this degradation—the rank of beasts. American democracy is a great institution—for holding one-eighth of her men in bondage, fact, and has not a word to say about sectional discord, the strong and lustful.

It is Thanksgiving Day, to-day, said Mr. Parker, and I must tell you a story ;- I must give a South-side view of slavery. One of the leading newspapers of Boston, within a week, has said, commenting upon Dr. Adams's admirable book,—that there timent adverse to the national administration—seems to is no danger that we should have a too favorable have taught him a most salutary lesson, and made him view of slavery. It was well, therefore, to look at equally circumspect and courteous. He makes no allu-Carolina, so I have something now, taken still fur- proverb, that 'the least said, the soonest mended. barque Franklin, sometime last September, you re-

Mr. Parker here read the interesting parrative discovered on board the barque by the master, was ginning to exert a potent influence in relation to nation threatened to be returned to the South by the first al affairs. vessel that he met with going thitherward, and who, to escape such a fate, took the boat of the ressel and escaped to Holmes's Hole, where he was protected by members of the Gay Head tribe of spurious religion of the land, by dealing in a pious Indians, and finally taken to New Bedford, where had the names of the two Indians that most be- ed veneration he says- In the present, as in the past had the names of the two indians that most be eaveneration as says. In the protection friended the fugitive, but he dare not tell them, for we find ample grounds for reverent thankfulness to the do we not know that there is a Fugitive Slave law: we and ample grounds for reverent than a form of God of Grace and Providence, for His protecting care that we have Fugitive Slave law judges—two of them; a Commissioner; a Judge of Probate, who and merciful dealings with us as a people.' Does had stained with blood his hands; a United States Franklin Pierce really believe in such a God? Attorney; a Marshal; also, minor bailiffs-he ow many. But it was enough that the

man was saved. a man that Free Soilers made a judge, and the Democratic party elevated to his present position of mischief—the revenue cutter 'Caleb Cushing,' appeared at the mouth of the Kennebec in pursuit.

The abject spaniel and pliant tool of the Slave Position of the Slave would say that the Vigilance Committee of Boston stretched one hand to New Bedford and the other to Bath, and was ready to take the poor black man in its right hand or in its left, and with new forms, and for the man in its right hand or in its left, and with new forms, and for the man in the right hand or in its left, and with new forms, and for the man in the right hand or in its left, and with new forms, and or in the man in the complex of the man in the right hand or in its left, and with new forms, and or in the complex of the man in the right hand or in its left, and with new forms was acquired, and Mexico invaded and crushed, and her empire dismembered, on the one or the other it has placed him in security and

ors in my life; but I believe this is the greatest, as it is the last of all. There stare me in the face as it is the last of all. There stare me in the face a fine, I believe, of a thousand dollars, and imprisonment in the common jail for the period of six months. Massachusetts has already been disgraced by a Grand Jury—the like of which could not be found in our fathers' time—which brings an indictment against me for proclaiming the inalienable rights of man, and the unquestionable truths of Christianity in Faranii Hall. rights of man, and the unquestionable truths of Christianity in Faneuil Hall! I say, a Massachusetts Grand Jury finds a bill of indictment. It re-mains to be seen if a Petit Jury will find a con-viction,—for which I am to wait three months, and

such consequences as may come.

The exiles to America, Mr. Parker said, were not The exiles to America, Mr. Parker said, were not half so sad to look upon as those exiles which we send into bondage. At his own house, in one night, he had an exile from Hungary, another from Poland, three from Russia, several from Germany, and one also from Georgia. The latter he could not keep, and she blessed God for her liberty, denied her under the stars and stripes, beneath the flag of

our trade and commerce. Our literature is poor and feeble and thin; American secholars belong to the service class of initiators; they do not seek to produce, gring out the dease which lise lose and continued on the service class of initiators; they do not seek to produce, gring out the dease which lise lose and continued on the service class of initiators; they do not seek to produce, gring out the dease which lise lose and continued on the service class of initiators; they do not seek to produce, gring out the dease which lise lose and continued on the service of the seek to the seek of the seek o

THE LIBERATOR. No Union with Slaveholders,

BOSTON, DECEMBER 8, 1854.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The FINANCIAL COMMITTEE of THE LIBERATOR, t whom its pecuniary interests are entrusted, have the gardening of men and women, as this very State instructed the General Agent to pursue the follow-of Massachusetts; and of that they could be proud ing rule hereafter, without deviation, and without ing rule hereafter, without deviation, and without respect of persons, as essential to the permanent individual effort, and numerous institutions were welfare of the paper—viz :—On the first day of cited as the result of that effort. Then there was January, 1855, to erase from the subscription book the attempt of wealthy men to diffuse knowledge. the names of all such subscribers as at that time stand indebted for more than one year: also, on which Temperance has made, is noticeable; and though in this city, with such governments as it has had, and now has, we are told there has been has progress, yet in the State, the cause has ad-

sustained, and which they prize so highly. This rule, being strictly and impartially observed, will, Still, for all this, we are not a high people ; we it is believed, prevent those losses which have occurred, through an inexcusable indulgence to delinquent subscribers, year after year, and which while it is hoped it will not materially affect the number of the patrons of the paper.

By direction of the Financial Committee, ROBERT F. WALLCUT, General Agent.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT. The second session of the thirty-third Congress of the United States commenced at Washington on Moned President pro tem., in the absence of Senator Atchinson. Subsequently, Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana,

roll, 197 members answered to their names. President Pierce's message was then communicated

both Houses, and read. rious Union.' In fact, on these points, he seems to have very suddenly become a veritable 'Know-Nothing.' The result of the recent elections in the various t in its sunny aspects, and have the Southern view of the matter. And as that book was written by a lower-law divine, residing three months in South ther South. It is a statement made by Mr. John Yet his utter silence in regard to the only subject of Mason, a fugitive slave, who escaped from the general interest—the only root of bisterness in the nation-the only cause of geographical alienation-is significant commentary upon the power of a rectified statement of the sufferings and recent escape from public sentiment to restrain even the most unscrupulous slavery of the above-named fugitive, who, on being of men; and also another proof that the North is be-

In his exordium, and at the close of his message the President pays the usual hypocritical homage to the he found numerous friends. Mr. Parker said he unseemly as ' a jewel in a swine's snout.' With affect-

He begs foreign powers to believe that they have n cause for cherishing a jealous distrust of us; that Two days after, a national vessel-named after we have no ambitious or unfriendly designs; that our appeared at the mouth of the Kennebec in pursuit, as was well supposed, of this flying fugitive; and last week, the United States government sent a messenger to New-Bedford to gather such information as he might, of those friends of the poor from the legitimate exercise of sovereign rights, belong-bondsman who had placed him in safety. But he ing alike to all nations, and by many liberally exerand crushed, and her empire dismembered, on the ground of 'our manifest destiny'! For 'the legiti-Here, continued Mr. Parker, perhaps I ought to mention this likewise, that yesterday I myself had the honor to be arrested, and brought before the Fugitive Slave Bill Court. I have had several hontension and perpetuity of the most oppressive system in the world."

The exclusion of Mr. Soule, American minister to Spain, from passing through France, on his way from London to Madrid, which made some of our fire-eating journals so rampant, is disposed of very quietly in hal dozen lines as a misunderstanding, and not an intentional affront-the French government having une quivocally disavowed any design to deny the right of ransit to the minister of the United States, and Mr. Soule having gone through France subsequently to Spain without molestation. It is fairly to be inferred we think, that the President and his cabinet are of the opinion, that Mr. Soule has not behaved in the mos udicious manner; for not a word is uttered in his be-

The President expresses the belief that the prese overnment of Spain will be 'more favorably incline than the preceding to comply with our just (1) de-mands, and to make suitable arrangements for restoring her under the stars and stripes, which is a local tries of the stars and stripes, which is a local tries of the stars and stripes, which is a local tries of the stars and absorption of Cuba a fire in the hold. Shall we put it out? We can by this country—nothing less.

transferred to his own shoulders. His representations of the affair are not truthful. Why the place was visited with such destruction is clearly revealed in the following description of it in the message :- This pre- ceedings of the London Anti-Slavery Conference. tended community, a heterogeneous assemblage gathered from various countries, and From posed, for the most part, of blacks and persons of mixed blood, E My Dear Sir : had previously given other indications of mischievous and dangerous propensities... It was incapable of Thompson is a matter of interest to his American being treated in any other way than as a piratical refriends, they will no doubt be glad to receive, through sort of outlaws, or a camp of savages '!! According the medium of THE LIBERATOR, the earliest Intimato his own showing, it was a black concern, from first tion of an event of importance to him individually, to last-in other words, it was the prevailing complex- and to the cause of liberty generally, on both sides of ion of the inhabitants of Greytown that caused them to the Atlantic. Having attained the highest position be treated in this barbarous manner. Besides this, 'the upon the platform, and the dignity of a seat in the place did not profess to belong to any regular govern- Legislature of his country, he is now, I believe, about ment,' and was 'neither competent to exercise the to distinguish himself in the chair of the editor. The rights nor to discharge the obligations of a government.' influence which he will exert upon the public mind in Hence it was that 'the Cyane at length fired upon the this department will be more constant, systematic and town,'-yes, and set fire to the same,-though, 'owing extensive than he has ever wielded before. The prese to the considerate precautions (!!) taken by our naval will afford him far greater scope as a public teacher than commander, there was no destruction of life !!! Was the platform. Not that he is about to abandon that

subject of complaint on the part of some foreign powers, of his equally powerful pen. His paper will be devoted and has been characterized with more of harshness than to the fearless advocacy of all reformatory movements of justice'; but it consoles him to believe that, in the in this country. It will not be a thing merely manuhistory of European states, crimes even of a blacker dye factured for the market—an article hashed up for the than this have been perpetrated, and therefore we have public taste, whether that taste be wholesome or deno cause to hang our heads for shame! But the re-praved. It will be a pioneer paper, leading on, instead markable fact, to which no reference is made in the of following after, the public mind. Notwithstanding message, was, that every journal at the North, not pensioned by the government, denounced the act as utterly his letter to Mr. Pillsbury-which, by the way, was not indefensible; and so it will stand recorded on the page at all deserved-my observation of Mr. Thompson's

unable to pay their postage bills?

The message concludes with the following rhetorical flourish for 'Buncombe' :-

Our forefathers of the thirteen United Colonies, in public order; to render cheerful obedience to the laws of the land, to unite in enforcing their execution, and o frown indignantly on all combinations to resist them; to harmonize a sincere and ardent devotion to the insti-tutions of religious faith, with the most universal religious toleration; to preserve the rights of all, by caus-ing each to respect those of the other; to carry for ward every social improvement to the uttermost limit of human perfectability; by the free action of the mind upon mind, not by the obtrusive intervention of misap-plied force: to uphold the integrity and guard the lim-itations of our organic law; to preserve sacred from all touch of usurpation, as the very palladium of our political salvation, the reserved constitutional powers of ship with foreign nations, and to demand and exact equal justice from all, but to do wrong to none; to eschew intermeddling with the national policy and the domestic repose of other governments, and to repel to from our own; never to shrink from war when the rights and the honor of the country call us to arms, but the sufficient in professions the arts of peace, seek en-

can they atone for acts of transcendant injustice, nor quently risen in proportion; whether it will be expedible the profligacy of the vilest administration which ent for the Empire to do so will be a matter for future has yet been inflicted in judgment upon our country.

MISCONSTRUCTION. Our correspondent, 'Joun Ball, Jr.," (see his letter on the fourth page,) has misconstrued the intent and meaning of the language of . C. K. W., as quoted by him. 'C. K. W.' brought his sure to bear only on those Northern men at the South, who succumb to Southern bravado in a servile spirit, and who have no object in view by their silence on the subject of slavery, but their own selfish interest. It was not intended to apply to one like 'J. B., Jr., who is animated by the truest sympathy for the oppress ed, and doing what he can to effect their libe So, too, in contrasting the 'manliness' of Southern slaveholders with the sneaking demeanor of Northern men generally, whenever or wherever the question of slavery is discussed, 'C. K. W.' did not use that term in an absolute sense, (for no slavebolder can be a truly brave man,) but only in comparison and contrast,and to this extent legitimately. The people of the North dare not advocate the cause of freedom, even on their own soil, openly, boldly, without compromise, and without regard to the consequences, as the slaveholders of the South vindicate their slave system in every section of the country wherever they happen to sojourn The latter, therefore, are more deserving of respection than the former, at least for their consistency; and this is all . C. K. W. meant to convey.

SLAVERY TRIUMPHANT IN KANZAS. The St. Louis Republican says that Whitfield, the pro-clavery cancidate, has been elected from Kanzas by a large majority If this is done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry? The Slave Power is yet able to carry any

bombardment and burning of Greytown, at the insti-his paper! We hope there are some, on this side of gation of the lufamous Borland, without any justifia-the Atlantic, who may feel able and desirous to become ble provocation,—is fully and elaborately defended by subscribers for The Empire, as a token of personal rethe President, so that all the infamy of it should be gard for Mr. Thompson, and grateful appreciation of his anti-slavery labors in the United States.

Mr. FARMER will greatly increase our indebtednes to himself, by sending us whatever he can of the pro-

LONDON. Nov. 17, 1854. As the public career and personal prosperity of Mr

there ever bravery or magnanimity equal to this? most powerful instrumentality for the diffusion of truth, The President says 'this transaction has been the the living voice, but to superadd thereto the influence character I am sure accords with your own, that he Notwithstanding the expenses of the army and navy, has never feared to rebuke an unjust majority, or hesifor the past year, as a peace (!) establishment, have tated to east in his lot with a righteous minority, howbeen more than twenty-two millions of dollars-a tax ever small, despised and persecuted they might be. of about a dollar on every inhabitant in the land, bond His intimate knowledge of American parties will enaand free, young and old-yet the Président is urgent to ble him, from time to time, to detect and correct the have both the army and the navy enlarged, and hence misleadings of the pro-slavery correspondents of our a still more frightful amount wasted on this anti-hu- leading papers. By creating a sound public sentiment man and devilish enginery! But when speaking of in England upon the question of American Abolition that invaluable instrumentality for the dissemination ism, he will most effectually aid the cause of the slave. of light and knowledge, the Post-Office Department, he In this respect, he will be instrumental of more good is careful to inform the nation that, 'instead of defray- here than though he labored in America. Mr. Thomping its expenses, according to the design at the time of son's appearance in an editorial capacity has afforded its creation, it is now, and under existing laws must the highest gratification to his English friends. They continue to be, to no small extent, a charge upon the look upon him now as holding a parallel position to that general treasury.' Why does not the same objection sustained by yourself in America, as the leading author lie, with incomparably more force, against those de-structive and all-devouring locusts of war, the army ical. He has, in fact, become the Garrison of Engand navy? And why did not the President state, that land. His lips have been touched, like those of the the only reason why the Post-Office Department is a prophet, with a live coal from the altar of God, and we burden upon the treasury is, that the slave States are fervently hope that his pen may receive a like inspiration, and be attended with as abundant success.

The paper which Mr. Thompson has purchased an established London journal, called 'THE EMPIRE.' The name probably grates upon your republican ears, acquiring their independence, and in founding this Republic of the United States of America, have devolved and in its Gallican interpretation is significant of despublic of the United States of America, have devolved potism, and not of freedom. Commercially, however, trust ever committed to the hands of man, imposing upon all, and especially such as the public will has invested, for the time being, with political functions, the most sacred obligations. We have to maintain invidiate the great doctrine of the inherent right of popular self-government; to reconcile the largest liberts of the individual citizen with the complete security of the will expect from him a blind worship of monarchy like that of the Cavalier's, who would bow to a crown, though merely stuck upon a thorn bush. Monarchy is England will be treated as a mild and almost inocuous form of a great evil, which has desolated the earth for ages, but which it would be madness to attempt to disturb until the public mind is fully ripe for the change. Aristocracy, we well know, will receive from him sycophantic fawning; its corruptions will be dealt with as unsparingly as its individual cases of merit will be recognized gratefully. Democracy will receive support all touch of usurpation, as the very palladium of our political salvation, the reserved constitutional powers of the several States and of the people; to cherish with loyal fealty and devoted affection this Union, as the loyal fealty and devoted affection this Union, as the professions-when it recognizes the right of man to freeonly sure foundation on which the hopes of civil liberty rest; to administer government with vigilant integrity and rigid economy; to cultivate peace and friendship with foreign nations, and to demand and exact
be exercised for the establishment of freedom, physical

to cultivate in preference the arts of peace, seek enlize the intercourse of natious; and by such just high literary talent; among the latter was Mr. Jerand honorable means, and such only, whilst exalting den, the well-known editor of the Literary Gazette, the condition of the Republic, to assure to it the legiti-mate influence and the benign authority of a great exent circulation approaches 5,000, but with the pression mate influence and the Lenign authority of a great example among all the powers of Christendom.

'Under the solemnity of these convictions, the blessolemnity of the convictions are convicted to the conviction of the conviction o 'Under the solemnity of these convictions, the biessing of Almighty God is earnestly invoked to attend
upon your deliberations, and upon all the counsels and
acts of your government, to the end that, with common
zeal and common efforts, we may, in humble submission
to the Divine will, cooperate for the promotion of the
supreme good of these United States.'

It is nompson's name, we hope it will soon reach
double that number. Its price would be high on your
seide of the water, but it is low on this, it is 4d. per
week, or 17s. 4d. per annum—which sum your readers
can more readily turn into dollars and cents than I can.
The price of paper has lately increased in this country Now, as 'fine words butter no parsnips,' so neither by one fourth, and many of our journals have con consideration.

Mr. Thompson's proprietorship and editorial mar agement will commence on the 27th instant. On the day, he will enter into possession of the house in Flee street, in the city of London, together with the print ing materials and entire stock in trade. On the two following days, a great Anti-Slavery Conference, a which Mr. Thompson and Mr. Pillsbury will be pres ent, will be held at the London Tavern. The firs Thompson number of the Empire will most appropri ately contain a report of its proceedings, as full as columns will admit, crowded as they now unhappil; are with the afflicting details of the war in the East I have promised to attend and take the proceedings and should the space in the Empire be insu all the matter which I deem interesting to you, I wil endeavor to forward it to you in extenso, as early a possible afterwards. Mr. Thompson will be assisted in the Empire by gentlemen of ability, like-minded with

To those of our American friends who wish to obtain correct information upon English affairs, the Empire will be a most valuable acquisition. If they cannot se George Thompson face to face, they may desire the nex est satisfaction, of reading the reflex of his mind it the columns of his paper.

I am, dear sir, Yours, most truly, W. FARMER. W. L. GARRISON.

AFTERNOON CONCERTS. The Orchestral Union, under he direction of Mr. Zerrahn, have commenced givin concerts at the Music Hall, on Wednesday at They have thus far had bad weather, be their excellent performances have gratified quite larg audiences, and offer a rare treat.

our having done what we could to wipcout our repeat as a nation—once implicated in upholding startywill induce you to give the more willing and enheed to our remonstrance. Americans-We plead with you on behalf of the

Americans—110 plants whom you hold in beaks We plead for the removal of the curse from their bra. the gall from their earthly cup, the chain from the limbs, the iron from their souls. We plead for the inmediate, entire, and unqualified abolition of slave throughout your land. It is not necessary that we enter on any lengthred

proof of the evils of this system. It carries it to demnation with it. That condemnation is best a grouns of anguish, and written in lears of blod 1 has been inscribed, as with letters of fire, on the deals ted hearts and homes of millions. The voice of the Eternal proclaims it. A system which subjects the millions of human beings to the condition of her chattels personal in the eye of the law, -which is prives them of all their rights and privileges as incl. gent and accountable creatures, - which disaling breaks asunder the most sacred ties of life, -rid virtually annuls 'the higher law' of God, and mistutes in its stead the absolute will of a sinful name the rule of obedience, -which robs its victims of the fruits of their toil, and denies to them the means and opportunities of cultivating their deathless faculties. a system which sanctions atrocities like there nest is essentially wrong and unutterably shameful, and onnot be mentioned in the same breath with truth, rich eousness and freedom.

Americans-We appeal to you, on the ground day common Humanity, to abolish this system. We seen the manhood of the enslaved. These three millioners are in bondage are men and women like corelis gifted with like thoughts, like feelings, like aspiration, and like us, too, destined for immortality. Why, the treat them as if they belonged not to buman kind That there are humane men among the upholicrafts slave system, and slaves who receive human tratment, we readily acknowledge; and yet, we are espelled to say, that the inevitable tendency of such aptem must be to subject the enslaved to treatment the is any thing but humane. Where is the humanity of treating men and women as if they were brute ban or creeping things? of trampling in the dust the unt sacred relationships of life? of rearing slaves like atthe for the market ? of subjecting them to the lish wi to numerous indignities and immoralities? and the according to the caprice or passion of an irrepeate owner. Is there even the semblance of humanity here We plead with you to treat the slave as a man.

We appeal to you on the ground of Justice. View is the justice that is dealt out to the slave? When's there any thing meriting the name? The system his from the slave all that he has, all that he gains, from life's commencement even to its close. It strips hind money, house, wife, children. It deprive him of elcation, civil rights, liberty of conscience, the Bible 2 condemns him without a hearing, and sabject in without a trial to bonds, imprisonment, and even dett In vain does he look for justice at the hand of his or pressor. There is no tribunal of righteousness to that he can appeal. In the preamble to your noble Conftution, it is affirmed that it was framed 'to etalisi justice,' and yet there are three millions of hunu be ings at this hour within the bounds of your repuls. who may be treated with every indignity and creet, while the justice of your land extends no shield our their beloless heads

We appeal to you on the ground of Comming. And is not this the fundamental principle set forth a your glorious Declaration of Independence-that 'al men are born free and equal; that they are existed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happy ness.' What means this language? Does it not men that the man of color as well as the white is a min! that the black man is born free as well as the white that God has given to the black man, as well as is white, those inalienable rights? Where, then, is the consistency between your profession and your practed as a people?

Again, in your past history you have shown the you are ever ready to sympathize with the victims a despotism in other lands in their struggles for freeles. In this you do well. We mingle our sympathies with yours. But where is the consistency of having outflowing sympathies for the enslaved afar of, and bedage and oppression for millions in your own land!

We appeal to you on the sacred ground of our our non Christianity. Shall our appeal here be unheeled? America proclaims itself to be a Christian land And is not the very spirit of Christianity one of lote! But where is the manifestation of that spirit in the enslavement of three millions of your fellow-ment b not this the teaching of Christianity's divine Author-Love thy neighbor as thyself'? And who is if! neighbor? That down-trodden Slave is he. But when is your love when you even deny him the right to be s man? Does not Christianity teach that God has made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the fier of the earth'? But how can you reconcile this great truth with your conduct in shutting out the poor shad from the brotherhood of humanity? Is not this the grand law for the regulation of conduct betwin not and man, as laid down by the Great Teacher himself-Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto yea, do ye even so unto them'? But if that law be hearted in the midst of you, does it not follow that you will bid every slave go free? As ye would that men should bind no fetters on your limbs, does not that law demand that ye bind no fetters on theirs? As ye would not be enslaved, Christ bids you enslave none. Have you est Bible and Missionary Societies, and do you not regard them as the glory of your nation? But why send the Bible to slaves of Satan in other climes, and deny it is the slaves in your own land? Why seek to illumine la dia or China, while you doom to heathen darkness millions in your own country? Americans! by every thing that is sacred and awful in our holy religion, we speci to you to be consistent here. As you profes to be a Remember them that are in bonds as bound rill them' - Proclaim liberty to the captives, and the open ing of the prison doors to them that are bound' Loose the bands of wickedness, undo the heavy berdens, break every yoke, and let the oppressed F

Americans-Shall Slavery continue? Shall the atcursed system still live under the shadow of law-still be tolerated, fostered, propagated? Shall the foul blat atill remain on your national escutcheon? Will yes atill forsake the good old paths of your fathers, and at as if you sought to quench the altar-fires of libery which they enkindled? Will you continue to undo it work of patriots, reformers, philanthropists, and to at filiate with tyrants, traitors, usurpers, and may

elers! Surely, it cannot be! Surely, an indig-

satisation will say, It shall not be ! Apericans Bear with us in our importunity. her you as brethren; therefore do we plead with you. bet your magnificent country, your noble institu ge leet your magnitudes, your spirit of progress; therefore do we plead 668, your we love liberty, our dearest birthright and ear, for which our fathers and yours shed their blooderr, for which our plants and yours shed their bloodthe feat. We love Religion, and would see her divine with Jeu. land; therefore we plead with you. We love the more of Jeans, in his disciples, of whatever color, and sold not see that image in chains; therefore do we

plead with jod.

Americans-We know that there are difficulties in Americans

four way, but these are nothing in comparison with the essureless good to be achieved. Your moral influmeasureless poor among the nations, and your glory ence, your position all the more eminent and enduring, by one act of magnanimity, you trample these diffor one act of the dust. Retrace, then, your steps, we engration in the dust.

The first to the enslaved his inborn, incliencethe rights. Give to the toiler the fruits of his toil, Give the rights. On the wife of his bosom, and to the wife he husband of her youth. Give to the fond mother he child when God has given to her. Give to immorthe entire and the priceless blessing of education. Give to the wear, the wretched and the lost, the light of life the werry, the regret of tire and the hope of eternal repose. Give to man the right and the hope of ciernal repose. The to man the right of his can free amongst his fellows, and accountable of his own red annual the Union Flag of Freedom float to his too. I need a slave ! and the good upon earth alore a land and the God of heaven will bless you, Signed by Ministers, Magistrales, and on behalf of 10,000 Scottish Remonstrants.

ANTI-SLAVERY TRACT DISTRIBUTION. WINSLOW, (Me.) Nov. 12, 1854.

FRANCIS JACKSON : PLAN SIR,-A circular from the Anti-Slavery Office peak ois, - A character of the control of the contr nelosing two dollars, with pleasure ; but my pleasure reald he increased if I were able to multiply the sum by tens. The sum, though small, is given cheerfully, souls, emanations from the Source of light and love, operated to the work, will bear it onward with a unquering power, and with the unerring certainty of the magnet, will attract to their direction the needful noney. My soul warms up with the grand idea of the holikonists, Emancipation and elevation of the whole baman family; and if I can do no more than speak a beering and encouraging word, gladly will I do that. Bot Abolitionists, I am aware, are not the ones to droop and pine for want of soothing words and bright, sunprospects. Their principles are Heaven-born and piring, and will bear them on with unwavering conhience through storms and conflicts dark and sore. The feasibility and utility of Anti-Slavery Tract circalation has often occupied my thoughts. I am glad that tracts of this character are about to be issued. When as much money and labor shall have been denoted to the circulation of tracts of the true anti-slavery type, as have been employed by the American Tract Socer for the dissemination of religious reading, it thoroughly leavened with the spirit of liberty, and the bulwarks of slavery stand tottering, so that a cake

I think much of the approaching Baznar. There will be warm hearts and strong hands to strike heavy blows a the bastile of slavery, and to break the fetters of be bondman pining in his chains. Let them seize these chains with such determination and force that their dismal rattle shall disturb the quiet of those who say, What have we to do with slavery? Every such meeting does much to augment the fire kindled eighteen centuries ago, whose bright-burning flame, now leaping upward, reveals the surrounding darkness, affording a light for this guilty nation, by which it may be guided through the dark storms of political strife and ever the surges of religious convulsion, into the port of Peace, Love and Universal Brotherhood. If I cannot be with you on the occasion, to hear the words as they fall from the lips of the living speaker. I shall be with you in spirit, and shall watch with eager desire to read de reports printed in THE LIBERATOR.

of barley-bread tumbled into the midst would overturn

nome; and it is a glorious object to labor for.

and lay them all along. God hasten the day ! It shall

Yours, for the enslaved, CLARISSA G. OLDS.

ANTI-SLAVERY TRACES-No. I. The first Tract of the series, now publishing by the American Anti-Slavery Society, is from the pen of WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH, Eq. It is very neatly printed, occupies twelve pages, and can be obtained at 21 Cornhill. It relates to the U.S. Constitution, and sustains concisely but conclusively the following propositions :- I. The Constitution a a pro-slavery Instrument, according to the necessary meaning of its terms. II. The Framers of the Constitation intended to make a pro-slavery Instrument. III. The Constitution has been treated as a pro-slavery instrument by the Government, in practice. IV. The Constitution is pro-slavery, according to the Exposition of its Final Interpreter. We commend this important Tract to general attention.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

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

M S. Beech, Vernon, Ohio, mas Bigwood Ottawa, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Elsin Burgers, Racine, Slas Leonard, East Pierpont, N. Y., Alas Leonard, East Free Policy do.

C. B. Campbell, Groton do.

An King, Ferrisburg, Vt.,

An King, Ferrisburg, Vt.,

Antaniel Francis, Flemington, N. J.

Samuel P. McIntire, do.

Corselius McIntire, do.

Rape Melatine, do. Henry McIntire, Skudder R, Baldwin, Ralph Baldwin, do. Henry Wyckoff and wife, do. Richard Cole Rebard Cole, do.
Riviar Bompson, East Walpole, Mass.
Liviar Bompson, do.
Liviar Bockwood, Leicester, Mass.,
Liviar Rockwood, Leicester, Mass., limbeth Richardson, Lynn, Eschel Smith. Silas Hollis, Hanover, Jarvis Lewis, Waltham, do.
Jarvis Lewis, Waltham, do.
Jarvis Hinckley, Hyannis,
do.
Francis Hinckley, do.
Tattsher Hinckley, do.
Es Hinckley Et Hinckley, do. Warren Hinckley, do. Warren Hinckley, do. Caroline Bearse, do. Caroline Bearse, do. Euc b. a. do. Ass Doane, do. M. R. Andrews, Newburyport, Mass.

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

F Jone P. Jewerr & Co. have published in a very telume, 'Sketches of Piaces and People Abroad, WILLIAM WELLS BROWN; with a Memoir and Porbat of the Author. These Sketches were written durhe Mr. Brown's sojourn in England as an American figure slave, and published in that country, and oband high commendation from the English press, and t large circulation. Only think of a chattel success tally turning author! If Solomon could find nothing her under the sun in his day, here is a phenomeno brier before witnessed. Get the book, and read it.

Our anti-slavery friends in Worcester South Dipin will not fail to remember the annual meeting of their County Society, which takes place in Worcester, the Cirr Hatt, on Saturday evening and Sunday hert [See notice in another column.]

TAn excellent letter from Rev. Gronon Annthosa, of Bristol, Eng. may be found on our first page. THE LATE ESTHER MOORE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1854.

I have no doubt thou wast well acquainted with ou beloved sister, ESTREE MOORE, who has recently left the form, and who has no doubt received the joyful wel- have resolved to vote for the present incumbent, Dr come of 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant, J. V. C. Smith-thus showing that they care not how enter into the joy of thy Lord.' She was indeed a recreant he may have been to the cause of temperance faithful laborer in striving to clevate the condition of or to the honor of Massachusetts, in the kidnapping of all of God's children, without regard to color, sect or Anthony Burns. Surely, no indexible anti-slavery or clime. Yet in an especial manner was the poor slave temperance man will vote for his re-election. The Telfleeing from his task-master, an object of her peculiar egraph says ' he is the candidate also of the liquor parregard. I send thee for publication a communication ty, and of the Nebraska-administration Democrata.'from my venerable friend, Rebecca Thomas, detailing It pertinently addsan interview that took place with this dear departed one only a short time before her demise. Also, a communication purporting to come from the same individual, since she left the form, through Henry Gordon, (Medium.) The insertion of these communications in thy truly valuable paper would be gratifying to thy numerous readers, and go to confirm the truth of Spiritualism, which is destined to reform the world. an interview that took place with this dear departed itualism, which is destined to reform the world. From thy affectionate friend and brother,

SAMUEL BARRY.

When reading the notice in the Anti-Slavery Stand-When reading the notice in the Anti-Slavery Standard of the 25th of November, of the death of our dear friend, Esther Moore, I was forcibly reminded of my last interview with her. She had for some time past been a constant attendant at the meetings of the Spiritualists of this city. One morning, after a lecture by S. B. Brittan, I met her in the hall, and after the usual greetings, I said, 'Friend Moore, I feel anxious to know what induced thee to examine this subject.'

Personne my hand affectionately abs replied. 'Meeting Proof.—The Know Nothings of Boston have nominated Mayor Smith as their candidate for that office, which will doubtless secure his pe-election by a large majority. Mayor Smith, it will be remembered, took an active part in maintaining the laws in the case of Burns, the fugitive slave, and has been marked by the anti-slavery societies of Boston for inevitable execution. His nomination by the Know Nothings of Boston have nominated Mayor Smith as their candidate for that office, which will doubtless secure his pe-election by a large majority. Mayor Smith, it will be remembered, took an active part in maintaining the laws in the case of Burns, the fugitive slave, and has been marked by the anti-slavery societies of Boston for inevitable execution. His nomination by the Know Nothings of Boston have nominated Mayor Smith as their candidate for that office, which will doubtless secure his pe-election by a large majority. Mayor Smith at the total collection and the proof of the Spiritan has been marked by the anti-slavery societies of Boston for inevitable execution. His nomination by the Know Nothings of Boston have nominated Mayor Smith at the that office, which will doubtless secure his pe-election by a large majority. Mayor Smith at the that office, which will doubtless secure his pe-election by a large majority. Mayor Smith at the that office, which will doubtless secure his pe-election by a large majority. Mayor Smith at the that office, which will doubtless secure his pe-election by a large ma Pressing my hand affectionately, she replied, 'My dear friend, I will tell thee. The injustice done to a heartened and sad, and ceased to attend those meetings of touching interest. We shall ever venerate her mem lerites, but I did not receive the comfort there I was to her decease is inserted in another column. seeking. At length, a friend called to see me, and gave me a little book called "Spiritual Instructions." for a long time."

upon this subject, which she felt to be of so much im- is addressed. REBECCA THOMAS.

The following communication was received through HENRY C. Gonnox, from the spirit of this dear friend : and gross misrepresentation, can be compressed into one 'I felt the appropriateness of the lines spoken by T. L. Harris to a friend in this city, and can adopt that language now :-

"I rose like a mist from the mountain,
When Bay walks abroad on the hills;
I rose like a spray from the fountain,
From life and its wearying ills.

" I have bathed in the heavenly river, I have chanted the scraphim song; And I walk in my brightness for ever, Amid the celestial throng."

' My departure was a bright one; there was no darkness or gloom before me. I felt that I knew the road vell, for I had heard the angel voices as they spoke of e bright, onward path of progression.

My journey from outward life was short and pleasant; bright spirits were around me, cheering me with their living presence, and holy words of love fell upon my spirit in tones of sweetness, and I did not realize that I was going to the spirit shore. A short season of unconsciousness passed over me: no long and dreary night enveloped the 'valley of the shadow of death' vernon street, uncle to Mr. Higginson, Eq., of Mount vernon street, uncle to Mr. Higginson, became his bail, and the shadow of death' vernon street, uncle to Mr. Higginson, became his bail, and the shadow of death's P. Hovey and Samuel May, Jr., Eson, for night enveloped the 'valley of the shadow of death as I passed from the outer form to the inner life. After a short refreshing season, I awoke, not to suffer pain in an earthly form, worn and weary with years, but to rise beyond the rugged cliffs of eath, to mount upwards where the chain of bondage and religious oppression never reaches. When this change came over me, I did not realize that it was death. I beheld the opening of the golden portals, and I looked around upon the earth. I did not ascend, as many suppose, with the swiftness of an arrow, through the circles and spheres, up to the throne of God. I found much to attract me, and my soul was filled with joy on entering the circle of spirits around me. In this circle were innumerable beings, who hovered close to my spirit, and expressed in their beaming countenances the joy that they felt in meeting one whom they dearly loved. There were the spirits of many who had endured the galling chains of spirits of many who had endured the galling chains of bondage while on earth, but who had now passed away forever from the iron grasp of the cruel task-manter. They saw that my mission had ended below, and rejoiced in the goodness and glory of our Father. They hovered around me, and embraced me in that love and affection which angels only know. Many bright ones from other spheres and circles came to greet me with a Mansoon D. Hawes, Charles Carter: Charles C spirits of many who had endured the galling chains of soul-stirring welcome to the home of the blessed above, and with these my spirit glided gently away." .

ABIGAIL W. GOODEN, widow of the late Mr. Benjamin Gooden, aged 72 years. Mrs. Gooden was a woman of

warfare with the sins of the age, regarding them as God's appointed agents in doing away the giant wrongs of which the land is guilty.

Possessing moral courage emough to follow duty wherever it might lead, and however great the sacrifices it might require, she did not hesitate to sunder the ties of sect, and the obligations of human creeds, when she found their natural tendency was to narrowness of mind, selfishness, exclusiveness, and a greater regard for mint, anise and cummin, than for the weightier.

At a meeting of the Bar of the County of Suffolk, held at the office of the Circuit Court of the United States, on Thursday, June 27, 1850, Ellis Gray Loring, Esquire, was chosen Chairman, and Charles Theo. Russell, Esquire, Secretary.

On motion of Charles Mornis, Esquire, be recommended for admittance to practice as a Counsellor and Attorney of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States. (Signed.)

ELUS GRAY LORING, Chairman, CHARLES THEO. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

daughter; but her interest in reform did not abate, and from her quiet rural retreat she looked forth upon the

KNOW-NOTHINGISM IN BOSTON.

The municipal election takes place in this city on Monday next. The Whigs have put in nomination for Mayor, Hon. George B. Urron-perhaps as acceptable a candidate as they could offer. The Know-Nothings

The New York Herald has the following reference His Honor, which is commended to the attention of the Free Scilers' who are asked to vote for him :

Pretty Strong Proof .- The Know Nothings of Bo

portion of the human family has long weighed heavy at highly esteemed and venerable woman, at the ripe age my heart. We, as a Society, have always borne our of 80 years, departed this life in Philadelphia on the testimony against oppression; but I felt we were not 21st ult., without any lingering pain or sickness, and falfilling our duty. We were too contracted. I felt in the vigorous possession of all her faculties. Next to that we ought to come out and join in the reforms that are going on in the world; that we ought to be up and of Friends, she has been conspicuous in that city for doing. I stated my concern at our meeting of business. her early, intrepid and untiring advocacy of the cause but was repulsed. I urged it at different times, but of the slave; and one of her last effores was to secure always met with the same treatment. I became dis- the redemption of a slave family, whose case was one of tens. In rain, or a consistion that the cause is not to I had always level so much. I remained at home, and ory as one who stood by and cheered us from our earand with an analysis of dollars. Warm hearts, true communed with my Heavenly Father in my own chamber. After a time, I went to a meeting of a few Mil- lute and unfaltering. An interesting letter pertaining

> GIVE IT A WIDE CIRCULATION !- The Friendly Re-I read it with great satisfaction, and I must say, it cor- monstrance of the People of Scotland to the People of responded with my ideas of truth more than any work the United States of America, on the subject of Slavery, I had ever met with. My friend called again, and which we have the pleasure to lay before our readers in wished me to attend their meetings. I did so; and, the present number, is deserving of universal attention. [laying her hand upon her breast,] my dear friend, I and worthy of all commendation and thanks. It is feel I am going home; and I must say, I feel more true drawn up with great fidelity, as well as ability, and at happiness in these meetings, than any I have attended the same time is unexceptionable in its language and spirit, except to the defenders and apologists of slave-I remarked to her, that this doctrine is very cheering ry. The original parchment, with the signatures apto us who are advanced in years, who have already pended thereto, will be exhibited at the approaching lived out our three score years and ten, and who, in Anti-Slavery Bazzar in Boston. May the American accordance with Nature's laws, cannot long remain in press generally, and the religious press in special, be the form. When parting, she urged me to call and see willing to copy so excellent and friendly a Remsnher, that she might have more conversation with me strance, that it may be seen by the people to whom it

> > MRS. SWISSHELM and LUCY STONE. To show how much of il!-nature, coarse personality, foolish criticism, short article, we copy from the Pittsburg Visiter Mrs. Swisshelm's notice of LUCY STONE and her lecture in that place. [See our fourth page.] A keen reply to Mrs. S. follows it, by the editor of the Norristown Olive Branch, which renders any other rejoinder unnecessa ry. The tens of thousands of persons, who, in various parts of the country, have been charmed by the eloquence and quickened by the appeals of LUCY STONE, in behalf of her sex, will readily perceive, in the desire of Mrs. Swisshelm 'to thrust a bit of sponge into her throat to silence her.' a morbidly captious, if not posi tively malignant spirit.

FURTHER ARRAIGNMENTS OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE Burns Excitement. Before Judge Sprague in the U. S. Circuit Court, on Tuesday afternoon last, Rev. Thos. W. Higginson and Martin Stowell, of Worcester, roluntarily appeared to answer to an indictment found against them for participating in the Burns excitement

soul-stirring welcome to the home of the blessed above, and with these my spirit glided gently away.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Milford, N. H., on Sunday, Nov. 19, Mrs

Abigall W. Gooden, widow of the lets Mr. P.

Gooden, aged 72 years. Mrs. Gooden was a woman of uncommon powers of mind, extensive reading and general information, and deeply imbued with a reformatory spirit. Ever fulfilling, assiduously, the duties of her social relations, she did not forget the claims of hleeding and outraged humanity. She was among the first to espouse the cause of the slave, and to cooperate in labors for his redemption.

For many years she was a reader and warm admirer of The Liberator and kindred publications, and held in great esteem those who occupied the van in the moral warfare with the size of the age, regarding them as Is HE A CITIZEN? The United States government

matters of the law; hence she was exposed to coldness and neglect from many of her former friends. However painful this might be, she was willing to bear it, rather than continue in relations which her conscience could not approve.

After the death of her revered and excellent husband, which happened about seven years since, she lived in comparative retirement in the family of her daughter; but her interest in reform did not abate, and

daughter; but her interest in reform did not about, and from her quiet rural retreat she looked forth upon the broad field with strong faith, and aspirations to heaven that justice might not be long delayed to the perishing bondman.

Her last sickness was attended with much physical suffering, but she bore it with great patience. Her suffering, but she bore it with great patience. Her trust in God did not waver; she was prepared for an trust in God did not waver; she was prepared f

New York Historical Society.-This Society celebrated its fifteenth anniversary in New York on Monday of last week, in brilliant style. Hon. George Bancroft delivered a splendid oration on Human Progress, before a densely crowded audience, at Nibla's Theatre, and in the evening, a grand banquet took place at the Astor House, at which speeches were made by many distinguished gentlemen, amongst them, Robert C. Winthrop, Mr. Bancroft, W. C. Bryant, Col. Schouler of Cincinnati, and others.

Something of a Smash-Up .- Six locomotive were disabled on the Galena Railroad a few days since; three by collision at Winfield—two on the freight and one on the express train—two by a collision of a passenger and gravel train at Elgin, and one by fire, at or hear the depot in Chicago. The aggregate damage must have been quite large.—Buffalo Rep.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 4. There has been ROCHESTER, Dec. 4. Incre has deen a railroad accident about a mile west of here. The first train going west came in collision with the first train from Buffalo, about 94, A. M. Three lecomotives on the train going west, and two on the train coming east, were hadly smushed, and two more thrown off the track. The snow was falling so thickly that the trains were not visible to each other, and both were out of time.

Killed on the Railroad .- A promising young man, named Henry Ticknor, son of Dr. William J. Ticknor, deceased, was killed on the Central Railroad, at Chili, on Tuesday night. He was employed as a brakeman.—Roch. Dem.

Munificence.- During the last year of which Munificence.—During the last year of which we have any reliable statistics, we find that the citizens of Boston gave the munificent sum of \$268,753 83 to various benevolent purposes, besides the thousands of unnumbered acts of charity which flowed in private channels, and were known only to the donor and the recipient. The sum above stated was given to some thirty societies or institutions having religious objects, a like number of organizations for educational purposes, and twenty-five societies for the relief of physical wants.—Transcript.

New York, Dec. 3. We have received in New York, Dec. 3. We have received in advance a copy of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, from which we condense a report of the following facts:—The actual receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1854, from all sources, was \$73,649,705, which, with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1858, (21,942,892,) gave a total for the service of the year of \$95,492,577. The actual expenditures for the year were \$75,854,630, leaving a balance in the treasury, on the 1st of July, 1854, of \$20,137,967.

RICHMOND, Dec. 3. The Virginia Democrat ic Convention, after a stormy session of three days, have nominated Henry A. Wise for Governor, and W. P. Bocock for Attorney General.

ALBANY, Dec. 4-Noon. A snow storm has been raging for thirty hours, almost without cessation. The weather is growing colder, and there are no mails to-day from any quarter. New York, Dec. 4. We had snow and

rain, with a very high wind, yesterday afternoon and last night. This morning it is clear and cold, with snow two inches in depth, the first which has fallen

Sunday evening, two new houses at Bass Point, Na-hant, were blown down. At New Bedford, the storm was accompanied by two heavy peals of thunder and very vivid lightning. On the Vineyard, the storm was quite severe, and the peals of thunder quite frequent. ALBANY, Dec. 3. The Lake Superior Morn

ALBANY, Dec. 3. The Late Superior Monager of the 28th ult. says — We learn by private letters that the bodies of Sir John Franklin and his men have been found by Mr. Kane's party, completely frezen, and in a perfect state of preservation. It also adds, From the authority whence we have obtained this information, we have the right to believe it to be perfectly true. perfectly true.' A Sad Tragedy .- Cincinnati, December 2.

The Louisville papers of this morning contain a report in regard to a negro who kept a grog-shop on a flat-boat at Cairo. He, having been sued for sixty dollars, and judgment rendered against him, threatened to shoot the magistrate if he did not let him off, and then armed magistrate if he did not let him oil, and then armed himself and took a stand in his boat for the purpose of doing so. A great crowd of people surrounded his boat, when the negro fired into them, wounding four persons. The boat was then fired and cut loose, and when out in the river, the negro tied a weight to his neck, jumped overboard, and was drowned. The Boston Traceller states that the late

Grand Jury of the U. S. Court, at Boston, returned 18 bills of indictment against persons concerned in the Burns riot, on a portion of which, no action has yet been

I ne tenth anniversary of the Polish revolution was celebrated by the friends of Poland in New York, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, on Monday evening. John P. Hale and Horace Greeley were the leading geniuses of the occasion.

Thursday, "13.

14.

15.

W. W. B. will probably hold meetings in Boonton, New Jersey, on Sunday, Dec. 17.

He will lecture in the cities of Philadelphia and New York during the week after.

ed. Mr. Corser, the Superintendent, has gone to the scene of disaster, with surgeons, &c., in a special train, Among the injured are William Barnes, Esq., an attorney of Lancaster, whose leg is fractured; Wm. H. McCrillis, of Bangor, slight dislocation; Rev. Mr. Baxter, of Wilton, Me., collar-bone broken.

Monument to John Quincy Adams

and injuring eight or ten persons security.

"Salmon P. Chase, of Medford, (a Poem.)

"Salmon P. Chase, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

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

"22—John P. Hale, of New York.

"23—Cassive Friday Evenings, at the security of Medford, (a Poem.)

"24—Total Primary Chase, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

"25—Cassive Friday Evenings, at the security of Medford, (a Poem.)

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"27—Cassive M. Cary, of Kentucky, Jan. 5—Tucodone Parkers, of Boston.

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Monument to John Quincy Adams.—An elegant monument has just been placed in the Unitarian Church at Quincy, to the memory of John Quincy Adams, by his son, Hon. C. F. Adams. It is of Italian marble, and is surmounted by a bust of the ex-President, which was executed in Italy, by the great American sculptor, Hiram Powers, and is very perfect and life-like in its resemblance of the venerated statesman to whose

The New York Election.-The Albany The order to the Albahy Electron.—The Albahy Electron Journal says, 'The long suspense is ended! The official canvas confirms the election of a Whig Governor, a Whig Lieut. Governor, a Whig Canal Commissioner, a Whig State Prison Inspector, a Whig Legislature, and twenty-three Whig members of Congress.

The election of City Comptroller in San Francisco, in place of Meiggs, runaway, resulted in a Know Nothing victory, by 1042 majority.

Buffalo, Dec. 5 .- The schooner R. R. Johnson, loaded with wheat, went ashore yesterday, at Fair-port, and then broke in two, and went down with all hands on board, eight in number.

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts, from Oct. 4, to Dec. 2, 1854. Rec'd from Sarah H. Earle, proceeds of Aa S. Fair in Worcester in Sept., Rec'd from S. May, Jr., for collections:
from T. J. Hunt, Abington, to redeem pledge,
John C. Haynes, do. do.
A triend in Lynn, do. do.
S. May, Jr's pledge,

50 50 00---70 00 Rec'd from Lewis Ford, for collections: At Pembroke 4 28, Plymouth 8 18, Scituate 1 01, Plympton 1 13,

Received from C. F. Hovey, to re-deem pledge,
Rec'd from C. L. Remond, for collections: In Reading 8, Manchester 8 84, 6 84 Marblehead 8, North Dennis 1 89, Sa-

lem 2, 6 39—13 23

Rec'd from Weymouth Female A. S. Society, by Susan E. Cowing, to redeem pledge, 25 00—150 00

Also, donation, 125 00—150 00

Also, donation, 125 00—150
Rec'd from S. May, Jr., for collections:
From Reuben H. Ober, to redeem
pledge, 10, Mrs. M. M. Brooks,
Concord, to redeem pledge, 20, J.
W. Spalding, Pepperell, to redeem
pledge, 5, Congregational church in
Boxboro', by C. Lawrence, Treasurer, 2 75, B. Spooner 30, Johnson
Daves 5, both of Plymouth, to redeem pledge, E. D. Draper 10, Mrs.
H. B. Draper 3, both of Hopedale,
to redeem pledge,
SAMUEL PHILBRICK,
Treasurer Mass. A. S. Societ Treasurer Mass. A. S. Society.
Brookline, Dec. 1, 1854.

DIED—At Philadelphia, Thomas P. Cope, 87—of the Society of Friends. He was called the 'Quaker mer-chant,' and has left a fortune, it is said, of seven millions

of dollars.
In England, Charles Kemble, 79—the eminent English actor. He was brother to Mrs. Siddons, an eminent

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR POR 1854. The National Anti-Slavery Bazzar will open on WED-NESDAY, the 20th of December next.

We have been so fortunate as to secure for its account nodation the two very beautiful and convenient halls ommunicating with each other, just finished in Winter

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

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

sponsibilities that pertain to position and nationality.

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

Such towns and individuals as find it more convenien to make their contributions in money, are requested to forward them to the committee before or at the time of the Bazzar. Aid of this kind is of course equally ac ceptable, and though counted with the receipts of the Fair, will be particularly acknowledged in the Bazaar's Report. Were one-third of the towns only, throughout New England, and the State of New York, represented ever so imperfectly on the coming occasion, how large and influential would be the means placed at the disposal of the A. S. Society now, in this very crisis hour of the country's destiny ! Any communications for the Bazaar Committee ma

be addressed to 138 Nassau street, New York, or to 21 Cornbill, Boston. For the Committee, A. W. WESTON.

WORCESTER COUNTY (SOUTH) ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

Datires of Mertings, &c.

The Annual Meeting of the Worcester County South 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 included within the bounds of the Society.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WM. WELLS BROWN, STEPHEN S. and ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, SAMULL MAY, Jr., T. W. Higgisson, and other speakers, will be present. EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.

JOHN H. CRANE, Sec'y. ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT WESTMINSTER

The Worcester County (North Division) Anti-Slavery Society will hold its third annual meeting at Westminster, on Friday, the 15th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing through the day and eve-

the great question of human rights, and politics dwin-dle into Know-Nothingism, let the faithful and true-hearted come together, and take such action as the criwm. LLOYD GARRISON, Rev. ELNATHAN DAVIS, and other able speakers will address the Convention.

D. M. ALLEN, Sec'y.

WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the Amer can Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :-Worcester, Ms , Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 9 and 10. Warren, R. L., Bristol, Newport, Tuesday, December 12 Wednesday, "13

Portland, Dec. 1.—Railroad Accident.—As the train from Island Pond for Portland, on the Grand CIETY announce the following Course of Lectures, to

Single Tickets, 10 cts.; packages of 10, to be used a 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. WORGESTER LYCEUM.

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

Dec. 7-Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, New York. Dec. 21—Rev. John Pierfont, Medford, Mass.
Jan. 4—Cassius M. Clay. (probably.) Lexington, Ky.
Jan. 18—William Lloyd Garrison, Boston.

Feb. 1.—GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., New York.
Feb. 15—Rt. 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 dies, Fifty Cents. Single Lectures, 121 cents.

Doors will be opened at 7, and closed at 71 o'clock.

HENRY CHAPIN, President.

THOMAS EARLE, Sec'y.

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 notitious enthusiasm. The book, while SLAVERY.

is no less attractive as a story. Its principal character has been universally considered to be one of the most lovely and graceful heroines of modern fiction—'a creature to be idolized as a child and adored as a wo-The Publishers expect no limit to the sale of this cok—save the limit of the number of the reading

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON AND CO., Washington Street.

Ready! Ready! TOWN

COUNTRY. For sale by all Booksellers, Published by J. BUFFUM, 28 Cornhill, Dec. 1. 2ins.

BEAUTIFUL JUVENILES For the Coming Holidays.

The Boys and Girls not Forgotten

JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.

117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, HAVE just published four of the choicest and most elegant Books for Children which have been issued this year. They were written for us by a lady who stands preëminent as a writer of Juvenile Literature, Mrs. Phome Harris Phelps.

THE SERIES IS ENTITLED

HOME STORIES. And consists of the following stories, elegantly fillus trated from original designs by Billings:

MARY DAY'S STORY BOOK. MARY DAY FORMING GOOD HABITS. HENRY DAY'S STORY BOOK. HENRY DAY LEARNING TO OBEY BIBLE

In addition to the above, we have in press, and shall publish during the month of November, an exquisite Juvenile, by a lady of New Hampshire, entitled.

The Sunbeam!

Beautifully illustrated by Billings. All orders addressed to the Publishers will be prompt

JOHN P. JEWETT AND COMPANY. PUBLISHERS, No. 117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

William Wells Brown.

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

Places and People Abroad: BY WM. WELLS BROWN.

A PUGITIVE SLAVE. WITH A MEMOIR OF THE AUTHOR.

Mr. Brown, the eloquent Author, is now well-known to the Anti-Slavery Men and Women of two Continent, and this well-written book, so interesting to every friend of humanity, describes in beautiful language not only the incidents and trials of his early life, but his more recent and pleasurable experiences, during his sojourn in Europe. It is a book to be read and pondered, as the production of a colored man, once a slave, the representative of a despised race. God only knows how many William Wells Browns and Frederick Douglasses may at this moment be grinding in the Southern prison

house. Ye men of America, who class the colored man with the brute creation, read this book when it is published, and then say whether or not a being capable of such attainments should be ranked with the beasts that per-It will make an elegant 12mo. vol., of about 300 pages, with a steel portrait. Price, 75 cents, bound in

John P. Jewett and Company, PUBLISHERS,

The Gem of the Season. THE

No. 117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

LADY'S ALMANAC POR 1855, WITH FORTY ILLUSTRATIONS BY BILLINGS FINELY BOUND IN CLOTH, GILT, AND GILT EDGE.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS. THE CHEAPEST BOOK OF THE SEASON. The Illustrations comprise THE LAST CHAPTER IN PROVERBS, from verse 10; TWELVE ENTIRE PAGES for the twelve months; Dr. Franklin's Art of

Making Money Plenty, etc.

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

Also, will be published, about the 18th of December, THE BOSTON ALMANAC

POR 1855. Containing a graphic Sketch of the Prominent En-terprises of the Day:
A Statistical View of the Business Resources of Bos-

ton, showing the vast productiveness of New England Industry, and the unrivalled position of Boston as the manufacturing centre of the Union :
PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS of the New State House, Interior Views of the Boston Theatre, the National Theatre, Model Houses, Exchange Block, and Steamship Wharf, in Boston; the State Normal School Houses at Framingham and Salem, and the State Alms-

Houses at Framingham and Salem, and the State Almshouse at Towksbury:

The City, State and National Governments, with the New Legislature and the New Congress POLITICALLY CLASSIFIED with great care and accuracy:

Together with a COMPLETE BUSINESS DIRECTORY of the City, the Engraved Map of Boston, and all the requisite information for the citizen or the stran-

ger:
The whole equal to a volume of 400 pages octavo; but compactly printed and substantially bound in cloth, and sold for

ONLY TWENTY-PIVE CENTS. Issued annually, by DAMRELL & MOORE, and GEORGE COOLIDGE. Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO. 117 WASHINGTON STREET.

To whom all orders should be addressed. November 17. 4wis IDA MAY:

A STORY OF THINGS ACTUAL AND POSSIBLE BY MARY LANGDON.

For we speak that we know, and testify that we hare seen.

THIS STORY OF SOUTHERN LIFE Is destined to produce an impression upon the nation wonderful, far-reaching, and permanent. As a Novel, merely, it equals in interest

The most brilliant Fictions of modern times. But it is chiefly in relation to the institution of AMERICAN SLAVERY

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

WITH NEW AND STARTLING FORCE.

But a calm, inflexible adherence to TRUTH marks every page. Nothing of the 'blue fire' of melo-drama is seen; nor is the deepest tragedy marred by the screeck and contortions of a second rate actress.

No reader, however indifferent to novels in general, can possibly leave off without finishing it. The preliminary edition has been read by a number of the most eminent literary men in the country, as well as by persons of average intellect and culture.

THE VERDICT IS UNANIMOUS.

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin. From the boy who devours Robinson Crusoe, up to the accomplished scholar who is familiar with the highest efforts of authorship—all bear enthusiastic testimony to the genius of the book.

IN ANTICIPATION OF AN IMMENSE SALE, unsurpassed by that of any other book, the Publishers will be able to answer all orders as they are received.

The Work will be published November 22d.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., November 10.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON,

PRINTERS.

21 CORNHILL.....BOSTON

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What sounds come floating o'er the pathless ocean, Like grosnings from the cavern-home of pain? What cries are heard above the wild commo Of tempests thundering to the angry main?

Are they the sounds of woe among the nations, Whose hard-earned freedom kings now hold in thrall Whose stricken sons, through gloomy generations, Live but to mourn their noble country's fall? Or are the cries from serfs of toil and sorrow,

As cattle deem'd for some proud noble's gain ; Whore blank despair not even hopes can borrow, From future bursting of the tyrant's chain ? Ah, no! from realms besotted or benighted,

By kingly misrule, or by noble's pride, Such wailing comes not, though, with prospects blighted Whole nations ween o'er liberty denied.

In Europe's darkest, guiltiest recesses, Siberian horrors, or a Poland's throes, Where Czar or Hapsburg blood-bought right suppresse And flings back insult on a people's woes; No cry is heard, on Heaven so loudly calling

For vengeance on the robber and the knave,

Nor deed so dark, or cruel, or appalling,

Inflicted on the unbefriended slave. As floats across the wide Atlantic billow, As done where freedom boasts her loved abode: Where rests the head each on a freeman's pillow, And sacred truth directs the way to God ;

There freedom's self, all kingly tyrants spurning, Becomes a tyraut far more fierce than they; Each human right, each tender claim upturning, And heaven defying in the face of day. Religion there, once guide and light to reason,

Its manly virtues aiding to unfold, Shakes hands with Mammon, and proclaims the treason That man may sell his fellow-man for gold. O, lost to honor ! dead to holy feeling ! Pious in crime, and prayerful but to sin !

In words most saintly, while in black arts dealing, Like 'painted sepulchres,' all stench within ! Cease, cease the cry of freedom and her mission! Earth sickens at the dark imposture there; And spurns the vile and hellish imposition,

Though sped with all the mockery of prayer. Go, heal the woes of yonder negro brother; Go, give him back the partner of his life; Restore her infant to the raving mother.

Nor snap again the bond of man and wife. Close up the market, nor insult creation By selling women for the lecher's gold; Blot from your deeds the thrice-curs'd profanation,

That woman's beauty may be bought and sold. Till then, stand off :- wide as the poles asunder. Detested stand, from all that's good or brave : Earth's verdict hear, now spoken as in thunder,

"WHO BUTS OR SELLS HIS BROTHER, IS THE SLAVE," WILLIAM STOKES Camp Hill, Birmingham, Aug. 14, 1854.

A PÆAN TO THE HEROES OF THE ARC-

Arn- Caroline of Edinburg Town. Ye gallants of the Arctic, each tale we hear denotes That, ere the noble vessel sank, ye bravely saved the boats:

But, my heartles, did you notice,-there was surely time to wait,-Can you tell us how the gentle ones and helpless met

their fate? There were children and fair maidens left shivering on

the deck, And mothers with their cherished ones close clinging the wreck; The aged, too, and sick, were there-oh, tell us how

it be. That all these helpless creatures were swallowed by the

And did you not stay by them-reached forth no hand to save Those dear ones of the country from such a cruel grave !

No? were all left to perish? and -ha, ye gallant few

The meanest other thing alive I'd be, than such as you ! The history of Ocean hath many a gloomy page, Recording scenes of terror from man's and nature' rage : But, ye gallants of the Arctic tell the blackest story yet

I wish no worse to you than life, and never to forget. A cry sweeps o'er the ocean, its anguish who can name From other lands 'twill echo back in tones of lasting

Our stoutest ship was struk at noon, there were five hours to spare. Yet not a child or woman saved of all who suffered

there. Then man the yards, my hearties ! raise every color

high, Sound cannon, drums and trumpets, till their mureach the sky;

Cheers for the gallant engineers, subordinates and crew By all that floats, they saved the boats-what braver could they do?

SOLEMN VOICES.

I heard from out the dreary realms of sorrow, The various tongues of Wo :-One said, 'Is there a hope in the to-morrow?'

And they arose, and mingled their loud voices, And cried in bitter breath, 'In all our joys, the Past alone rejoices-There is no joy but Death.

And many answered, 'No !'

Oh! dreadful Past, beyond thy midnight portal Thou hast usurped our peace, And if the angel Memory be immortal,

When shall this anguish cease? And suddenly within the darkened distance,

The solemn Past replied : In my domains your joys have no existence, Your hopes, they have not died !

Nought comes to me, except those ghosts detested Phantoms of Wrong and Pain; But whatsoe'er Affection hath invested. Th' eternal years retain.

Then stand no more with look and souls dejected. To woo and win despair; The joys ye mourn the Future hath collected.

Your hopes are gathered there. . And as the dew which leaves the morning flowers Augments the after rain-

And as the bloom which falls from summer bowers Is multiplied again-. So shall the joys the Future holds in keeping,

Augment your after peace;
So shall your hopes, which now are only sleeping,
Return with large increase.* LONGFELLOW.

TRUE LIPE. And let us for the world's good give.

Prepare to die? Prepare to live! We know not what is living; As God is ever giving—
Give Action, Thought, Love, Wealth, and Time To win the primal age again; Believe me, 'tis a truth sublime, Gods' world is worthy better men

THE LIBERATOR

WHITE SLAVES SOUTH LIBERTY LODGE, FAR SOUTH, Nov. 25, 1854.

WILLIAM LEOYD GARRIPON: DEAR SIR,-I have just rend a letter, signed C. K W., on the 'Unwritten Articles' in our National 'covenant with death and agreement with hell,' which was copied from a recent number of The Liberator by the Anti-Slavery Standard of Nov. 18. I wish to make a British Parliament had to abolish that in the West Is few strictures on its sentiments. You know that I am dies. Slaveholders (an individual here and there exa radical Abolitionist. Born a member of a disfranchised class, I have always opposed oppression, in every pate their slaves. Abolition must, therefore, come by form in which I have encountered it. Therefore, I have never subscribed any formula of doctrines, religious or political, and never shall enlist myself under the banners of any party-even any pro-liberty party -unless freedom of individual opinion, and its public expression, are willingly permitted by its leaders. The party of which you are the honored chief allows of such infatuated, (as they say those always are whom the dissent. Of this privilege, I purpose at present to avail

After narrating the incident, of which the 'damned plain ' Theodore Parker, of Boston, was the hero-or otherwise, your valiant correspondent, C. K. W., thus expresses his opinion of his conduct, and of the conduct of Abolitionists in these Southern States :--

Now, this particular incident may be a mere loke manufactured from no other real material than the re-semblance between the names, and Mr. Theodore D. Parker may never have conducted in the shabby manner imputed to him in the story; but I refer to it, because it is the exact type of many real conversations which are constantly taking place throughout the Southern States; because all slaveholders assume the right to make this sort of impertment inquisition; and because

culty in travelling or residing at the South, if they would keep their opinions to themselves, and be careful not to talk to the colored people, nor take anti-slavery newspapers, nor let themselves be publicly known as Abolitionists, and the minds of these persons had become so accustomed to the requisition of this subserviency by Southern men, and its concession by Southern doughfaces, that they really saw nothing objectionable in it; really failed to perceive that such conduct is an arbitrary annihilation on one side, and a cowardly surrender on the other, of that indispensable safeguard of liberty, freedom of speech and of the press.

It is refreshing, in contrast with the demeanor of these while slages, to read the eminently perpendicular

these while stares, to read the eminently perpendicular letter recently addressed, through the newspapers, to the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, of Boston, by Henry A. ever Mrs. Stowe's intentions might have been, the res-

The italics are my own.

South as cowards and white slaves, he proceeds to eulogize the 'manhood' of the foolish Mr. Wise, and his fellow-cowards, the slaveholders of the Old Dominion . in this wise :-· It must be admitted that, however the slaveholders

may fall short of being just, humane, democratic or Christian, they possess, eminently, this element of man-"They know their rights, and, knowing, dare main

However erroneous may be their assumption of a right to buy and sell human beings, they understand the real right of manfully expressing their own opinions, and would scorn the idea of submitting to be gagged."

The word italicised was so distinguished by the wri-

I most cordially endorse the concluding sentiments your correspondent's letter, that ' there needs a read- the very first things to be done for the benefit of those ucation of this whole people in the principles of free- of us who desire university educations, is to endeavor to dom, and as a preliminary step towards this, an under- break down the barriers of prejudice, so that the doors standing that such traitors to liberty as Dr. Adams of these institutions may be open to all. and Pres. Lord cannot be true teachers of Christianity '; but I nullify the arguments (or sneers rather) which preceded this, his concluding opinion.

C. K. W. is evidently one of those gentlemen of New England, who live at home at ease, and therefore little molished, and handsome new buildings erected, and does he think about the dangers that are braved by fine roads to the suburbs have been built. They are those Abolitionists of the Southern States, who remain hurrying on with the water-works, and within three true to their principles. He does not seem to be aware months, water will be brought into the houses. The that there is a masterly as well as a slavish silence.

me of being an Abolitionist. Placed in similar circum- little temporary locomotive is daily heard. A man can stances, I would again act as I have hitherto acted. now have twice the comfort for his money that he could What has been the result of my silence-policy ?- I have a year ago. In a walk into the suburbs, a few Sundays done more, I believe, to disseminate Abolitionism among ago, I was astonished to see such thickly settled villathe slaves, than any 'fanatic' who ever visited this res. Among them were some as State. How I have done so, it would be imprudent to equal to any thing to be seen in Brookline or Jamaic relate. I have seen evils, springing out of the slave Plain. Every where could be seen an air of content system, of which few Northern men even suspect the ment and comfort. This has been the best country in existence. I have seen, also, in how many different the world for colored people.' methods our cause may be advanced in the Southern States. I have listened to confidential lamentations and curses-excuse the phrase-uttered by prominen pro-slavery men, as they spoke of the progress of Gar- Mr. Garaison: tisonian ideas at the North. I have learned facts which will yet crush many of the false assertions that at present are so boldly advanced as truths by proslavery preachers and politicians North. I will yet attain a position here that will enable me to give a succession of well-nimed states at the Southern Baal.

Had I acted as C. K. W. seems to advise, what would have been the result? Probably, I would have been shot or hanged, or tarred and feathered, or ridden on a rail; certainly, I would speedily have been compelled to leave the slave States, and been ' passed round' by the pro-slavery press.

Wherever I have gone, however, I have argued the question of slavery with several persons-argued it as a friend of the negro? What has been the result? A narrow escape once ; fruitless exertion always. Sir, them by falsehood always, and sometimes with personal insult also. The tyranny of the majority in the slave States is the most terrible despotism that the world has ever seen. Liberty of speech does not exist here. The press is enslaved as effectually as the negro. The pulpit is simply a forger of spiritual chains for the plant-

It is because I know these facts that I am silent. I fear nothing. If my sense of duty told me to speak, I for a season, an Abolitionist 'citizen of the great Em- the Tribune :pire of Silence."

Pray, C. K. W., what 'manliness' is manifested by of the Levant offered a new and extensive field for the Mr. Wise in publishing his letter? Does it require dissemination of the Scriptures. The difficulties that any courage to utter the opinions of the powers that of the Rible he thought the Mussulman of the value

No Union with Slaveholders; no eulogium of their imaginary manliness! Ever, yours and the slave's,

JOHN BALL, JR. AUSTRALIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON-Having recently received very gratifying letter from a highly intelligent colored citizen of Massachusetts, now in Australia, I take the liberty of sending a few extracts therefrom, for inser tion in THE LIBERATOR. One paragraph, it will be seen, relates to the unjust imputations cast upon Mrs. Stowe by the Massachusetts State (Colored) Council. Yours, truly, ONE OF THE PROSCRIBED CLASS.

Boston, Dec. 1, 1854.

What would the anti-clavery cause be without True LIBERATOR? and what would THE LIBERATOR be without Mr. Garrison? I carnestly hope that he will live Christitill the end comes. I mean, that terrible convulsion Bible.

which will break up the United States, and eradicat lavery from the face of the earth. It requires no gres scernment to see that, sooner or later, such a time will surely come. If a reasonable man gives the subject a few moment's thought, can be come to any other onclusion? Human slavery must cease. This is a indisputable point. The only other question is, How will it be abolished? It must be abolished either by the government, by the voluntary act of the slavehold ere, or by the slaves. The Federal Government has no the power to abolish slavery in the United States, as the violence

'The people of the North, as they grow more antislavery, and become enlightened upon the subject, wil demand that something shall be done towards the removal of this evil from the country. Under the pres ent compact, nothing can be done. The slaveholders gods would destroy;) will resist every proposition for emencipation. The result must be a dissolution of the

'I was amused, though mortified, also, at the ac counts of your great National Council, or Cabinet, or Ministry, or whatever you call it. . . . you wish to improve your condition, clear out of the cities into the country towns ; go to work ; send your children to school; apprentice them to trades, and enleavor to make yourselves exemplary members of the ommunities in which you live. Down with your Liberias, your colored bureaus, your colored schools, your colored churches, and your colored newspapers! Get a little stake in the country, in the shape of a few feet of land; interest yourselves (not too much) in the afSouth quietly submit to it, in many cases, without even
a suspicion that they are degraded by so doing.

It has happened to me frequently, in debate with
both Northern and Southern men on the subject of slavery, to be told that Abolitionists would have no difficulty in travelling or residing at the South. If these of land; interest yourselves (not too much) in the aftravelling or residing at the South, if they nally, take THE LIBERATOR, and the money which you spend upon Colored Conventions, give to the antislavery cause.

"I cannot describe to you the mingled emotions of an ger, grief and shame with which I read the stupid resolutions of the State Council, (I must laugh !) censuring Mrs. HARRIET BESCHER STOWE; but I was much relieved when I came to your sensible protest. If Mrs. Stowe ever entertained the idea of appropriating the money in the manner intimated by the resolutions, we olutions were ungracious, inappropriate and cruel. I I understand the matter, the English people placed this After thus stigmatizing the silent Abolitionists of the money in Mrs. Stowe's hands, for the benefit of the colored people of the United States, to be appropriated ac cording to her own judgment. In such a case, nothing could be more indelicate than any thing bearing the look of dictation on the part of the colored people Nothing but ignorance or malice could prompt the slightest interference from us. . .

'It would be impossible for that philanthropic lady or any one else, to establish, with twenty thousand dollars, a literary or manual labor institution superior to many already in operation in the United States. I would rather go to Harvard University or Yale College than to any other in the country. Independent of other advantages, there is a prestige abou them which belongs to no other, and cannot be given to a new institution. If it be said that these colleges are closed to colored men, then it seems to me that one of

'This city [Melbourne] has made wonderful progre within a year. The streets, which are beautifully laid out, have been metalled and curbed, sidewalks have been covered with flagstones, old shanties have been de gas company are driving ahead with their works. The I have lived in this State for mearly three months in railroad is completed from the city to Sandridge, where succession, without any of my acquaintances suspecting the shipping lies, and already the shrill whistle of the

UNRIGHTEOUS SPIRIT OF CASTE. PLACERVILLE, Cal., Oct. 29, 1854.

I accompanied some colored ladies to the Methodis Episcopal Church, in this place, there being no church for the reception of persons of color. The colored ladie took seats among the white ladies, but it was objected to by Mr. Taylor, of Indiana, who is the paster of the church, and the sexton. They were offered a back seat on the men's side of the church, which they refused and let the house. Now, is it not strange that the preach this doctrine to the colored man, that if he b faithful and just, he shall have a seat in the kingdom o heaven, and at the same time, will not allow him s seat in the church on earth? We have been abundant ly taught from the sacred scriptures, that God is no respecter of persons. If he is not, we should think that his people are not. What hopes have we of becoming t the heart of the public of the South is HARDENED; sla-place of our religious instruction?—and that, too, by volt or by Northern influence. The South cherishes the his word to all nations, the high and the low, the rich and the poor-which includes the black man, as well as the white man and the red man.

EXTRAORDINARY CONFESSION. NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1854. TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR:

DEAR SIR,-At an annual meeting of the N. Y City Bible Society, on the 27th ultimo, the Hon. G. P. would speak in spite of every danger. But, as I can Marsh, late United States Minister at Constantinople work in silence, and not otherwise, I shall remain yet, one of the speakers on the occasion, is thus reported in

'He said the Moliammedans, Greeks and Armenian any courage to utter the opinions of the powers that be, or of the majority of the people? I think not. Slaveholders are nor manly. Slaveholders are a race of cowards—for none but cowards would live by robbing the poor of the fruits of their industry. They are bullies, not 'braves.'

No Union with Slaveholders in a subgrime of their lites, not 'braves.'

No Union with Slaveholders in a subgrime of their lites, not the Slaveholders in a subgrime of their lites. They are bulling with Slaveholders in a subgrime of their lites of the Christian let us in uncertainty and their theology enjoined even greater reservence for the lites. The Christian let us the Christian let us way of convincing the Mussulman of the value of the Bible, he thought were rather fictitious than the Bible, he thought were rather fictious than the Bible, he thought were rather fictious than the same of the Bible, he thought were rather fictious than the same of the Bible, he thought were rather fictious than the lite. The main, he receives the morality of the Bible—the essence of the Koran being but little different from that of the Pentsteuch. In proof of this, he read the call of the Moslem to prayer. He contended that their theology enjoined even greater reservence for the Christian let the way of convincing the Mussulman of the value of the Bible, he thought were rather fictious than the real. In the main, he receives the morality of the Bible—the essence of the Koran being but little different from that of the Pentsteuch. In proof of this, he read the call of the Moslem to prayer. He contended that their theology enjoined even greater reservence for the Carlot of the Moslem to prayer. the Jow or the Christian. In the moral influence of the Koran upon the Mussulman, the speaker gave it precedence over that exercised by the moral precepts of the Bible upon the Christian.

Thus it appears that the New York City Bible Soci ety, through one of its chosen advocates, makes the strange, startling and humiliating confession, that the theology of the Mohammedan is superior to that of the Christian, and the moral influence of the Koran upon the Mussulman greater than that of the Bible upon the Christian! In other words, that Mohammedanism is a better religion than Christianity, and the Turk mormoral and religious than the Christian ! What a sol emn farce, what base hypocrisy, in the face of such confession, to be making efforts to distribute the Bibli among mankind, especially among the Mohammedana Why not publish and distribute the Koran?

Ah! I think I now comprehend the Christian argu ment for slavery, and the reason why slaves are better Christians than other people—they do not read the From Mrs. Swisshelm's Pittsburg Visiter. LUCY STONE.

We are sorry we cannot defend Lucy against the criticisms of our neighbor of the Journal. Many of our readers will expect it of us, because her name is so intimately connected with 'Woman' Rights,' of which we are an advocate. We do ad Rights, of which we are an advocate. We do advocate a woman's right to do whatever she is qualified in doing, providing it is right and proper to be done. It is right and proper that lectures should be delivered for the instruction and amusement of the people, but we donbt very much if Miss Stone is qualified to deliver them.

We have not been able to attend any lecture this

fall, because 'our pet' has the whooping cough, and we cannot entrust her to the care of others; but we heard Miss Stone's first lecture here last winter, and while listening felt a very good will to winter, and while listening felt a very good will to have thrust a bit of sponge into her throat by way of silencing her. We refrained from saying all we thought and felt on the subject, because some friends, in whose judgment we have confidence, assured us that her subsequent lectures were much better, and that altogether her course had a good We were anxious to hope and believe the best, but we could not divest ourself of the fear that a woman who could appear publicly and re-peatedly in pantaloons, and more especially one who could publicly tell the anecdote she told of a New York street walker, was so far deficient in true womanly instincts as to be very unsafe.

We have every confidence in Mr. Riddle's judgment as a literary critic. We do not believe he

would willingly or wantonly assail any one, much less a woman; and this belief, together with the assurances of a particular friend who attended the lecture, convinces us that Miss Stone's discourse

was a complete failure.

Her intonation and pronunciation are bad, very bad: her appearance very unprepossessing, and her voice deficient in depth and power. She is not handsome, and the manner in which she wears ber hair and dresses would disfigure Venus herself until she would be scarcely passable; and we do sin-cerely wish she was done lecturing and settled at her proper vocation, whatever that is. men have very great and grievous wrongs

to be redressed, no one denies; and we cannot get over the belief that if there never had been a wo man's rights convention, or a lady lecturer, about been righted. The mass of women are deprived of many natural rights; but there are many who enjoy privileges which are not rightfully theirs.

If any woman have the gift for public speaking she has a right to speak; but we have never yet heard one who displayed any more than very or dinary ability in this line. We have never ye propriety in women lecturing to persons of their own sex on subjects of health; but quite a number of men deliver very good lectures on general sub-jects, and are good for little else. We would be in favor of leaving the profession to them until some woman appeared, who is so gifted as to take a high position. We should like to see the new dispen-sation of woman's right to the forum established by a female John the Baptist. It is painfully humiliating to see a woman place herself in this posi-tion, and then fail to sustain herself triumphantly We thought less of ourself, and less of our sex and less hopefully of the future, when listening to Miss Stone, and were compelled to acknowledge that if a man had said the same things in the same way, and in the same place, he would have been

We wish that those women who place themselve in positions which they are not able to fill, and which call for the observation and comments of the world, could only realize the much injury they do the toiling millions of their sex, who are ing and longing for a fair recompense for their la-bor. The awakened sympathies and alarmed justice of the world are glad of an apology for remain-ing inactive, and the extravagances and failures of those who set up for leaders in 'Woman's Kights' are eagerly-seized upon as affording this apology. Miss Stone's recent failure here has greatly lessened any respect for the project of enlarging woman's sphere, and we most heartily wish she was at some other business.

> From the Norristown (Pa.) Olive Branch, 'AND YOU TOO,' JANE!

There are certain principles, or certain obligapersons of all ranks and pursoits. Among these may be mentioned the obligations subsisting between those laboring, simultaneously, in a good tween those laboring, simultaneously, in a good of most of the States, against married women, and cause—between those who are led by their love of showed how oppressively and unjustly women are truth and justice to promulgate the great principles dispossessed of their property on entering the married women, and fright and Equality. Such distinguished and riage relation. She contrasted the laws of the difnoble spirits owe justice to each other—nay, more, ferent States, and showed that in some they were to each other. Those moved to brave the sneer and odium of popular prejudice, in defence of the rights of their people, ought not to judge harshly of each other, but ought to sustain each other, and help to bear each other. er's infirmities. Persons sincerely engaged in the stances in which those laws were carried out by hur

and magnify their deficiencies.

Lucy. 1st, Miss S. wears pantaloons; 2nd, That speaker she tells improper anecdotes—that her intonations by it?
and pronounciations are had, and her voice deficient—that she is not handsome, and wears her hair in an improper manner: 3d, That she has not the ability to fill the positions in which she places she is destined to revolutionize public sentiment on herself; and 4th, That her lecture in Pittsburg this subject.—Narristown Olice Branch. was a complete failure.

These accusations are put forth in a bitter spirit, and are expressed in harsh and opprobrious lan-guage, which makes them look still warse. Miss wears 'pantaloons,' forsooth ! She has a right to wear what she pleases, and this is the first time that we have ever heard that any particular garment disqualifies a person for public speaking. And the idea of wearing pants by women is nothing new or strange We have frequently rewarmth and comfort they afford. The only difference between Miss S. and some other women in this respect is, that while the latter wear their dresses long enough to hide the pants, and long enough to hide the pants, and long enough to hide the pants, and long enough to hide the pants. commended them as a medical adviser, for the warmth and comfort they afford. The only differlong enough to hide the pants, and long enough to sweep the pavements and streets. Lucy cuts her dress a little shorter to obviate the last named obdress a little shorter to obviate the last named objection. A year or two ago, it was 'all the go' for ladies of fifteen summers and under—some quite as tall as Miss Stone—to wear pants and dresses no longer than her's, and nobody's modesty was shocked. Does it then become a crime in Lucy to do the same, because she is a few years older! A short dress is certainly more agreeable in wet weather than your senseless street wipers; and if short dresses were worn by women generally now. weather than your senseless street wipers; and if short dresses were worn by women generally, nobody would see any impropriety in it. We are quite willing, however, that each woman shall experses her own taste about this matter, and we are uite sure that pants or no pants, longer than the part of the part

only say that we have heard her five times in a short time, and on no occasion did she make a single expression or allusion that was in the slightest degree incompatible with the highest sense of female modesty and propriety. This is the first time we have ever heard of this charge being madagainst her. It is a pity that those 'anecdotes were so utterly indecent that Mrs. Swisshelm couldn't print them, in jostification of her charge. We agree with Mrs. S. that Lucy's pronounciation and voice are deficient, but that is no fault of the state of th

tion and voice are deficient, but that is no fault of hers. She is, however, easily understood even by a large andience, and therefore she is warranted to go before the people. If any body is to speak publicly till the speakers are God-like in ability, and perfect in all the external graces of elecution, the people must go unenlightened till Gabriel shall blow his last trump. We have heard some of the most celebrated orators in the country, and neither

ne was entirely perfect to our taste, which is by too little of certain qualities. We therefore say the stock of popular intelligence, 'Do your part.
And as for Mrs. S. to say that Lucy has not the
ability to enlighten the people on the important
subject in which she is engaged, is stultifying herself. Miss Stone's lectures were attended by the nost intelligent men and women of our town, though many dissent from her in opinion, they all give her credit for signal ability and strict woman-

ly deportment. It will not do to say that our peo-ple are no judges at all—some of us, at least, are to be presumed to know something too. It is also true that Miss Stone is not exquisitely handsome, but we never knew that a person must be a perfect personification of Venus, before he or she dare venture to address an audience, nor shall she dare venture to address an audience, nor shall we object to Lucy's speaking on that score, at least not until her fair critic shall mount the stump her-self. This part of Lucy's deficiency, Mrs. S. could most happily supply, and as soon as she will consent to enter the field, we will engage for Lucy to retire. But 'the manner in which she wears her hair'! On this point we have to 'knock under.' We ac-knowledge our insweit to all how a month of the start of the st

knowledge our incapacity to tell how a woma should wear her hair. But we regret that Mrs Swisshelm did not tell us, in order that we migh tell the next time whether this graceful superior appendage of a woman was properly arranged Lucy, we think, is not aware that elecutionists la down any particular rule on this part of the or for she had her hair much like other women, and since Mrs. Swissheld is fully 'booked up' on these important etceters she should, by all means, give us this desirable in formation.

It may be possible that Lucy's lecture at Pitts burg was a failure, for everybody fails sometimes We know her efforts were no failure here, except rupted by the fire. But the success or failure of a speech is very much a matter of opinion, and as Mrs. S. does evidently not entertain the kindliest feelings towards Miss Stone, a little allowance may be made on that ground. But if she did fail par tially for once, that does not justify her friends t cry her down, for Miss Lucy is sincere, and unques tionably does much good to the cause of woman. But if she must quit lecturing, then we insist that Sister Swisshelm shall take her place, and do it

LUCY STONE'S SECOND LECTURE-FRI-DAY EVENING.

At the hour appointed, the Hall was pretty near ly filled. The audience, we think, was larger than heard a woman deliver a speech that would have the first evening. In the onset, Miss Stone became been more than tolerated from a man, and it does more earnest and impressive than the night before. appear to us that, in a proper distribution of the world's work, there would be very few women to ties of her sex more keenly than the industrial, beworld's work, there would be very few women to ties of her sex more keenly than the industrial, be-spare for public speaking. There is a particular cause the latter greatly depends upon the former, propriety in women lecturing to persons of their Her arguments, we think, are utterly unanswer-Her solid, Seward-like logic, her keen sarcasm, her earnest appeals, and volumes of facts, are wholly irresistable to every person who cares for reason or justice. We have no space to report her to any extent, and therefore we can only give a few of the main points.

The speaker said that she seldom presented the cial and Industrial disabilities of her sex without

gaining the unqualified approbation of her hearers, but when she came to speak of the political and le

gal disabilities of women, many would startle and say, 'there I don't agree with you.' But she wished men to remember that this principle was not new-that it dated as far back as the American Revolution. Our fathers then flung it into the face of despots, in large letters, the grand principle that no government was just that did not derive its power from the consent of the governed. That principle was either true or false. If true, as all men in this country admitted, she insisted that the principle be recognized in practice as well as in heory, and allow all the people to vote and be voted for-women as well as men-for sorely no one would deny that women were a part of the people. Women were governed as well as men, and therefore they must be allowed to give their consent to the power that governs them. This was simply honesty, and no honorable man could evade it. If norable man could evade it. the principle was false, she wished men to say so If the strong have a right to govern the weak without their consent, as contended by savages and the monarchs of Europe, she wanted them to proclaim it to the world, openly. She then went on to answer to the objections generally urged against the idea of women mingling in politics, which we cannot notice: but no one that heard her, and able to appreciate an argument, will ever undertake to them again in the presence of an intelligent person. She dwelt at length on the unjust laws f most of the States, against married women, and who are more absurd than in others, but that in all the er's infirmities. Persons sincerely engaged in the advancement of human progress, and do what they can, are worthy of all admiration and support. To use no harsh language, we can conceive of nothing more unkind and suicidal, than for one reformer to join the opposition, and help them to swell the notes of denunciation against another reformer. The best of us are but imperfect agents, and it does not become us to stigmatize our co-workers, and magnify their deficiencies.

Entertaining these views, we were not a little grieved to see how grossly and needlessly Lucy Stone was assailed by Mrs. Swisshelm, in the Pittsburg Journal and Visiter. We do not hesitate to say that this attack is without warrant, and without justification.

Mrs. S. brings several charges against the gifted Mrs. S. brings several charges against the gifted powerful effect. They knew and felt that the carey. 1st, Miss S. wears pantaloons; 2nd, That speaker was right, and how could they be unmoved

Miss Lucy may be ranked among the most effi

Genius unexerted,' says H. W. Beecher, 'is no more genius than a bushel of acorns in a for

Mr. Gardiner, Governor elect, was Webster Whig, in the old designation of parties. Washington Organ (Know Nothing).

An investigation made on the Erie Rail

The ' Black Hawk ' horse, raised in Ver mont, and owned by Mr. Felton, of Govanstown, Md., died a few days since from choking while eating. He was a very beautiful and valuable animal, a great trotter, and held by his owner at \$5000.

ercise her own taste about this matter, and we are quite sure that pants or no pants. long or short dresses cannot disqualify a woman for public speaking.

2d. Of course, we cannot say whether Lucy told any improper stories at Pittsburg or not. We can only say that we have heard her five times in a short time, and on no occasion did she make.

Herold of the 10th ult. says :-

'It is reckoned that between four and five the persons have passed through Port Gibson and Rodney, within the last twenty days, on their way to settle in Texas, principally from North Alabama and lower Ten-

of the N. Y. Herald, was settled in the Supreme Court on the 23d ult., by the refusal to grant a new trial, on the application of Bennett. The \$10,000 will now have to be paid.

Good .- The Washington Union says : 'We ablish to-day the last speech of Senator Douglas."

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ed; also cured persons born blind; cured blink; ed; also cured persons born bring; carel habon fifty years; and in one case, where the printed years old! These Remedies sent by mail he treated at Mr. Sunderland's Office, 28 End of the carely support of the carely supp without charge. T Pamphlets of Information this Process, post-free, for one dime, propost a dress, THE NUTRITIVE CURE, Boston, Man. BOSTON TRECOTRIC

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