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

Trans-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, Fire copies will be sent to one address for TES

glass, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters aring to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to directed, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertsements making less than one square inel three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00.

of the Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pensylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-Pennsylvania and the subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial minter, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray of the paper, the CULTON, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

Fig the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of erry question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. VOL. XXIV. NO. 50. .

RED.

desired of Heal of Heal of Heal of Heal of the Steel of the CURID,

RS,

n.B I,

g Goods, arpet

welry.

ing.

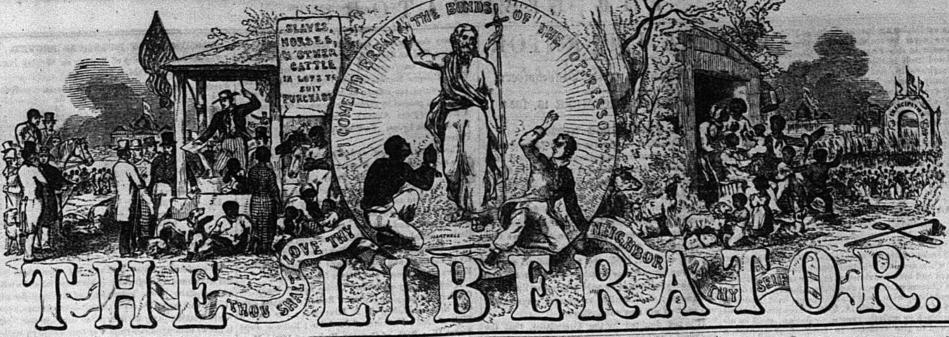
to 254, inclina ind vould and would their fa-

g Ladier's poing, are excelled, ad taken

ION,

it Discus-y of the Philadel-ary last.

444 ISON.



Our Country is' the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind. BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1854. J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Blaucholders!

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

EF 'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES—SH engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinal; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

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

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

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

stituted a den

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

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. - John Quincy Adams.

WHOLE NUMBER 1065.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

A BOLD STROKE OF VILLANY.

Senator Atchison, of Missouri, as is well known. Sensor Alcohology of slavery propagandism, in seek-ing its triumph in Nebraska and Kansas, by means f the repeal of the Compromise of 1820. of the repeal of the Compromise of 1820. Since the Nebraska villany, no one has been more inde-fatigable and active than he in seeking the final consummation of that outrage upon freedom. He eren charged by reliable gentlemen on the ontrol the lawful inhabitants of Kansas, by means control the lawfur manorants of Kansas, by means of lawless intruders from Missouri. On the sixth of November, Mr. Atchison, just before setting out for Washington, delivered a valedictory address to for Washington, delivered a valedictory address to his constituents, of which we find a sketch in his organ, the Platte Argus—the same paper that of-fered a reward of two hundred dollars to any one who would deliver up to its tender mercies, Mr. The President of the Emigrant Aid Socie-We give below a portion of this sketch :-

He would now pass to the settlement of Kansas He would now pass to the settlement of Kansas —its destroy, and the effect it was to have upon the State of Missouri.

The organic law of the territory vests in the people who reside in it the power to form all their ncipal relations. They can either admit or ex-

manager are relations. is the only question that di-cide starery; and this is the only question that di-rectly and materially affects our interests. Upon this subject, it would be unnecessary for to say one word, if things had been left to their ordinary and natural course. Men heretofore migrated and settled new territories upon this continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, blowing the parallels of latitude, and carrying with them their habits, customs and institutions. But now, new laws are to govern. New lines, new habits, customs and institutions are to be substituted, and that, too, by the force of money and

The North is to be turned into the South, and all the territories of the United States to be abolitionized. Colonies are to be planted in all places where slavery and slave institutions can best be assailed; and Kansas is now a favorite position from whence they can assail Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. Men are being sent from Massachusetts and elsewhere, for the avowed purpose of excluding slaveholders from Kansas, and, as a matter of course, seduce, steal and protect fugitive slaves. The first thing, however, they have to do, is to throw nto Kansas a majority of votes to control the bal-

lot-boxes.

This is the policy of the abolitionists. These means are used by them. Their money, and all other influences they can bring to bear, are to be

exerted for this purpose.

General Atchison said that his mission here today was, if possible, to awaken the people of this ounty to the danger ahead, and to suggest the means to avoid it. The people of Kansas, in their first elections, would decide the question, wbether or not the slaveholder was to be excluded, and it depended upon a majority of the votes cast at the polls. Now, if a set of fanatics and demagogues, a thousand miles off, could afford to advance their money and exert every nerve to abolitionize the territory and exclude the slaveholder, when they have not the least personal interest, what is your daty! When you reside within one day's journey of the territory, and when your peace, your quiet, and your properly depend upon your action, you can, without an exertion, send five hundred of your young men, who will vote in favor of your institutions.

Should each county in the State of Missouri

only do its duty, the question will be decided qui-ety and peaceably at the ballot-box. If we are deated, then Missouri and the other Southern States will have shown themselves recreant to their interests, and will deserve their fate. The abolitionists will have nothing to gain or lose. It is an abstraction with them. We have much to

gue and much to lose.
Said be, if you burn my barn, I sustain a great loss, but you gain nothing. So it is with the col-

to abolitionize Kausas.

If these abolitionists steal all your negroes, they gain nothing; the negroes are injured, you are round; so much greater is the motive for activity

on our part. so much is involved. We should be up and doing lie was for meeting organization with organization. He was for meeting those philanthropic knaves peaceably at the ballot-box, and outvoting

If we cannot do this, it is an omen that the institu tion of slavery is to fall in this and the other Southera States; but it would fall after much strife, civil war, and bloodshed.

If abolitionism, under its present auspices, is established in Kansas, there will be constant strife and bloodshed between Kansas and Missouri. Nagro-stealing will be a principle and a vocation. It will be the policy of philanthropic knaves, until they force the slaveholder to abandon Missouri; nor will it be long before it is done. You cannot watch your stables to prevent thieves from stealing your horses and mules: neither can you watch your negro quarters to prevent your neighbors from se-

cing away and stealing your negroes.

If Kansas is abolitionized, all men who love peace and quiet will leave us, and all emigration to Missouri from the slave States will cease. We will go either to the North or to the South. For himself, he could gather together his goods and depart as soon as the most active among us. He had neith-er wife nor child to impede his flight. In a hybrid state are cannot live; we cannot be in a constant quarrel—in a constant state of suspicion of our heighbors. The feeling is entertained by a large

person of mankind every where.

Yet he said he was willing, notwithstanding his pacific views, to hang negro thieres. He would not punish those who merely entertained abstract ions; but negro thieres, and persons who stirred up insubordination and insurrection among our slaves, he believed it right to punish, and they could not be punished too severely; he would not punish a man who believed that rape, murder or ceny was abstractly right; yet he would pun-

teh the man who committed either.

He said that there were a few men who enter tained those opinions in the western part of the State of Missouri, and who, no doubt, practised upon them; and that when full evidence was obtained, justice should be done them. Convincing evidence must be had. He was opposed to vio-lence—indiscriminate violence—but let punish-

ment fall on the guilty.

Was it not strange to find, in a State so deeply

Was it not strange to find, in a State so deeply interested in the question of slavery, a portion of the press denouncing such men as Douglas, Cass, Bright, and others, and exciting over victories lately obtained by the abolitionists in the Northern States! Yet it was so. As to slanders and abuse heaped upon himself, he cared but little. It was the fate of better men. But a day of reckoning would come. There will be a reaction in the

nevitably dissolve the Union.

He had always had great confidence in the intelli-

He again told the audience that, to succeed in making Kansas a slave territory, it was not suffi-cient for the South to talk, but to act; to go peaceably and inhabit the territory, and peaceably to role and pettle the question, according to the principles of the Douglas bill.

We copy an extract from the Clay Co. Tribun. (Missouri,) in reference to a meeting to be held on the first Monday in December, in that county, in order to carry out the scheme of swamping the legal inhabitants of Kansas in the approaching elections :-

· Here is a question rising far above all partyone that concerns your peace, your safety, and your property. Whigs and Democrats are all in Abolitionists don't profess to favor Whig more than a Democrat, or a Democrat any more than a Whig. The negro of the one will, be stolen just as quick as the negro of the other, "Emigrant Aid Societies" are shipping abolitionists to Kansas by every steamboat, and the roads are crowded with them. Citizens of Missouri, you must act: talking won't do. You must go to Kansas: nothing else will do. The blow must be struck now, or else it will take the hardest kind of blows hereafter to regain what we may lose. If ever Kansas becomes an abolition State, it must be settled by just such people as have become Mormons, and who have been troubling the country for years with Millerism, Fourierism, Woman's Rights. Anti-Masonry, Spiritual Rapping, and a thousand other isms and Greeleyisms, and our people could not and would not live in peace with hem. The great West is the wall which has rolled back fanaticism, and infidelity, as their waves have come to us from the East, and God forbid that the flood should now be let in upon us. God forbid that the mountains and the prairies, the noble rivers, the magnificent forests and the rich soil of the West, should be polluted by such a population!

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. ARE FILED COLORED PERSONS CITIZENS?

We rgret to perceive that efforts are still made to maintain that they are, and that the laws of the Southern States which exclude this description of persons—passed for the safety of the communities—are violations of the national compact. The clause that ' the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States,' is claimed to be violated. The right of the slave States to pass laws of that character is founded wholly in the duty of selfpreservation. It is the first right of communities, and is exercised with more or less of frequency and vigilance, as dangers are more or less impending and threatening. The governments of France, United States, who is of a quiet and peaceable beons of the people, need more care to exmore liberal governments of England and the United States. The fact that in the Northern States there is no extensive class, shut out from political privileges and hence interested in revolution, makes t unnecessary to consider, habitually, what measures are required to give security against internal violence. The confidence inspired by freedom from such dangers is unfavorable to a clear conception of what the security of the security against internal violence. ception of what those communities require, which ed constant watchfulness to prevent disorder. Hence, the vituperative tone of portions of the press, because of the exclusion of Mr. Soule; and hence, also, the fierce denunciation aimed at South-ern laws, founded in the same policy. The princi-ple on which both stand, is misunderstood. We suppose that even if the clause in question

conferring rights on citizens, did apply to colored persons, the rights of police, or of safety and preservation, which are inherent in every community, would so far operate in the South as to justify the exclusion of those who, from birth, color, sympa-thies, avowals and practice, are known as the heredithies, avowals and practice, are known as the heredi-tary, determined, and open enemies of the longer continuance of slavery. But we think it clear be-yond all question, that the clause has no applica-tion to colored persons. The Constitution speaks not only of citizens, but of 'free persons:' and, in contradistinction to these, 'of all other persons.' The clause that fugitive slaves shall be delivered ip, describes them also, as persons. It will be nanifest from examining the Constitution and the history of the time when it was adopted, that the word persons was intended to apply to those who are colored, and that they were not denominated citizens. A citizen of the United States is one who s invested with full national rights. The colored ace do not possess them. The naturalization law of 1790 provides that 'Any alien, being a free white equirements after named.' In the law of 1795, he language is similar: 'A free white person may the language is similar: 'A free white person may become a citizen.' In the laws of 1798, 1802, 1813, and 1824, there is no variation in the phrase-ology. It thus appears that Congress, under the power 'to establish a uniform rule of naturalization'—the fourth of the granted powers—has acted throughout on the understanding that the Constitution did not intend to confer the privilege of citizenship on colored persons. If this was not the
true intent of the Constitution, then the laws of
Congress which cut off colored persons from the
right to transport the mail are unconstitutional, as
the right to transport the equal privileges of Amerian cititens. It has been decided by the highest tribunals
tens. It has been decided by the highest tribunals
tens. It has been decided by the highest tribunals
tens. It has been decided by the highest tribunals
tens. It has been decided by the highest tribunals
tens. It has been decided by the highest tribunals
tens. It has been decided by the highest tribunals
tens. It has been decided by the highest tribunals
tens. It has been decided by the highest tribunals
tens. It has been decided by the highest tribunals
tens. It has been decided by the highest tribunals
tens. It has been decided by the highest tribunals
tens. It has been decided by the highest tribunals
tens. It has been decided by the highest tribunals
tens. It has been decided by the highest tribunals
tens. It has been decided by the highest tribunals
tens. It has been decided by the highest tribunals
tens. It has been decided by the highest tribunals
tens. It has been decided by the highest tribunals
tens. It has been decided by the highest tribunals
tens. It has been decided by the highest tribunals
tens. It has been decided by the highest tribunals tribunals tribunals tribunals. n this State, that native born Indians are not cit-zens, but distinct tribes; so that the fact of being in this State, that native born Indians are not citizens, but distinct tribes; so that the fact of being
born within the United States does not of itself
born within the United States does not of itself
sconfer citizenship. The writers on public law describe the various classes in each community by
words, which indicate a difference in political privwords, which indicate a difference in political privlieges. For instance, subject, denizen, and what
leges. For instance, subject, denizen, and what
vattel calls 'perpetual inhabitants.' The same
vattel calls 'perpetual inhabitants.' The same
Vattel calls 'perpetual inhabitants.' The same
value is observed in our Constitution. Chancellor
Kent, in the 2nd Vol. of his Commentaries, explains the difference. He says:—

DR. Adams. The Boston correspondent of the
New York Laurent of Commerce, funderatored to be

Kent, in the 2nd Vol. of his Commentaries, explains the difference. He says:—

'In most of the United States, there is a distinction in respect to political privileges between free white persons and free colored persons of African blood; and in no sons and free colored persons of African blood; and in no sons and free colored persons of African blood; and in no sons and free colored persons of African blood; and in no sons and free colored persons of African blood; and in no sons and free colored persons of African blood; and in no sons and free colored persons of African blood; and in no sons and free colored persons of African blood; and in no sons and free colored persons of African blood; and in no sons and free colored persons of African blood; and in sons of abuse on Dr. Adams and his book on slaves of the country do the whites in the exercise of civil but they do not deny his facts, nor do they answer his arguments. Their only resort is to bring the volume into ridicule, and to pour contempt upon it. Those papers that are half abolition find the book a troublesome one to review. They try to book a trou

Northern States. The people of the North cannot be in favor of dissolving the Union.

The mud platforms upon which the recent fusion victories have been obtained, if carried out, would inscribbly disader the Union.

Carolina. Such connexions in France and Germany committue the degraded state of concubinage which is known to the civil law. But they are not legal marriages, because the parties want that equality of state or condition which is essential to the contract.

The Constitutions of the States of this Union, in gence and virtue of the people, but he acknowledged the provision in respect to suffrage, show with that this confidence had been somewhat shaken in late singular unanimity what has ever been the general singular unanimity what has ever been the general understanding on this subject. The right of voting —a main test of citizenship—is conferred as fol-lows; the provisions with respect to freehold and residence being omitted:

In Alabama, on white male citizens of the U. S. Arkansas, free white male citizens of the U. S. California, white male citizens of the United States, and upon every white male citizen of Mexi-

Delaware, every white male citizen. Florida, every free white male person Georgia, every resident citizen of the State.

Illinois, every white male citizen. Inciana, upon every white male citizen of the nited States, and upon every white male of forign birth. lowa, every white male citizen.

Kentucky, every free white male citizen of the Louisiana, every free white male citizen. Maine, every male citizen of the United States, except paupers, Indians, not taxed, &c.

Maryland, every free white male citizen. Massachusetts, every white male citizen, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship.

Michigan, every white male citizen, certain
white male inhabitants, and 'every civilized male

inhabitant of Indian descent, not a member of any Mississippi, every free white male citizen of the

Missouri, every free white male citizen of the United States. New Hampshire, every male inhabitant, except-

ing paupers and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request. New Jersey; every white male citizen of the New York, every white male citizen, and every

person of color, citizen of the State for three years, who owns a freehold estate of \$250 value, over and above incumbrances, and shall have paid a tax thereon.

North Carolina, every free white man. 'No

free descendant of a negro to the fourth generation inclusive, though one ancestor in each generation may have been white, shall vote. Ohio, every white male citizen of the U.S.

Pennsylvania, every white freeman.
South Carolina, every free white citizen.
Rhode Island, every white, male citizen of the

United States. United States.

Tennessee, every free white man. No person of color disfranchised, who is a competent witness against a white man.

Texas, every free white male person.

Vermont, every citizen of the State and of the havior, &c. Virginia, every white male citizen.
Wisconsin, every male person who is a whit

citizen of the United States, every white person of foreign birth, and every person of Indian blood declared a citizen, and every civilized person of In-

dian descent.

It thus appears that if free colored men are citizens of the United States, they have been uniformly treated as if they were not, by the people of every State in this Union. The Constitution of New ork, which is occasionally spoken of as being an exception, proves on the contrary that its framere ooked upon the negro as sunk below the general level of citizens, but that as an encouragement to prudence and industry, colored persons were allowed to vote under special circumstances. The numerous disabilities under which the negro is placed, with respect to the militia, juries, marriage with whites, and holding offices of trust and profit, con-firm that view of his standing and condition in the

several States of this Union.

This uniform and overwhelming mass of testimony must be deemed perfectly conclusive. It is opposed by the single consideration of birth within the limits of the United States, which, in case of the Indian, has been declared ineffectual to secure citizenship; and yet the Indian, in his perfect freedom from the condition of involuntary servitude, occupies a rank higher than that of most of the colored men in this country. The naturalization laws, in being applied only to whites, not only exclude the negro and the copper-colored race from citizenship, but also the yellow or tawny inhabitants of Asia, whose immigration into the United States ought not to be encouraged by holding out the great b of citizenship, -a boon which, if extended to the negro, would prevent his return to Africa and its future improvement.

THEODORE PARKER. This bitter and mischievous fanatic is now in a fair way to get his deserts ous fanatic is now in a fair way to get his deserts for stirring up treason, in consequence of the indictment recently found against him by the United States Grand Jury. It was Parker, Phillips, and wicked demagogues like them, that stirred up the mob to the attack on the Court House in May last, and they have been industriously at work in their accursed work of disunion for years past. This

SELECTIONS.

From the Anti-Slavery Bugle. SLAVERY IN INDIANA.

Last week, we announced as an extractional career.

that the Clark Co. Circuit Court had decided that career.

We have chunced to see and talk with this career.

We have chunced to see and talk with this career. the notorious by-law of the Jefferson Railroad Co.

rendered the accompanying decision in favor of the company.

So far as the influence of the Judge and the court can go, it is a judicial recognition of the existence and legality of slavery in Indiana. The document of the Judge is shamelessly barbarian, and even savage; altogether worthy of the purpose it serves. It indicates that there is yet much antislavery work to be done in Indiana, notwithstanding the 'great anti-slavery victory' which we hear has been so triumphantly achieved in that State.

Kentucky police law, and customs concerning and then one sails from Philadelphia: more from slaves, into Indiana. And in this villany they Baltimore; but most of all from New York. This slaves, into Indiana. And in this villany they have found a willing accomplice in Judge Bicknell. Is our head-quarters. My vessel was the brig Indiana has need of a vigorous effort to emancipate her own citizens rom slavery. What can exceed in injustice the black laws of Indiana, as complacently quoted by this judicial barbarian as a justification of the Kentucky by-law establishing while. Not so many vessels have been sent out this part and provided the sent out large transfer. But last a justification of the slavery in Indiana? Here is the document :

CLARK CIRCUIT COURT, November Term, 1854— Submitted upon an agreed statement of facts— Opinion by Judge Bicknell.

OBADIAH BUCKNER,

JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. Co.

dom. The plaintiff, in a suit before a Justice of the Peace, recovered twenty dollars damages for the refusal, and the defendant appealed to this

our papers until we are just ready to sail. Then states, or of Indiana; and at the time of the plaintiff's demand, she had a by-law declaring that the conductors on the road should not carry colored persons, unless known to be free. Railroad companies are common carriers of passengers, and in general, are bound to carry all sober persons, of sivil demeanor, who will pay their fare, and will comply with the reasonable regulations of the company.

Our papers until we are just ready to sail. Then we go to the Custom House, and take out papers for Rio Janeiro, St. Helena, Cape de Verde islands, or any port you please—it don't matter where—and instantly clear.

But if you were seized at that moment, could the officers tell, by searching the ship, that she was a slaver?

Oh, yes, they couldn't help knowing. Besides, they must suspect something from seeing such an

A person having one eighth or more of negro blood annot be a witness in cases in which a white man

A person having one eighth or more of negro blood cannot be a witness in cases in which a white man is concerned.

These provisions are material to the determination of the questions in this suit. A rule may be reasonable where such laws exist, which would not be reasonable where the law makes no distinction between the races. The Court is bound, whatever may be the opinion of the judge as to the humanity or policy of such laws, not merely to enforce them in the proper cases, but to consider their spirit and intention in collateral matters. Since, by the law of Indiana, such infamy attaches to negro blood, that the testimony of a colored person cannot be received in the courts of justice where a white man is concerned, it would seem that a common carrier of passengers might reasonably refuse to carry any "colored persons" in the cars in which white men are carried. It would seem that common carriers might reasonably refuse to carry any "colored persons" in the cars in which white men are carried. It would seem that common carriers might reasonably refuse to carry any "colored persons on the proper cases, as we have the carry, even in separate cars, any "colored persons," except such as should show themselves law ful residents of the State.

But the by-law in question is less exclusive than this; it excludes those colored persons only who refuse to furnish evidence of their freedom. In this State, under our laws. I think this a reasonably refuse to carry runaway slaves; and although the law the fact being that some colored persons are not free, it is reasonable that the matter should be setted to carry runaway slaves; and although the regulation, with which the plaintiff onght to be refuse to furnish evidence of their freedom. In this State, under our laws. I think this a reasonable that the matter should be setted to furnish evidence of their freedom. In this state, and cour laws. I think this a reasonable that the matter should be setted to case at the time the colored person is shall apply for his seat. I am

Anornea Infanors Decision. We find the fol-owing paragraph in the papers, copied from the Chicago Times:—

There would not be room enough for all to lie on lowing paragraph in the papers, copied from the

Is a FREE NEGRO & CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES! A highly important decision was made on Thursday last, in the U.S. Circuit Court of this State, by His. Honor Judge Drummond, in the case of Joseph C. Mitchell, free negro, plaintiff, vs. Charles H. Lamar, defendant. The plea filed by the defendant alleged the plaintiff to be a free negro, but not a citizen of the United States, entitled to maintain a suit before the U.S. Circuit Court. The plea was sustained by the Court. We also The plea was sustained by the Court. We also learn that Judge McLean coincided in the opinion delivered by Judge Drummond.

Prom the New York Evangelist.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN NEW YORK.

It has often been said that the slave-trade is still carried on from New York, but as the charge has been of a vague and general character, it has attracted little attention. We are beginning to get light into the matter. There is now lying in the Tombs in this city, a man who has been trade and found guilty of being engaged in the slave-trade. This is said to be the first conviction ever obtained under the law by which it was made ships! 'Yes; once a ship-of-war chased two of ships!' Yes; once a ship-of-war chased two of ships!'

piracy. The testimony in the case was ample.—And though he protests against his condemnation on the ground that he is a foreigner, and not amenable to the laws of the United States, he does not deny the fact of his share in the business. He SLAVERY IN INDIANA.

speaks of it freely, and relates with unconcealed exultation the particulars of his wild and desperate

was justifiable. It required that all colored per-noted captain in his prison. What he told us was sons who travel on the road shall furnish evidence not communicated in confidence, for he never saw of their freedom by a certificate to that effect from us before, and did not know also we were. He some known citizen of Jeffers myille. Thus raisspace to us as an entire stranger. All our coning the unjust and illegal presumption that any versation was through the grated door of his cell. colored person who proposes to travel on their We made no attempt to gain his confidence, or to draw out the secret history of his life. He told obadiah Buckner, a colored man, was refused a passage in the company's cars, because he had not this evidence of his right of locomotion. For this, Buckner sued the company before a justice of the peace, who gave a judgment of twenty dollars in his favor. From this decision, the company appealed to the county court, where Judge Bicknell rendered the accompanying decision in favor of the company.

Neither in Cuba, nor in the Brauniverse for it State.

Kentuckians are the principal stockholders in the Jeffersonville road, and its management is in convey slaves to the West Indies and South Amer-Louisville. This is an effort of theirs to introduce lea, are fitted out from the United States. Now this year - perhaps not over twenty. But last year there were probably thirty-five.'

Are there large shipping-houses engaged in it!

Yes, I can go down to South street, and go into a number of houses that help to fit out ships for the business. I don't know how far they own the vessels, or receive the profits of the cargoes. I had rather not have American owners. 1 prefer Spanjards or Portuguese. But these houses know all In this case, the plaintiff, being a colored person, applied for, and offered to pay for, a passage of defendant's cars: defendant refused to carry him, unless he would procure evidence of his free- [With a shrug.]—They know what has become of sometimes ask me, "Captain, where is your ship!"
[With a shrug.]—They know what has become of her. When a cargo of slaves is landed, the vesher. When a cargo of slaves is landed, the ves-sel is often destroyed, not to be witness against her

officers and crew. But how do you manage to get away without The defendant is authorized to pass all by laws which she may deem necessary in her business, not repugnant to the Constitution of the United our papers until we are just ready to sail. Then

company.

The question in this suit is—'Is the by-law aforesaid a reasonable regulation?'

'Colored persons' are persons having enough negro blood to be within the disabilities which are attached to that blood, by the laws of Indiana. A negro cannot vote; be cannot be a citizen of this State; the constitution declares that a foreign negro shall not enter Indiana; that all contracts made with such negro are void, and that he cannot be employed in Indiana, except under a penalty. A person having one eighth or more of negro blood

But when you reach the African coast, are you not in great danger from British ships of war! Oh, no, we don't care for the English squadron. We run up the American flag, and if they

their backs. ' Did many die on the passage!' Yes. I lost

good many the last cruise—more than ever before. Sometimes we find them dead when we go below in the morning. Then we throw them overboard. · Are the profits of the trade very large!

Are the profits of the trade very large? 'My brig cost \$13,000 to fit her out completely. My last cargo to Cuba was worth \$220,000; but it was seized by the late Captain-General, Pezuela. He did more to break up the slave trade than any one else. If he had remained in office, he would have stopped it altogether. But now Concha is back again, and it goes on as flourishing as ever.'

us. We knocked the sticks out of her. We didn't stop to look after the dead. At another time, I was captured. It was in a dead calm, and there was no chance to get away. When I saw that we were gone, I went below and store every cask of water but one. The other ship was short too. So we had both to put in to the land to get water. They put on board of us a lieutenant and crew; but he did not know the same and crew; but he did not know the coast, and as we drew towards land, he had to make me pilot, threatening, at the same time, to shoot me, if I run her on shore. I took the helm, and run her into an inlet. sooner had we passed the mouth, than we saw on the bank the barracoons of the slave factors.
They all knew me, and boats put off from shore.
The lieutenant hailed them in English, and told them to keep off. At the same time, I hailed them in Spanish, and told them the vessel was a prize.
That night they came off in force, and recaptured her. We put the lieutenant and his men into a boat and sent them adrift, while I went down the coast and took in a cargo of slaves, and carried

them safely across the ocean,'
Why, captain, this must be exciting business. His eyes flashed fire as he replied, 'It's splendid! It makes a man jump to think of it! To be cutting away at the rate of eleven knots an hour, with a ship in chase, and walking right away from her!

That instant we saw in the prisoner the rover of the seas, again standing on his deck, with the huge hull of a ship-of-war looming above the horizon.
'But how did you get caught at last!'

'The mate betrayed me. I never liked the man. He was scared. He had no heart. You see it takes a man of a particular constitution to engage in our business. When once at sea with a slave cargo, we are in free bottoms. We belong to no cargo, we are in free bottoms. We belong to no country. We are under the protection of no law. We must defend ourselves. A man must have a good deal of herve in such a situation, when he is liable to be chased by ships of war, or perhaps finds himself suddenly in the midst of a whole deat. The mast areas areas and we will be to be the suddenly in the midst of a whole fleet. The mate once served me a trick, for which I should have been perfectly justified in shooting nim dead. We were running in between the islands of Martinique and Dominique, when suddenly there shot out from behind the land an English steamer. The mate thought it was a ship-of-war, and so did I. He was frightened to death, and instantly turned the vessel off her course. That was the very movement to bring down the enemy in chase. I saw the danger, and flew to the helm, and put

her back again, and we passed by in safety.

But are you not tired of this business?

Why, I didn't want to go out the last voyage.

I tried to get another captain to take charge of my ship. I wanted to stay at home and get married.

But good men in our business are scarce—and I had

But good mer in our captain seemed ambitious of a higher career. 'What I should like best of all,' said he, 'would be to go privateering. To command a merchant ship, and to go lumbering along loaded down with freight—that I cannot bear—it kills me. But give me a well-built clipper, with six guns on a side and a long Tom in the middle, and a latter of warnue to range the ocean, and I and a letter of marque to range the ocean, and I wouldn't call the President my brother!' Such was the substance of Capt. Smith's story.

We allowed him to run on with his exploits, to see what stuff a slaver was made of. Was there ever a more perverted nature! Here is a man, whose boast is in the gigantic character and the success of his villanies. His courage is to show his power over the weak and defenceless; to crowd hundreds of human beings into a close hold, where one hundred and fifty die in a few weeks; and his greatest exultation to have defied the laws of the whole civilized world! But the most important reflection is on the weakness and negligence which permits this traffic to go on unchecked. New York the chief port in the world for the slave trade! Thirty-five slavers a-year sailing down our bay! Is this true! If so, why are not these vessels search-ed and seized! On whom rests the blame! Do officers of the government connive at the traffic? Or are they so blind as not to see what passes under their eyes! Or are they too weak, or too indolent, to enforce their country's justice!

From the N. Y. Evening Post. THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

The worst part of the message is that which reates to the scandalous affair at Greytown. administration committed an error, and he has not the cander to state the facts truly. His version of the transaction is the thrice-sodden dish which was served up to us last August, several times over, in the Washington Union, a little less watery, perhaps, in the message than in the newspaper, but, so much the more detestable in flavor.

A great many bad names are bestowed upon the little community at Greytown, without any just

nittle community at Greytown, without any just cause that the public were ever made acquainted with. The phraseology of our republican President becomes decidedly aristocatic when he begins to speak of this affair. They are sneered at as a 'pretended community, a heterogeneous assemblage gathered from various countries.' That is expectly what these United States were when they blage gathered from various countries.' That is exactly what these United States were when they separated from Great Britain. The Greytown people had also, it is said, 'assumed to adopt a distinct political organization, and declared themselves a sovereign, independent State.' Just what we did in the exercise of what Mr. Pierce calls, in another place, 'the inherent right of popular self government.' The government of Nicaragua could not provide for their protection, and they were forced to do do it themselves. They claimed, says Mr. Pierce, the right of civil jurisdiction on the opposite side of the river. There is no fact in the case which shows that they had not a right to do so. They 'arrogated authority,' says Mr. Pierce, 'to arrest the captain of one of the steamboats of the Transit Company on the charge of murder.' This was certainly a very proper proceeding. Every well-ordered community should arrest persons charged with murder, and inquire into their guilt. But the worst of Mr. Pierce's perversions of fact is to come. He says of this attempt to arrest the murderers arrest the murderers-Our Minister to Central America happened to be

Our Minister to Central America happened to be present on that occasion. Believing that the captain of the steamboat was innocent, (for he witnessed the transaction on which the charge was founded,) and believing, also, that the intruding party, having no jurisdiction over the place where they proposed to make the arrest, would encounter desperate resistance if they persisted in their purpose, he interposed, effectually, to prevent violence and bloodshed.

This minister was Borland—a man of peculiar character, compounded of the negro-driver and the tavern-bully. Borland did not believe that the man whom he protected from arrest was innocent; the could not have believed it, for he saw the deed committed, and, according to every account which has been given of it, it was as cold-blooded and deliberate an assassination as ever brought a man to the gallows.

other articles, too numerous to particularize. Porce-

lain Plate, painted by the former Queen of Wurtemburg. A Herbier (Flora Alpina). Very costly and beautiful

Ribbons from Lyons. Coiffeurs in silk and gold from the

The largest, prettiest, and most unique collection of

Toys ever offered at the Bazaar, including Dolls dressed

in the costumes of all the Swiss Cantons, Highland

Dolls, Dolls in wood, wax and porcelain, Dolls' Tea-

services, plated and gilt, German Baby Houses, com-

pletely furnished, German Toys in tin and wood, ex

tremely pretty and curious. An Officer's Wedding. A

German Model, very beautiful, illustrated by a German

poem, accompanied by its English translation. A vari-

ety of carvings and other articles peculiar to Baden Electro plated Spoons and Knives from Sheffield.

A large variety of Books. Choice French Books fo

Children ; a complete edition of Racine's Works ; Pas-

taigne's Essays in English, London edition of 1632

As several of our boxes are yet on their way, we are

ANNE WARREN WESTON.

ANN GREENE PHILLIPS.

ELIZA LEE FOLLEN,

HENRIETTA SARGENT,

SARAH SHAW RUSSELL

LOUISA LORING,

LYDIA D. PARKER,

E. C. VON ARNIM,

AMY M. REMOND.

REFRESHMENT TABLE AT THE COMING ANTI-

SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The Anti-Slavery Bazaar opens on Wednesday, the

would suggest to such ladies in the neighborhood of

Boston as may not be able to help us in any other way,

their own donations. All articles designed for the Re-

18th and 19th ; before then, at the Anti-Slavery Office.

Were every resident in Massachusetts, calling himself

either by attendance and purchase, or by donations of

SECOND LECTURE ON SLAVERY.

Thursday evening of last week, was by Hon. SALMON P.

This was the first time we ever had the pleasure of

since, and some have brought a large premium.

DEATH OF MRS. ASHURST. In a private letter to us

TRAT, Esq., of London, announces the dissolution of all

that was mortal of his beloved wife on the 25th of Oct.

after a somewhat protracted illness. 'The 80th of the

month,' he says, 'was our wedding day. Had she lived

till then, we should have been married forty-four years.

I cannot convey to you my sense of the total desolation

in which this loss has left me.' We deeply sympathize

the work will be done.

Christmas occasion like ours.

poisoned by it. .

HELEN E. GARRISON.

FRANCES MARY ROBBINS.

unable to offer as complete a list as we could wish.

MARY MAY,

ligious French works ; Valuable Autographs.

whom he interfered was not innocent.

The rest of the account given in the message is equally dishonest. The burning of Greytown by the Cyane is represented as an interposition in behalf of certain American citizens who composed the of certain American citizens who composed the Transit Company. That company was not an American company; it was of foreign origin, chartered by the government of Nicaragua, and the property which was destroyed by the burning of Greytown was in a large proportion owned by American citizens, a fact which Mr. Pierce suppresses. The vengeance taken for the empty bottle thrown at Parland's nose and for the empty bottle thrown at Borland's nose, and for the pretended wrongs of the Transit Company, fell upon our own people.

SLAVE-CATCHING IN VERMONT. Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

BURLINGTON, (Vt.) Saturday, Nov. 25. Vermont, the home of the Green Mountain Boys,' from her settlement to the present time, has ever been characterized for a stern, uncompromising hostility to oppression of every form. At the recent session of the Legislature, an Act was passed well worthy of Vermont and the free spirit of her people, the descendants of the Allens, the Chittendens, Warners, and others of her brave pa-triots of the Revolution.

This Act, a copy of which is given below, was

first introduced by the Hon. Rollin J. Jones, of the Senate, a true friend of freedom, whose influence, together with that of other leading members of both Houses, secured its passage in both

branches by large majorities.

The planters in Carolina, and the dealers in hu man flesh, must be careful how they venture into 'Old Vermont' after free colored citizens. They will meet a warmer reception even than the Sher iffs of York met, in her primeval history.

AN ACT for the Defence of Liberty, and for the Punishment of Kidnapping.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly

Section 1. Every person who shall falsely and maliciously declare, represent, or pretend, that any free person within this State is a slave, or owes service or labor to a person or persons, with intent to procure, or to aid or assist in procuring, the forcible removal of such free receiver. the forcible removal of such free person from this State as a slave, shall pay a fine of three thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the State Prison not less than five years.

Provided. That nothing in this Act shall be con

strued as applying to any claim of service from an apprentice for a fixed term.

Sec. 2. No declaration, representation or pretence, that any person, being or having been in this State, is or has been a slave, shall be deemed by the testimony of at least two proved, except by the testimony of at least two credible witnesses, testifying to facts directly tending to establish the truth of such declaration, representation or pretence; and every person who upon any trial arising under this act, shall falsely and wilfully represent or pretend, with intent to aid any party accessed under this act, that any person was or is a slave, or owes or did owe service or labor to any person or persons, shall pay a fine of three thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the

Sec. 3. On the trial of any prosecution arising under this act, no deposition shall be received as evidence of the truth of any statement contained

in such deposition.

Sec. 4. Every person who shall obstruct any officer, in the service of any warrant issued in accordance with this act, or who shall aid in the escape of any person arrested under this act, while pursued by such officer, or in his custody, shall be imprisoned in the State Prison not less than one such officer, or in his custody, shall be

-Vermont was the first State to pass a Habeas Corpus act after the passage of the infamous Fu-gitive Slave Law; and she now adds to her stat-utes the above, for the further protection of the op-pressed would-be free.

NEW YORK ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES

Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS delivered the Second Lecture of the New York Anti-Slavery Society's Course, at the Tabernacle, on Tuesday evening. The venerable speaker was enthusiastically welcomed by a large and intelligent assembly, most of whom saw and heard him on this occasion for the first time. The Secretary of the Society, in introducing him, said: 'We read that an ancient worthy lighted his lamp, and went in diligent, anxious quest of an HONEST MAN. In like manner have the friends of freedom explored the country to find that rara avis, a Northern politician with a BACKBONE. I am happy to say that their search has been rewarded with success, and that the very man for whom they have so long and so anxiously sought is now in our midst. Ladies and gentleor of introducing to you the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio.' As the renerable and imposing form of Mr. G. became visible to the audience, there burst forth a tempes applause, which showed how hearty was there burst forth a tempest of appreciation of his character and services. After unaffected acknowledgement of the kindness of his reception, he announced, as the subject of his discourse, The Trial and Triumph of John Quincy Adams, in the United States House of Re-sentatives in 1842. The occasion of the arraignm of the 'old man eloquent,' it will be remembered was the presentation of a petition for the peaceable Dissolution of the Union. Mr. Giddings gave a minute and deeply interesting sketch of the exciting scene attending the trial of which he was an eye-witness. He described the overbearing insolence of the slaveholders, and the truckling sub serviency of the doughfaces, and showed the steps by which Mr. Adams proceeded through his mas-terly and triumphant defence, turning the tables upon his foes, and utterly defeating and routing We hope Mr. Giddings may be induced to write

out a complete and authentic history of the scenes he thus rapidly sketched. The reports of the daily press are quite brief, but we shall probably publish that of the *Tribune*, which is by far the

Hon. JOHN P. HALE, who occupied a seat upon the platform, during the Lecture, was called for at the close by so many carnest voices that he was constrained to come forward and address the meeting. He spoke briefly, but with great earnestness, carrying the audience to a high pitch of enthusi-

The next Lecture will be delivered by the Rev ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, whose subject will be, The Influence of Slacery upon Woman, and Woman's duty in relation thereto.—Anti-Slavery Standard.

From the Wisconsin Free Democrat.

UNITED STATES' JURIES. We have been asked, a hundred times within few weeks, what security we have that in Judge Miller's Court we will not have to be tried by a packed jury! We answer, none—not the least. For, in the first place, the jurors are selected by the U. S. Marshal, under the direction of the the U. S. Marshal, under the direction of the Court; and in the second place, the officer of the Court can notify such of the jurors there drawn, as he pleases, to appear, and neglect to notify the rest, and fill their places with talesmen.

We were indicted by a Grand Jury selected in this way:

Of the 36 Grand Jurors drawn, and who should

Of the 30 Grand Julies Grawn, and who should have been notified to appear, but eight—some say ten—were present at the opening of the Court at Madison. And the vacancies were filled by men, some of whom we know would be glad to see us convicted. And this result occurred, either through design, or the neglect of the officer to notify the jury to attend. We give one sample to w the jury to attend. We give one sample to w how the thing was managed: All the Grand Jurors drawn for Green county, but one, gere Anti-Fugitive Slave Law men. The jurors of that county, we are informed, were not notified person-ally, save in one or two instances, but letters were dropped in the Post Office, at Monroe, on Friday. dropped in the lost once, at Madison, the nex donday, and as there is but a weekly mail, to most of the towns, these liberty-loving jurors did not receive notice to attend till the Court had been in nearly a week. It is fair to presume that a similar course was pursued in other countie.

The result is well known. We are indicted by f 12—just the requisite number—and of this one was heard to declare publicly, that number, one was heard to declare publicly, that abolitionists, as a body, were no better than horse

The prosecution has boasted, over and over again, that they would convict us, and we expect

an exhibition against us, in Judge Miller's Court, as was never before manifested toward an accused person in this city. For the Government has enlisted itself in this prosecution with all the zeal of partizanship, and with all the malice of a foiled enemy, backed by the clamors of a slaveholding power to some our conviction. But we have power, to secure our conviction. But we have this in our favor: The proceedings are to be open and not secret: the Court, jurors, and witnesses of Wisconsin, and their proceedings will be reviewed by a tribunal from whose verdict there can be no

All we ask is a fair trial by a fair-minded Court with honest witnesses and an impartial jury. With the results of such a trial, we shall be perfectly satisfied.

RAPID STRIDES TOWARDS SLAVERY. A California paper says:— In the case of the People, &c., respondents, and George W. Hall, appellant, the Supreme Court have decided that Chinese testimony is not admissable for or against the first of April, 1855, the names of all such as a white man in a criminal prosecution. lant had been convicted of murder on the testin ered the opinion, held that the terms used in section 14 of the Act of April 16, 1850, which provides that no black or mulatto person, or Indian, shall be allowed to give evidence in favor of, or against, a white man, are generic, and are intended to distinguish generally the Mongolian from the Caucasian The learned Judge remarks, in the conclusion of his opinion, that if the case was at all doubtful, he would be impelled to this decision on

him the sport of the passions, interests and preju-dices of every villain who wishes to use or crush

INDICTMENT OF THEODORE PARKER.

Mr. Parker has been indicted in the Circuit Court, for obstructing the United States Marshal in the service of process against Anthony Burns, in May and June last. We regard the prosecution, at this time, as needless and unfortunate, and we believe it will be regretted by every sincere lov-er of good order and the public quiet. At best, Mr. Parker's offence is a constructive one, and if our recollection rightly serves us, government will find it hard to prove even that. But without entering into the merits of the case, we say that the prosecution is a political one, that it is dangerous o free speech, and that it can only result in opening wounds which were already healing, and stir-ring up bad blood, which was already beginning to Political prosecutions are almost always blunders, and this case will prove no exception to What Government expects to gain by it, it is difficult to say. Private feeling may be gratified, and private malice appeared; but the prosecution, whatever may be its result, will only make the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law more difficult than ever. The Circuit Court cannot reasonably expect to shut Mr. Parker's mouth will probably continue to say what he thinks; while his auditors and admirers will grow more numerous and warmer at every successive indict-ment. It is out of the power of His Henor or of Mr. Attorney to stop preaching or pamphleteering, unless the Fugitive Slave Law is amended by the introduction of a special clause against Faneuil Hall, and against the presses and printing-offices of Boston.—Boston Atlas.

THE AMERICAN PUGITIVE IN EUROPE.

volume recently published by John P. Jewett & Co., Boston, entitled 'The American Fugitive in Europe-Sketches of Places and People Abroad-by WM. WELLS BROWN, with a Memoir of the Author,' are these :--

From the portrait which prefaces this volume, we observe that the author is not only Brown, but also Black, in other words a gentleman of color, and of a most useful and saleable description.

what is equally evident, a gentleman of talent, discountenance. It appears from what we have gleaned from a cursory perusal of these sketches, that Mr. Brown took what is sometimes termed a 'French leave' of his Southern home as a slave, and emdinary facilities, and even in face of many obstavery creditable to the circumstances. The volume is well printed, and will, doubtless, interest a very large class of readers .- Lawrence S ntinel.

This is a neat volume of 315 pages, just publishwork of a fugitive slave, as most readers may recognize by the name, and as such it will command attention and create some agreeable surprise by the literary merit which it possesses, if not by the keen has been obtained during the eight or ten years of his freedom, it is worthy of commendation; and though it contains little that is new, it is worth the reading. The greatest part of the book was published in England, where it was well received. tion of several new chapters. The book contains a portrait of the author .- Norfolk Co. Journal.

Aside from the fact, that the writer of this vollume is a self-emancipated slave, this is one of the most interesting books of foreign travel, lately issued from the press. The author went to Europe in 1849, and has but just returned; having spent nearly five years on the other side of the Atlantic. Public sympathy and curiosity to see a man of talents and eloquence, who had raised himself from chattelism to manhood, opened all the princicipal avenues of sight-seeing to him, and gave him opportunities for making himself acquainted with I that deserved to be seen and known.

ess; the result of which is detailed in the volume before us, which, as we have said, is one of the most interesting we have set ourselves down to

-and his estimates of the moral and mental cali-bre of the great number of leading men, statesmen, theologians, and nobles whom he met, are general-& Chick, and at the other bookstores. We pught te add that it contains a life-like portrait of the author, who, if the picture lies not, is a remarkably fine specimen of a physical man .- Ind. Democrat.

The sketch of the author's life in slavery, an his escape, is full of pathetic interest; and his of Marly, Busts of the Italian poets, Picture of Georg sketches of places and people abroad evince a talent of high order. Let any Christian put to him-self the question, after reading this book, suppose the author of it should be claimed by a Southern man as his chattel, would I, could I, as a disciple and thrust, him back into slavery—or hold and ex-ercise any office which should oblige me to partici pate in such a work ! and the undoubted answer would be NO. - This work will have an extensive

This is a collection of sketches of travel in differ ent parts of Europe, chiefly in England. It is writ ten in a pleasant, agreeable style, and is of the class that is generally popular among all classes of people. The most peculiar circumstance con of people. The most peculiar circumstance cornected with it is the fact that the author was un ny years a slave in Kentucky. Any book, coming from such a source, would attract considerable attention. The English critics speak of it in very favorable terms, and the Literary Gazette considers it superior to Willia' People I have Met.'—State of Maine, Portland. Maps and Charts in Oberlin's own hand-writing." Me

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 15, 1854.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The FINANCIAL CONNITTEE OF THE LIBERATOR, & whom its pecuniary interests are entrusted, have instructed the GENERAL AGENT to pursue the follow ing rule bereafter, without deviation, and without respect of persons, as essential to the permanent welfare of the paper-viz :- On the first day of January, 1855, to erase from the subscription book The appel- are owing for one year's subscription on the first of Chinese witnesses, and Judge Murray, who delivdesignated; and, finally, to require payment in ADVANCE of all new subscribers.

It is not doubted by the Committee, that the friendsof THE LIBERATOR, who are solicitous for its preservation and usefulness, will cordially approve of the rule here laid down, and be ready to comply with it; nor will they take offence if, at any time. the ground of public policy. There is no more abominable and oppressive law on their part to pay their subscriptions, that their in the whole slave code than that which prevents in the whole slave code than that which prevents papers are discontinued—for they will immediate-its victim from testifying in a court of justice. It effects the state of the sta it shall happen, through forgetfulness or oversight count to give up a paper which they have so long sustained, and which they prize so highly. This rule, being strictly and impartially observed, will, it is believed, prevent those losses which have occurred, through an inexcusable indulgence to delinquent subscribers, year after year, and which amount in the aggregate to a very large sum; 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.

THE TWENTY-PIRST NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR

Will open in the new and spacious Rooms, No. 15 WIN TER STREET, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of Decem ber, at 10 o'clock. A. M.

Large and elegant as have been their previous colletions, the Managers beg leave to assure the public, that in variety, beauty and magnificence, the present collection far exceeds that of any former year.

From the friends of the cause in Great Britain and Ireland, we have received a larger amount than usua of useful and costly donations, and from those of our Managers resident on the Continent, a very large and rare selection of the most elegant objects of taste and art. Undeterred by the loss of their last year's box in the ' Humboldt,' our German friends have sgain forwarded a most unique and abundant assortment.

As if to meet the slave's increasing claims, ner friends have come up to our help. From the ladies o the French Protestant churches, we have received collections of the most attractive, tasteful and costly de Among the commendatory notices of the press, of the scriptions. The same may be said of the boxes from Switzerland, received through the kindness of Mrs. STOWE.

We cannot make mention of many home contributions at this time, most of those being received but a few days before the Bazhar opens; but we have accounts from various parts of the country promising donations

We shall enumerate, in a superficial and very incom playing an unusually intelligent and expressive plete manner, some of the articles that may be found on our tables.

Very elegant Honiton Lace Collars, Sleeves, Chem. settes, Handkerchiefs and Head Dresses. Veil of Point backed to try his fortunes abroad, principally in d'Applique, Collars and Sleeves of the same. Collars, England and France. If there is one thing more Sleeves, Handkerchie's and Morning Caps in very than another deserving apecial remark in relation beautiful French, Swiss and Scotch embroidery. A to the author, it is that he has with the most organic variety of patterns prepared for embroidery. Crochet collars and sleeves of unusual beauty and finecles, acquired an education which would do honor to a head of much lighter complexion. The sketches are many of them spicy, cunning, and withal and of very brilliant colors. Kuit cotton bed and crib writer. The anti-slavery covers, Patch-work Comforters, made in the best manspirit of course gives the work its tone and temper, ner. The most elegant Embroidery in Berlin wool ever and though there is more or less written from a one-sided view, we can, nevertheless, anticipate much Tabourets, one beautiful Chair, one Coffre à bois, a magnificent Hearth Rug, Piano Forte Stool, Fender Stools, Embroidered Pictures for Fire Screens, splendid Embroidered Picture, 'The Departure of Rebekah,' framed and glazed; 'Scene from English History,' by Miss Murray ; Travelling Bags of various sizes, Toilet ed by Mesars. John P. Jewett & Co. It is the Cushions and Work Bigs. One Jardiniére, very beautiful Garden Chairs, an Etagere, Tea Caddies, Work Boxes, and cases & odeur, by Tehan. A beau tiful Backgammon and Chess Board, made from the beservation shown by the author during his travels. arbutus wood of Killarney. Arbutus Wood Book There are many things in it open to criticism, but as Stands, Satin Wood Reading Stand, Writing Dosks, the first work of a fugitive, whose whole education Work Bayes, Knitting Roses, Carl Reading Dosks, Work Boxes, Knitting Boxes, Card Receivers, Ports Feuilles, Note Cases and Card Cases of Papier Maché. Small Table Covers and Mats in Bead Work, a new and elegant species of work, Braided and Embroidered Table Covers, elegant Silk Cloak for a lady, Scotel and the present is a republication, with the addi- Shawls and Scarfs, several in blue and white, Babies' Cashmere Cloaks and Hoods, every variety of Infants clothing, Mats of every material and in every style Wooden Table Mats, an unusual and very beautiful style from Germany, Draught Boards of the same style Every variety of Chair covers and Tidy and Sofa and Cushion covers, Bread, Fruit and Cheese covers in Crochet, Ladies' Lisle Thread Stockings, Wrought Slip pers of remarkable beauty, Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns from Albany, N. Y., some very handsome, Gen tlemen's Shirts and Collars, the needle-work very exquisite. A great variety of Basket Work from Edin burgh, from the Blind Asylum, Bristol, and from Paris The latter are new as to style and patterns, even there These opportunities he improved with rare suc- They are designed for New Year's presents the coming season. Basket Work Picture Frame Gilded, very elegant and a great novelty, Cache pols and Jardinières in straw. A very exquisite assortment of China, con-While we commend its purchase and perusal especially to anti-slavery men and women, we can cordially promise that no one shall rise from its perusal without being wiser and better therefor.—
His descriptions of men, places, customs, opinions longed to Louis Philippe, and have his cypher on longed to Louis Philippe, and have his cypher or them, are of the most beautiful porcelaine Sevre. They are very rare, since the last chateau of the Orleans ly distinct, and full of naturalness and wivacity.—
family has been broken up. Porte Monnaies and PurGet the book and read it. For sale by Crawford
ses of every price and description. Lulies' ornaments in coral, steel, pearl, garnet, and various kinds of en amel, Marble Allumette Stands, Cigar Cases. Jewel case, with five brooches in enamel, Statuettes Stearing

The Venus de Milo, Diane Chaseresse, Sappho, Medea

Hunter of the Libanus, and many others. The Hors

of Marly, Busts of the Italian poets, Picture of Georg

dlesticks, after Benuvenuto Cellini, Bronze Bust of Be

ranger, Necessaires for Children. Handbook to Po-

Glass, giving to it the appearance of Porcelain; dedicated to the ladies of Boston, on the occasion of the

annual Baraar, and accompanied by a specimen of th

work-a beautiful Jar-and the necessary materials fo its manufacture. Paintings in Oil, of great merit.

Young Moorish Girl, after Murillo, by Miss Carter.

very large variety of beautiful Water-Color Drawing

and Engravings. Very beautiful Swiss Wood Work-

Baskets, Paper Knives, Boxes, Salad Services, Fans

Groups of Animals, Napkin Rings, and Chalets of ev

ery variety, and numberless small carvings in wood

Carvings in Ivory. Beautiful Medallion of Oberlin

dallions of Calvin. A very valuable assortment of

work in Russia Leather, Blotting Books, Tourist's

Cases, Letter Cases, Desks, Reticules, Manifold Writers

Albion Ink-Stands. De La Rue's Paper and Envelope

hospitalities of the beautiful home upon Muswell Hill. PORTRAITS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS AND THEODOR PARKER. The numerous friends and admirers of these eloquent men and brave reformers have now an opportunity to secure capital likenesses of them, finely executed by Grozelier, in the style of the series of portraits of public men which now adorn our print-shops and residences, executed by the same admirable artist. They may be obtained of Mr. WILLIAM C. NELL, at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, at the low price of one dollar each. As they cannot fail to give very general satisfaction, they will, of course, find a ready sale. Friends of the millions who are perishing in the

great Southern prison-house ! haste to the Anti-Slavery Bazaar, at the Hall in Winter Street, on Wednesday next, and during Christmas week, and let your purchases be as liberal as the claims of our cause are overwhelming ! Let all do something.

of every description. Exquisite Statuette in Marble of Dancing Girl at Rest. A very large and most tastefully chosen assortment of Bohemian Glass, Pitchers, BOSTON KNOW NOTHINGS PROVED. The election in the city of Boston, on Monday last for Mayor, &c., resulted as follows

Vases, Cologue Stands, Goblets, Cups, Salt-cellars, and Wards. Smith. 644 701 511 889 526 522 256 880 518 668 641 781 275 254 481 819 572 649 478 258 889 839 148 6427

By re-electing Mayor Smith to the office which he has so thoroughly disgraced, by his unlawful and wicked complicity in the kidnapping of Anthony Burns, (to say nothing of his other official short-comings,) the cal's Pensées ; Life of R. L. Edueworth ; The Geneva Know Nothing party of Boston has demonstrated that Bible of 1583; Institutes of Justinian; Rules of Pope it knows nothing of self-respect or true decency ; noth-Sextus IV. ; Book of Common Prayer of 1622 ; Moning of justice or mercy; nothing of 'the higher law,' or even the laws of the Commonwealth; nothing of Sermons by Pastor Monod, and a variety of other rewhat concerns the public welfare or the honor of the State. And this is the last phase of Free Soilism, of political anti-slavery, in the old Bay State !!

As soon as the result of the election was known, some two or three hundred people gathered in front of the City Hall, and gave several cheers for the Mayor elect. Mayor Smith appeared upon the balcony in response to the demonstration, and addressed the assembly substantially as follows :-

FELLOW-CITIZENS,-I thank you for these congratu-FELLOW-CITIZERS,—I thank you for these congratu-lations. They are evidence that you have approved of my past conduct; and I assure you, that so long as I have the honor to represent you in this building, I shall never swerve from the discharge of what I consider the strict line of my duty. (Cheers.) I think you will all admit, that none of my predecessors ever had a more stormy time or more difficult contingencies to encounter than I have. (Applause.) But, under all circumstan-ces, fellow-citizens, I have had an eye to the law; and, whatever the law may be, if I am called upon to ad-minister it, as an instrumentality in your hands, I shall maintain that law at all hazards. (Renewed cheering.) cheering.)
It is said that I have unconstitutionally called out the 20th of December, and will, we trust, find every friend

20th of December, and will, we trust, find every friend of the slave in its vicinity prepared for earnest and faithful cooperation. Our special business now is to ask elegant and abundant supplies for the Refreshment Table. Friends residing in Boston and vicinity can do the Bazaar no better service than by furnishing these. Cake, Pastry, Confectionary, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Milk, Cream, Hams, and any kind of Cooked Meats, are the articles we particularly request. Home-made Bread and nice Butter will be especially acceptable. We would suggest to such ladies in the neighborhood of Now. I suppose, by these raised voices that I have unconstitutionally called out the militia. (Voices, 'No, no!') But what did I call them out for? It was to save your lives and protect your property, and I will do it every day in the week, if necessary. (Loud applause.) But God forbid that there should ever be an occasion for it again! My sympathies are as strong and profound as yours, and I do assure you, that there can be no oppression of the deepest and nice Butter will be especially acceptable. We would suggest to such ladies in the neighborhood of

Boston as may not be able to help us in any other way, that they will give very important aid by supplying nice cake, blanemange, jellies, or preserved fruit. Any friends in the country designing to give this assistance, will please address A. W. Weston, 21 Cornhill, that the town friends may be apprised how best to arrange the town friends may be apprised how best to arrange. Now, I am necessarily obliged to turn back, for it is an hour of business. It voice—'Yes, go back to your an hour of business. [A voice—' Yes, go back to your business.'] Again I thank you for the high honor with

freshment Table can be left at 15 Winter street, on the which you have complimented me. (Loud cheers.) This speech of the Mayor is audacious, defiant and profligate. 'Whatever the law may be,' whether in or herself an Abelitionist, to resolve to aid the Bazaar, favor of kidnapping, or any other crime however monstrons, he stands ready to execute it! This is to be the devil's tool, with a vengeance ! ! When duty says

money, articles, or refreshments, would not the result be such as mightily to inspirit the friends and discourone thing, and law another,' he says duty must stand age the foes of freedom? Let each one so resolve, and aside, and the law be enforced ! This is to be governed by a piratical moral code. He does not deny that he acted illegally (while boasting of his loyalty to law) EVERGREEN, EVERGREEN, FOR THE BAZAAR. in calling out the military; but impudently says he did We shall be greatly obliged to country friends for a it to save the lives and property of the citizens !! It is supply of running pine, wherewith to decorate our a foul slander upon the whole city and State. And he new Hall in Winter street. This will not be difficult of would do it again, just as lawlessly, and just as often, transportation, and may be left at 15 Winter street, on as any man is kidnapped in our streets! Still be says the forenoon of the 18th. Please, friends, not to fail us. that he cherishes a warm sympathy for the oppressed Decorations of this kind add greatly to the beauty of a Out upon the hypocrite!

A NEW PHASE OF THE BURNS AFFAIR. Under the head of ' Facts to be remembered about Mayor Smith,' the Herald prints the following communication :-The second lecture of the course at the Tremont Temple,

You are aware, Mr. Editor, that many people as-sert, and, I have no doubt, believe, that if Mayor Smith CHASE, of Ohio, and was a comparison of the theories had not called out the military, and placed the city of 1784 and 1854, religious, judicial and political, with regard to slavery, in which he attempted to prove the entire subversion of those theories by the theories of flowed with blood." This is an entire mistake, and has

its basis in ignorance of the real facts in the c day. To prove it, he cited the almost universal church and leading Christians, the decisions and early opinions of the courts of Mississippi, Kentucky, Vironions of the courts of Mississippi, Vironions of M . You and your readers are aware, that on the Saturmith, and got his (Smith's) pledge that the military the earlier patriots-placing in contrast the church's Smith, and got his (Smith's) piedge that the military should be called out to overswe the populace and protect the U.S. Government in the kidnapping scheme. As soon as the piedge was procured, Hallett assured Suttle that Burns could be carried away, and that he must not sell him. Suttle, who had already bargained for comparatively recent declaration of non-interference with slavery, or vindication of the system on scriptural grounds, modern legal decisions, and the tenor of modern polities. The Temple was filled to overflowing by the sale of his "man property," backed out. Had Mayor Smith, instead of closing his doors upon his Aldermen, consulted with them as to the best course to be pursued, the military would not have been called a most brilliant assembly, and the lecture (occupying one hour and forty minutes in its delivery) was listened to with marked attention, and elicited frequent applause. out ; Suttle, out of fear, and under the advice of Com Mr. Chase paid a handsome tribute to the early and unmissioner Loring and the counsel for Government, would have sold the fugitive; Boston and Massachusetts compromising Abolitionists, which was warmly endorswould have been saved from the disgraceful scene of the 2d of June last; and, above all, Anthony Burns would ed by the audience. He proposed, however, no other remedy for our great national iniquity, except to go now have been a free man, instead of a slave upon a Southern plantation. It is plain to see that blood would not have been shed, because there would not have been back to the fatal policy of our revolutionary fathers ; which would be attended with no better results. Cause and effect have not been divorced since 1784. If the

a rendition.

'The people of Boston should remember another important fact, that Mayor Smith has always said that the tree be tolerated at all, there must be no surprise or portant fact, that Mayor Smith has always said that the military and extra police were called out on the occasion referred to, to protect the peace of Boston. When before, in the history of this metropolis, did the United States government ever pay to our military and police the sum of fouriesn thousand dollars, to protect our peace, as a city? The people of Boston must not be deceived. Take the real facts in the case, and stand by them. Remember, that the agents of the present nacomplaint uttered on account of its fruit. It must be cut down, root and branch, or the whole land will be hearing or seeing Mr. Chase, and we were much pleased with his gentlemanly and dignified appearance, deceived. Take the real facts in the case, and stand by them. Remember, that the agents of the present na-tional administration in this city have declared that Boston shall be humbled by endorsing the rendition of Anthony Burns; and to do this, Smith must be reslectwhich can never fail to command the respect of his auditors. His lecture was well-condensed, straight-forward, manly and earnest. That portion of it which ed Mayor. Hallet has so declared, and the question is—Shall his declaration be verified? Shall the whole of Massachusetts and New England be disgraced? Let us hope not. delared that there must be no more compromises with the Slave Power' was the most loudly applauded. It was announced that Hon. Joun P. HALE would give the next lecture-Thursday evening, Dec. 14. Mr. Hale

CITY EXPENSES FOR THE SLAVE CASE. The draft received from Washington, yesterday, by Mayor Smith was for the sum of \$14,165 78, being the amount of will be followed by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., on Thurs. day evening of next week. Every ticket was sold long expenses incurred by the city during the examination and rendition of the slave Authory Burns. The item dated Nov. 9, our much esteemed friend, WM. H. Asu-

For military expenses, 818,115 78 For extra police, 1,050 00 Total, \$14,165 78

—Boston Journal, Friday.

The Boston correspondent of the New York En ring Post justly remarks-. Mayor Smith has received a draft for \$14,165 7

from Washington, to pay the military and police expenses incurred in what is politely called the 'extradition of Burns. It is said that some of our military companies will not touch a farthing of it. They ought not to with him in his great bereavement, especially as his own health is in a very precarious state ; but, happily, he has fondly affectionate daughters, who will spare no nies will not touch a farthing of it. They ought not to.
It is the price of blood, and as befouling to the fingers as the fee of Iscariot. Such work as they did on that occasion—the very fifth essence of dirtiness—ought to stand as having been rendered gratuitously. It should pains to fill the vacancy thus created, as far as practicable. We know something of the intelligence and worth of the departed, and shall never forget the warm stand as having been rendered gratuitously. It should be its own reward. This sum of money, if properly ex-pended, would have done a world of good. It would have supplied a thousand poor families with their win-ter's wood. It would have set up a library of eight or ten thousand volumes. It would have taken from the almahouses, where they are periasing, not a few of almshouses, where they are perishing, not a few of those whom government has swindled by refusing to pay the French spoliation claims. It would, in short, have been sufficient to have done a vast many things; but all that it has done is to send a poor black into per-

> As this 'blood money' is for the performance military duty,' the Worcester Spy says-

How proudly the word duty sounds in this con ection! How suggestive it is of courage, man-od, and resolution! How indicative of suffering and self-denial on the part of our heroic warriors The duty performed by our soldiers was the rendition of a single, solitary, helpless, Christian minister to slavery. For this glorious service, the United States have sent on the wages: and Dr. J. V. C. Smith, present and prospective Mayor of Boston,

is to have the inestimable privilege and how a distributing them. The manner of distributing them. The manner of distributing them. The manner of distribution is the control of distribution of distribution is un; and the period of distorsement is un; matter of time. The different staffs and compare will be notified when the yreliminary arrangement of the completed; and, then they can march up a completed; and, then they can march up to obtain the guerdon of their valor and of their bases.

obtain the guerson of shear valor and of their so.

The revival of the recollection of this both of the recommendation of the solid of the recommendation of the solid of the recommendation of the solid of the soli

peaceful citizens with their saures and who to thony Burns was led forth to slavery, by the use of their arms, over the hallowed spot when he tucks fell, they nobly greeted him with the preous, chivalrous strain of

" Carry me back to Ole Virginay." For his participation in that great action to or Smith is to be, once more, crowned with honors. For their active services in the thin to honors. For their active services in the thin to honors.

staff and companies' of Boston's military us receive a golden reward. Europe has not, during the last year, mooning ed the honors and renown that spring from any valor. The city of Boston divides that has with her; and writes upon the escutcheon of he own civil and military fame, the name of Asting

THE BOAT CLUB; OR, THE BUXKERS OF RIPLES A Tale for Boys. By OLIVER OFFIC. Box Brown, Bazin & Co. 1855. pp. 252.

This is one of the best story-books of the sea and cannot fail to instruct and gratify all prereaders. Our own children unanimously makeria first rate.' It has several excellent engrating, a

first rate.' It has several excellent engating, at the following is its table of contents:—

Frank Sedical Widow Weston; Charles Sinh Fourth of July The Club Boat; The Embarhian Pull Away; The Stalen Wallet; Tony's Case; In Boat House; The First Meeting in Zephyr Hall, In Thunderbolt; The Collision; Centre Island; Gept Boat Wood Lake; Overboard; Tim Bunker; Inc. phy of Wood Lake ; Overboard ; Tim Bunker ; Inj. Trial ; The Stranger ; Conclusion.

LITTLE FOLKS' OWN: Stories, Sketches, Poens, to Paragraphs, designed to amuse and benefit the Inc. By Mrs. L. S. Goodwin. Boston : Published by 1 P. Fetridge & Co. 1855. pp. 200.

This is another attractive and really nerising gift-book for children, the varied content of sid they will devour with a keen relish, and which held amusement with instruction in the happiest name It is dedicated by the author 'To the Little One, vi desire to become great in knowledge and worth' has twelve neatly executed engravings; illustrating is scenes described therein. Parents looking for Ore. mas and New Year's presents for their children do well to buy this pretty volume-as well as la BOAT CLUB,' already noticed.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following

Sixteenth Triennial Festival of the Managine Charitable Mechanic Association, celebrated at Fuel Hall, Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1854.'

The True Principle of Education. The lave is ture, the Law of Mental Development: A new Verd the End of Juvenile Culture, especially as regard's Female Mind. By E. A. Beaman, Principal of a long Ladies' School, Temple Place, Boston.' Craty Nichols, Washington street. Politics in Religion : A Thanksgiving Seron is

livered in the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Phiadelphia, on Thursday morning, Nov. 23, 1854 by Rev. Charles Wadsworth.'

WOMAN'S RIGHTS TRACTS.

A neatly printed pamphlet of 126 pages, enlying all the essential doctrines and claims of the Found Rights movement,' is for sale at the Anti-Slaver fin 21 Cornhill, Boston ; and also by Messu. Forum ! WELLS, in New York and Philadelphia Price, 14 cents, single ; \$1,25 per dozen ; \$8 per hundrel . l is put at about cost price, in order to secure ir its widest circulation. It contains-1. The Speech of For dell Phillips, Esq., at the Convention held at Warrent, Oct. 15 and 16, 1851. 2. A Sermon of the Pals ton, March 27, 1853, by Theodore Parker. & Lains chisement of Women. Reprinted from the Wetness and Foreign Quarterly Review, for July, 1811. Woman and her Wishes. An Essay, by Thomas With worth Higginson. To which are appended the Bruch of T. W. Higginson before the Committee of the Comb tutional Convention on the Qualification of Your, June 3, 1853. 5. The Responsibilities of Woman 1 Speech by Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols, at the Weman's Egin Convention, at Worcester, Oct. 15, 1853, Henre, embodies a large amount of fact and argument, ties and eloquence, on this subject, no where else to be found in the same compass. It is worth four time is sum asked for it.

To show how great is the change which has ready taken place, both in ecclesiastical feeling and it public sentiment, in relation to the appropriate spiet of woman,' we refer our readers to the interesting as encouraging Letter of ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, on ou last page, which we have copied from the New Ist Tribune. Respecting her late position as paster of the South Butler evangelical church, she makes the equily remarkable and gratifying statement, that 'nisiset belonging to nearly all evangelical and non-erange al sects have been ready to make an exchange of pupils This is progress. What will become of St. Paul's prhibition of women teaching in the churches! No netter. The present age is fully competent to attend to it own business, and to manage its own affairs. 'Is tools to those who can use them.' Read the Lett.

THE TRACT ENTERPRISE. We are glad to percent. by the Report of the Treasurer, (FRANCIS JACKSON) that contributions continue steadily to be made to the Tract fund. 'Let there be light.' The second tract of the series is now ready for dotte

bution. It is a revelation of White Slavery is the United States'-having no reference to Northern headfaces, but to the startling fact, that no distinction of color is known on Southern plantations, and that will slaves are as freely advertised for sale, or as russ all. as black ones. 'To this complexion it has core if

ANOTHER ARREST. On Thursday of last week, Mr. JOHN C. CLUER, of this city, was taken into custody by Deputy Marshal John H. Riley, on a charge of beat concerned in the 'Burns' Riot,' arraigned before July B, a ;ue, and gave ball in the sum of \$1,500 for his sp pearance for trial at the United States Circuit Court & March. Francis Jackson, Esq., became his surely.

THE OLD CRY. Parker Pillsbury, in a recent letter to the Editor of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, says-

Scotland is full of alarm at the infidelity of And Scotland is full of nlarm at the infidelity of Amelican abolitionista. It seems to me, all the Voltaires as Rosseaus of France could not so have alarmed the eighteenth century. The people can have no leta so few of us there are, on the one hand, and how obcar and unpretending the most of us are, on the other. Judea, and, indeed, the Roman Empire, quaking most the tread of scarce a dozen fishermen, could not have presented a spectacle more instructive. It is more than a mere Hebrew Pastoral, when it is told how one as may chase a thourand, and two put ten thousand is flight. He is indeed dim of sight, who cannot set himal issue from the beginning, when an immense, apopular and wealthy Church stands in awe of a lew poor men and women, who have nothing in the wide work to recommend them but their lives and their principle. So long as such men as Dr. Pennington, of the sixtrading and slaveholding Presbyterian Church of Amelica, travel in this realm, we shall only be called indeels. DECE

THE ELEC R GARBISON resterday, I of Who is Na

or and other e hundred out ust go back to At that time, G slavery. Han dation. The o gement, for fer rty to wait on tht be the wor were glad Thompson ve, in front of rning. There around to se tio assembly ures of the F

gress. Edm d in the day rnoon, in th eting, but a n Machine W for the plan very, so far ete, despite th of . Regula down anti-P. B. Tyler v orks, and co d of the effe ompson from wn. Last ye. ver Greys, t ayor over .

hat part did l peech and of a hompson's me ated his right nerican slav an abolition m in favor c nd who had l fairs, have our years, e bare majorit Chief of the um party, an quor law. Yesterday. or as to do cution of ue, and, as l mocrats, R er and all, we ey get in the them. Re f the Regul

Regulators, Maid he. Yes

oup of bitte not even KN

Thus has t

tiem, having

of old bywa;

old-comple

young Hero

gone about que stable of old p be found w been stalled i or a swineh and the Ame men of Web Union Saver Hunkerdon are rushing KNOW NOT Will slav World? It can to giv Slave-hunte drivers are and, as sue to help mal Sam Houst this New very prede

> out slavery shout halle temptible ; equal good ers. Now liberty, ar they will t Last Su Hall at N on Slavery present d the evenin like a roc

For, if it

No politica

Slavehold three mile winter, at Phillips, go to the would or anti-elave feet this, the expen come and ANTI-S

The W

Society h Society h Cester, or cester, or cester, or cester, or The m The m Karlon, a Salem, a Salem, a Salem, a Anti-Sia on this ceste on this ceste of the p to the p darmin alarmin alarmin alarmin terised terised thirty y for his for his

THE ELECTION IN SPRINGPIELD. SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1854.

DECEMBER 15.

Task Garrison : Interday, I came here from Northampton, and Internal, and this place engaged in an exciting election of found this place engaged in an existing election of layer and other city officers. In counting up the layer Eliphalet Nash was found to be elected by vote of sates, Emponer and the fourteen hundred—a majority of set hundred over P. B. Tyler, the Mayor of last who is Nash? Who is Tyler? To answer this, sust go back to February, 1850.

at that time, George Thompson came here to lecture M that time. Hampden Hall was engaged for his accom-The owner was induced to violate his enparament, for fear of a mob. Homer Foote and Charles pagement, for par of a Committee by the pro-slavery Steams were appeared a consumintee by the pro-slavery party to wat on the gran, and to leave it forthwith, lest it speak in this worse for him. G. T. did not comply; might be the start glad to escape from his merited rebukes. ther were given was found hanging, in effigy, on an elm Mr. Inompace the hotel where he stopped, on Sanday tree, in front of the hotel where he stopped, on Sanday tree, in month of the heavy till noon, thousands gathermorning. And the sheriff climbed up ing around in the ladder, and cut it down in due form before all the peps. Another hall was procured, and the church of coored citizens, and G. T. was heard by an enthuthe colored places, as he dissected and exposed the odious features of the Fugitive Stave Law, then pending before Congress Edmund Quincy and Wendell Phillips were press, and spoke at the meetings. The meetings were present, and speace at the interings. The interings were hold in the day time, in the forenoon, in the hall—in the afternoon, in the church. In the evening, there was no meeting, but a mob, instigated by Webster Whigs, compoel of workmen from the Armory, and from the Amerean Machine Works—then engaged in making machinery for the plantations of the South-assembled, and male various demonstrations. But the triumph of antisharery, so far as a hearing was concerned, was complete, despite the efforts of pro-slavery Whigs and Demcerats, that were combined to mob it down. A compasy of 'Regulators,' as they were called, was formed to put down anti-slavery, to drive Thompson from the own, and to save the Union. P. B. Tyler was the head of the American Machine

Works, and considered the chief of the 'Regulators,' and of the effort to crush anti-slavery, to prevent Thompson from being heard, and to drive him from the town. Last year, by a dying effort of Webster Whigs, Silver Greys, and Hunker Democrats, Tyler was chosen Mayor over Nash, who was run against him. But what part did Nash take in the struggle for freedom of speech and of assembly in 1850? He was Chairman of Thompson's meeting, stood by him, and nobly vindicated his right to speak in Springfield in behalf of the American slave, though he (Nash) did not profess to be an abolitionist. Tyler, and others who acted with him infavor of slavery and against liberty in 1850, and who had been accounted leaders in town political shairs, have lived a lingering political death the past four years, ever trembling lest each political breath should be the last. Tyler reached the Mayoralty by a bare majority of his partizans, on the rallying cry of 'Chief of the Regulators!' He was chosen by the ran party, and, of course, had no wish to execute the

Yesterday, Nash was run against Beach-none being so poor as to do Tyler the homage of a nomination-a rigid execution of the Liquor Law being the great direct issue, and, as by the descent of a thunderbolt from an invisible cloud, Webster Whigs, Silver Greys, Hunker Democrats, Rumsellers, Unions-savers, Regulators, Tyler and all, were annihilated. Not one poor office could they get in the city-not one drop of comfort remains to them, Report says a Mr. Phelps, an assistant chief of the Regulators, was asked, 'Where now are the Regulators, Mr. Phelps!' 'Oh! they have sold out,' said he. Yes, this is the only drop of honey in their cup of bitterness- Solo out. Price? Norming; not even KNOW NOTHING.

Thus has this old stronghold of pro-slavery conserva tism, having so often shown itself ready to sacrifice justice and humanity at the shrine of party politics, and of old byways and highways-simply because they are old—completely vindicated itself, politically. The young Hercules and—SAN have come to town, and gone about quietly with mighty hoe and shovel, and cleaned out theroughly and with a will the Augean stable of old political Hunkerdom. Hardly any one can be found who is willing to be known as having ever been stalled in that stable, or ever been even a hostler or a swineherd in it. Even the United States Armory and the American Machine Works repudiate the cognomen of Webster Whig, Silver Grey, Hunker Democrat Union Saver, and even 'Regulator.' Repudiation of Hunkerdom is the order of the day in Springfield. All are rushing into the New Heavens and the New Earth of

Will slavery find protection and favor in this New World? Its leaders—some of them—are doing all they can to give the demon a snug berth among them. Slave-hunters, slave-breeders, slave-traders and slavedrivers are invited to come into this New Kingdom. and, as such, to enjoy its honors and distinctions, and to help make and administer its laws. A slaveholder-Sam Houstou-is talked of as their President. Must this New Kingdom follow in the track of its pro-slavery predecessors, and become a tyrant and a curse and, for so doing, like them, to be soon annihilated For, if it links itself to slavery, its life will be short No political party, struggling for a majority, can crush out slavery or cherish liberty. It cares not for principle, but only for numbers. Yet am I rejoiced and will shout hallelujah over the downfall of old, decrepid, contemptible pro-slavery Whiggery and Democracy. With equal good will would I shout over the destruction of the New Order, if it shall strike hands with slavehold ers. Now they have the power to do a mighty work for liberty, and against slavery; if they improve it not, they will be destroyed, and ought to be.

Last Sunday, I lectured three times in the fine Town Hall at Northampton, on Home and its Influences, and en Slavery. Despite the storm, a goodly number were present during the day; but the storm was fearful in the evening, and but few were out. SETH HUNT stands like a rock in that town, in favor of 'No Union with Slaveholders,' aided by a goodly company at Florence, three miles off. Why not hold a Convention there this winter, and in Springfield and Greenfield? Could you, Phillips, Quincy, Foster and wife, and Lucy Stone. go to those places, just now, and hold Conventions, is would consecrate those noble old towns hereafter to anti-slavery, ' in deed and in truth.' Do try and effeet this, if possible. I am certain it would be worth the expense of money and toil. Now is the day of sal suffice! Pro-slavery sinners are on the anxious seats Come and help them into the kingdom.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT WORCES TER.

The Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society held its Annual Meeting at the City Hall, Worestir, on Satu day evening and Sunday, day and eve-

The meeting was called to order by Errivouan L. CAPRON, the President of the Society,
Wm. LLOYD GARRISON criticised the lectures which

have lately been given by Hon. Charles W. Upham, of Salem, and Hon. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohlo, before the Anti-Slavery Lyceum of Boston. He alluded to the remedy Mr. Chase proposed for the evils of slavery—
Le, to go back to the ground occupied by the fathers on this question. He showed this doctrine to be futile, and entirely unworthy of men claiming to be Abolition lets. Stavery could never be abolished by going back to the policy under which it has grown to its present alarming extent. He then reviewed, in a masterly r, the lecture of Mr. Upham, which he charac terized as nothing more than the old pro-slavery of thirty years ago. While giving Mr. Upham full credit for his menly course in Congress, be must nevertheless

bear his testimony against the pernicious doctrines of his lecture.

WM. WELLS BROWN commented on the probook recently published by the Rev. Nehemiah Adams,

HENRY C. WRIGHT made some interesting remarks, after which the Society adjourned to Sunday morning, at 104 o'clock.

SUNDAY MORNING SESSION. Committees on Business, Finance, and for nominating Officers for the ensuing year, were appointed by the

Chair.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., then made a fervent and impres sive prayer.

Mr. ALFRED WYMAN, Treasurer of the Society, then submitted his Annual Report, which was accepted.

Mr. Garrison spoke of the religious aspect of the cause. He alluded to the revival of religion that is now going on in Texas, but which would not be tolerat- To THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR : ed for a single hour, if identified in the smallest degree with the freedom of the slave. Thousands of people of the opinion that the most important questions were assembled to-day, at the South, professing to worthoose involving principle. It is for this reason that I ship God. All such worship was nothing but abomina- dwell particularly, at the present time, on the import tion in the sight of God, whose ear is continually saluted by the clanking of chains which confine the limbs of three millions of his children, who are held in slavery by these church members. And how much better were the Northern churches, who were in fellowship all are his children. War has ravaged the inheritance

with the Southern churches? should be abolished, they would say, away with the sadly retreated from the resting-places of their fathers Sabbath, rather than slavery; and the same decision would be given on every other cherished institution. another large and unoffending portion of this family The people of this country had great reverence for inwas of far more consequence than the head it covers. They were willing to do any thing for the elevation of the horse, the ox, or the dog, but would do nothing for the elevation of man.

AFTERNOON SESSION. JOHN McCOMB spoke on the general question of sla- endearing ties.

On motion of ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, it was Voted, American Anti-Slavery Society.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER.

President Way and, of Brown University, through the assertion, that War or Slavery can possibly be right, introduction of Nicholas Brown, Esq. President Way- under any circumstances whatever, is a self-evident land had long been a contributor to the American Tract falsehood. Society, but was not prepared to give any thing to aid the American Anti-Slavery Society in the circulation of Slavery, are embodied in the Constitution of the United tracts for the freedom of the slave. And when asked States. They are constituent and organic elements of by Mr. Brown how he could reconcile this endorsement that instrument. That instrument is their stronghold, Anti-Slavery Society, with his Anti-Nebraska speech, forth, at any time, and destroy God's children. Hence

JOSIAH HENSHAW submitted the report of the Nominating Committee, which was adopted-as follows: President.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, of Worcester.

Vice Presidents. JOSIAH HENSHAW, of West Brookfield. Moses Sawin, of Southboro'. DANIEL S. WRITNEY. " ADIN BALLOU, of Milford, CLARK ALDRICH, of Westboro'.

N. P. SMITH, of Millbury. Treasurer.
Samuel May, Jr., of Leicester. Recording and Corresponding Secretary. JOHN H. CRANE, of Worcester. Executive Committee.

Abby K. Foster, Sarah H. Earle, Eliza H. Stowell, ford; Henry Carpenter, of Upton; Joseph A. Howland and Dr. Seth Rogers, of Worcester.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, in behalf of the Business tice to so momentous a question. Committee, then read the following resolutions :-1. Resolved, That as for any other issue whatever

before this nation, deserving of paramount and all-absorbing consideration, excepting the immediate, entire and eternal overthrow of the slave system, we know, and are solemnly bound to know nothing.

Soil alias the Republican party, at the recent State "higher law," and the laws made in pursuance thereelection in this Commonwealth, and its absorption by of.' The latter part of this sentence should have been another party based upon a false principle, animated connected and considered with what followed. There by a proscriptive religious and geographical spirit, and are real laws and sham laws. The latter variety as thoroughly ignoring the cause of the slave as either are 'made' in great abundance, but real law i of the old parties, we see how utterly unreliable is any not an article that can be 'made.' Law is eternal, political organization for the deliverance of our enslaved self-existent, omnipotent, omnipresent. Law is nec-

have we ever hesitated to bear a faithful testimony er folly to make a God, and say to it, 'Rule over me, against any party in alliance with the slaveholders of than to make a law, and say to it, 'There, now opethe South, or guilty of compromising the rights of rate! The expression, 'higher law,' is, strictly the oppressed in our land; thus demonstrating to the speaking, improper; for the 'lower law' is no law at world, that it is our aim to 'remember them in bonds all. as bound with them,' and that we have no other object in view than their immediate emancipation. There-

4. Resolved, That, still actuated by the same disinterested and impartial spirit, we are called upon to oppose and repudiate the self-styled" Know Nothing' party, which has suddenly sprung up in the land-first, because it claims to be the only true American party, in the narrowest and most proscriptive sense of that term; secondly, because it is in direct and active cooperation with the Southern men-stealers, who are hailing this new movement as the most effective instrumentality to break down the anti-slavery enterprise; thirdly, because the organs of this party, throughout the country, are unequivocal and united in the declaration, that 'it will not enter into the crusade against slavery,' that 'it is an entire repudiation of every thing like abolitionism,' that 'it knows no distinction between the North and the South,' and that ' it is composed of sound conservative elements entirely."

5. Resolved, That any and every political organiza, tion swearing to support the Constitution of the United States, with its admitted pro-slavery compromises, is, and of necessity must be, a pro-slavery party, and

then dwelt on the character of the Know Nothing organization, showing that whatever may be its pretensions to anti-slavery in this Slate, it is, nevertheless, as

S. S. Foster spoke of the position of the church

demn in the Know Nothing organization; though con-taining a great majority of the people in their ranks, he nevertheless did not believe they would allow a slave to be taken from Worcester.

Mr. Garrison differed from Mr. Higginson. He did not believe the people were yet prepared to resist the government by force and arms. He thought it would be inconsistent in them to talk of shedding blood in resistance of a government they had sworn to support. He moved that the resolutions be laid on the table, which motion was carried.

On motion of Joseph A. Howland, voted, that th proceedings of this meeting be offered to each of the pa pers of Worcester for publication.

Adjourned, sine die. E. L. CAPRON, President.

J. H. CRANE, Sec'y.

WAR AND SLAVERY.

Sin,-Like friend Barry, for some time, I have be ance of the 'Constitutional question.' That question involves principles of vital importance to the American people. The people of the United States all belong to one family; God is the Father of them all, and they of, and nearly destroyed, one portion of this family-HENRY C. WEIGHT thought, if the question were to crushing them back into the wilderness of the far West come before the people, whether the Sabbath or slavery marking their pathway with blood, as they have Slavery has laid its ruthless and ungodly hand or people of this country had great reverence for in-ions, but they had no reverence for man. The hat in the face of God, it chains them with the brute herds and markets them with sheep and swine-it seek to crush out the image of God, stamped on their very nature, and thus to reverse the order of Nature, and overthrow the workmanship of God, by tearing asunder that which he has joined by the most sacred and

These two systems-namely, War and Slavery-which have made such sad havoc among God's children, must that this Society raise the sum of \$100, in aid of the die. It is no time to dodge; it is useless to equivocate; series of Tracts that are now being published by the it is a crime to evade. They must be met face to face and hand to hand, and fall before the almighty, all-Addresses were made by WM. Wells Brown and conquering blaze of eternal truth. It is a self-evident truth, that God has endowed every one of his children Mrs. Foster related an interview she had lately with with the right to life and liberty. Then the idea, or But these two systems, or principles, of War and

the pro-slavery Tract Society, and repudiation of the their den, where they lie secreted, ready to spring its fate is their fate. As they fall before the scorching blaze of eternal, self-evident truth, so shall that instrument fall, for it dares invade the sacred precincts of God's family, and lay violent hands on the children of the living Gods And hence, also, the importance of the constitutional question to the American people. .

But let no one fear to grapple with the Constitution of the United States, and expose its deformity in its true colors ; for, as God will ere long deliver his children from War and Slavery, so will he deliver and protect those who wield the battle-axe of Truth against whatever supports and upholds these infernal crimes.

But friend Barry still continues to deny the existence of a God. Bringing forward his reasons for believing that the existence of such a being is an impossibility, he prays that, if there be any evidence of his existence to be had, it be forthcoming speedily. Let me assure my brother, that the evidence of the existence of a mora and intellectual Being-a Supreme Being-a Godwho controls the affairs of the universe in general, and Olive Loveland, of Worcester; E. D. Draper, of Mil- the people of the United States in particular, will not fail to be forthcoming in due time; but the utmost space that could possibly be granted in the columns of On motion, it was voted, that the Society pay the a paper so fully and profitably employed as is THE LIB-Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society seventy-five dollars. ERATOR, would be far too small in which to do full jus-

WM. S. FLANDERS. Cornville, Me., Dec. 1, 1854.

By an error in punctuation, in my letter in THE LIB-2. Resolved, That in the disappearance of the Free I do not cherish. 'I had been inclined to believe in a

essary action. When you make law a subject, a thing 8. Resolved, That while we have never prejudged the of construction, you destroy the idea of law. Powaction of any party, on the subject of slavery, neither er, or authority, is necessarily inherent. It is no great-

Berlin Heights, Erie Co., Ohio.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED. A new first class Family News paper, devoted to News, Literature, Science and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress Published WEEKLY, at Two DOLLARS a year, in advance by Fowlers & Wells, New York.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, Devoted o Phrenology, Physiognomy, Human Nature; to Elution, Biography, (with Portraits,) Mechanism, and the Natural Sciences. Mouthly, at one dollar a year in ad-

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL Devoted to Physiology. Hydropathy, and the Laws of Health; with Engravings, illustrating the Human System. It is, emphatically, a guide to health and longevity. One Dollar year, in advance.
Please address FOWLERS & WELLS, 308 Broad

way, New York; or, 142 Washington street, Boston. December 1. 3f

WENDELL PHILLIPS. The Syracuse Journal says-

therefore unworthy of confidence or support.

6. Resolved, That as an Anti-Slavery Society, we make no warfare upon political parties, as such; but whenever a political party shall be organized on true and consistent anti-slavery principles, we shall hail it as a new auxiliary in the great work of delivering our country from the terrible curse of slavery.

Mr. Garrison then spoke of the A. S. Bazaar, which is to be opened in Boston Christmas week, and which wilt surpass in brilliancy any of its predecessors. He then dwelt on the character of the Know Nothing orthand the spoke of the Know Nothing orthand the surpass in brilliancy and the same time storing the memory of all with valuable facts and instructive lessons.

The Byracuse Josephal cays—

Mr. P. has the true idea of what a lecture should be: both entertaining and profitable to the listener. His first lecture in this city chained the attention of his hearers at the outset, and received the marked and silent attention of the audience to the close; affording, as it did, a most pleasant entertainment, and at the same time storing the memory of all with valuable facts and instructive lessons.

The Byracuse Josephal Cays—

Mr. P. has the true idea of what a lecture should be: both entertaining and profitable to the listener. His first lecture in this city chained the attention of his hearers at the outset, and received the marked and silent attention of the audience to the close; affording, as it did, a most pleasant entertainment, and at the same thorist and instructive lessons.

The Byracuse Josephal Cays—

Mr. P. has the true idea of what a lecture should be: both entertaining and profitable to the listener. His first lecture in this city chained the attention of his hearers at the outset, and received the marked and silent attention of the audience to the close; affording, as it did, a most pleasant entertainment, and at the same territory of the audience to the listener.

The Byracuse Josephal Cays—

The Byracuse Josephal Cays—

The Byracuse Josephal Cays

The Utica Observer, in speaking of Mr. Phillips's lee

a national organization, pro-elarery.

Mrs. Foster made an eloquent appeal for funds to meet the expenses of the series of Tracts that are now being published for gratuitous distribution by the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Henry C. Watgur followed in a clear and logical speech.

S. S. Foster spoke of the position of the churches,

and the lamentable indifference of the people on the subject of slavery. He had received a great deal of censure for his advocacy of the slave's cause; but whether censured or not, he was determined to know nothing but the slave and him crucified between the two thieves of Church and State.

T. W. Higginson regarded the clergy of Worcester as anti-slavery at heart, though he did not think them consistent. He saw much to approve and much to consistent.

Chicago, Dec. 8.—Slave Excitement—Military Called Out.—Seventeen Missouri slaves have arrived here. There are men from St. Louis attempting to arrest them. The U. S. Marshal endeavored to summon the posse comilatus. The military companies were ordered out; but only one responded to the order. Great excitement has been occasioned by the presence of the slave captors. Intimidated by the crowd of people, the Commissioner dismissed the proceedings. The excitement is now abating. [The slaves have all been safely landed in Canada. Hurrah!]

The Court Contribution of the American Anti-Slavery Social new series of Tracts.

Lucy Stone, West Brookfield, Mass., Luke Hale, Winchendon, do. Frank P. Appleton, Lowell, do. As a Riggs, Essex, do. As a Riggs, Essex, do. Jacob Roberts, do. Wendell Phillips Riggs, Essex, do. Jacob Roberts, do. Winthrop Lowe, do.

The South Carolina Legislature met and

Miss Harriot K. Hunt has again repeated her protest to the Treasurer and Assessors of Boston, against the payment of her taxes to support the government, while deprived of a voice in its construction and administration. Her demand is just—her arguments incontrovertible, and we hope Dr. Hunt and her co-agitators will continue to press her claim, till they obtain what is clearly her right.—A. S. Bugle.

American Descendants of John Rogers, the
Martyr.—W. M. Rogers, Esq., of Bath, (Me.) is a descendant of John Rogers, the Smithfield Martyr. His mother still lives at the age of 87, having given birth to fourteen children, of whom eight are still living; these, with their descendants, are recattered from Maine to Michigan, but were gathered around the festive board of their brother, Nov. 1; their united ages amount to 452 years.

The Jenny Line C.

The Jenny Lind Concerts.—A statement of the result of Miss Jenny Lind's concerts in the United States shows that the total receipts from ninety-five concerts (including three given in Havana) were \$712,161—from thirty-five concerts given in the city of New York, (exclusive of the two devoted to charity.) \$286,217, or an average of \$8177 50 each. According to the terms of the contract with Mr. Barnum, his gross receipts were \$535,486; Miss Lind's net avails, \$176,675.

of the result of the vote for Members of Congress. The majorities of the K. N. candidates over all others are as follows:—For Hall, 2261; Buffinton, 4292; Damrell, 5688; Comins, 1276; Burlingame, 2238; Davis, 3481; Banks, 5682; Knapp, 2148; De Witt, 6165; Morris, 2493; Trafton, 109—Total, 36,813. The largest vote cast was 13,171, in the 11th district; the smallest vote br. S. Rogers. We condense from the Atlas a statement was 8445, in the 1st district. Another Victim of the ' Ocean' Disaster.

Mr. John Hussey, of Damariscotta, who was injured at the time of the 'Ocean' disaster, died on Sunday at the Hospital. He had been in a delirious state for several days. His brother and wife were with him. His father is a lawyer in Damariscotta.

S. P. Hansoo J. D. Wood, J. D. Wood, J. D. Wood, J. D. Wood, J. D. J. D Disgraceful .- The Allas says that a sparring

exhibition was given at the National Theatre on Satur-day evening, during which a set-to occurred among the andience, winding up with a general row. Two or three faces were pounded, and some pockets were picked.

Serious Railroad Accident. - The freight 8. H. Earle, Serious Railroad Accident. — The freight train from Boston, on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, ran off the track at a quarter past seven, on the evening of the 9th inst., between two and three miles east of Norwich. The engine was smashed, five freight cars thrown into the river, and Wm. Brown, the engineer, was seriously injured. Two clerks and about twenty hands of the steamer Worcester were on the train, one of whom had a leg broken. He was named James Wass. Another, Samuel James, was thrown thirty feet into the river, but escaped without injury.

U. S. District Court, discharged him.

They were rearrested by order of the Supreme Court, and while in the custody of the Sheriff were taken before the United States Circuit Court on a writ of habefore the United States Circuit Court on a writ of habe-as corpus, and on hearing the testimony, Judge Grier ordered the Sheriff to discharge them. He obeyed the mandate. The present action was for an attachment against the Sheriff for contempt of court. The decision declares that the United States Circuit Court had no invisited on and that the Sheriff was continued. jurisdiction, and that the Sheriff was guilty of contempt in obeying the order of the release of the officers, but as through ignorance, the attachment is not

The Cochituate Water. The Allas says the analysis of the Cochituate water, with a view of ascertaining the cause of its disagreeable taste, has been made by Professor Horsford and Dr. Charles T. Jackson, the accomplished chemists. Their reports are very long, but their conclusions are, that the disagreeable taste is owing to the presence of decayed vegetable matter—leaves of trees, &o.—and in all their researches, the chemists were unable ito find anything of an animal substance in the water.

Dr. Jackson says—'I confidently predict the speedy return of Cochituate lake to its accustomed purity. I may call your attention to the important fact, that since the aqueduct was laid, Cochituate water has been actually improving, and does not now contain but little more than half as much solid matter per gallon as it did in 1845.' THE COCHITUATE WATER. The Atlas says the anal-

If this water contains but ' little more than half as much solid matter per gallon as it did in 1845," and has since 'been gradually improving,' how happens it that its present nauscating taste and odor proceed from 'decayed vegetable matter, leaves of trees, &c.' ? Have trees never shed their foliage till the last automn?

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. Prince Menschikell's offi-cial bulletin of the battle of the 5th has arrived at St. Petersburg. He announces that he had 3500 soldiers and 100 officers wounded in that day's fighting, but as to the number of dead, he was not yet able to give it.— Estimating the killed at 1500, the total of men and offi-

to the number of dead, he was not yet able to give it.—
Estimating the killed at 1500, the total of men and officers would be 5100.

The loss to the British is larger than has before been reported, being 2494 killed, wounded and missing, a large quota of their small force. The loss of the French is reported at thirty-eight or forty-eight officers, and 1300 soldiers, making the whole loss of the allies on that day 3822. They state that the Russians lost 9000 men. General Canrobert was wounded. The English loss was very great. Four generals, Catheart, Strangways, Goldie, and Torrens, were killed, and four wounded, Brown, Bentinck, Butler, and Adams; 36 officers were killed, 1760 wounded, and to were missing; 442 rank and file killed, 1760 wounded, and 106 were missing. The Guards alone lost 28 officers.

Prince Napoleon had left the camp, owing to the state of his health.

The Duke of Cambridge was slightly wounded.

Lord Raglan has been raised to the rank of Field Marshal.

Lord Palmorston had arrived in Paris, and had daily interviews with the emperor, Louis Napoleon.

Lord Dudley Stuart died at Stockholm on the 17th of November.

The London Times anys, that the government are pay.

ing at the rate of £8,000,000 sterling per annum for the charter of steamers to carry troops, &c., to the seat

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS To the American Anti-Slavery Society, in aid of t

D. T. Nye, Woodstock, Vt. Leonard Johnson, Peacham, Vt. J. Davis, B. Bickford, veral friends of the } do. slave in small sums, 5 Peter Libby, Buxton, Me., John C. Hanchett, Syracuse John C. Hanchett, Syracuse, N. Y., C. Wilson, Lee Co., Iowa,

Kanzas Election.—As far as heard from at Westport, the Frontier News sums up the following aggregate of votes in Kanzas, as given for member of Congress:

For Whitefield, - 1843
For Wakefield, - 41
For Flennekin, (Abolitionist,) - 166
In Lawrence, the chief seat of the New England colonists, Wakefield was two to one ahead of Whitefield.

New Orleans, Dec. 7.—The steamboat Gipsey was destroyed by fire this morning at the mouth of the New River. Dr. Hacker, of Plaquemine, with his son and daughter, perished in the flames. Several other persons were also either burned to death or drowned.

Aaron Kirk, Philadelphia, Pa.,
Joseph Pierce, Mount Pleasant, N. Y.,
Walter Farrington, Wappinger's Falls, N. Y.,
Lucia Marriott, Hudson,
Maria Marriott,
do.
Go.
Friends of the slave in Deerfield, Mass. by

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

To the Worcester County South Division A. S. Soci ety, at its Annual Meeting, Dec. 10, 1854.

1 00

Dr. O. F. Harris, \$5 00 , Sarah Bliss, Mrs. D. Flagg. T. C. Jewett, Mr. Humes, S. Randall, Mr. Gibbs, Isaac Mason, A. Kelley, Auburn, 1 00 Josiah Henshaw, W. 1 00 Brookfield, 1 00 Ezek. Pitts, Millbury, 1 00 Everett L. Sweet Dr. S. Rogers, A. F. Wales, S. P. Hanscom, A. Allen, " 50 H. W. Darling, Milly'e, 70 S. May, Jr. Leicester, 1 M. Smith, Holden, Collection, Lucy W. Griffin,

Total, \$38 34. PLEDGES. \$5 00 | Henry Falger, 1 00 | Mrs. B. P. Rice, Thomas Earle, S. N. Curtis, Mary Jane Johnson B. K. Conant, S. Palmer, Henry A. Smith, H. B. Adams, Caroline C. Andrews, 1 00 Dr. S. Rogers,
C. E. Abbott,
Adin Thayer,
F. G. Hooker, (payment on old pledge,) \$1.00. Caroline C. Andrews, E. E. Abbott,

CRYSTALOTYPES, OR DAGUERREOTYPES ON James Wass. Another, Samuel James, was thrown thirty feet into the river, but escaped without injury.

The Wilkesbarre Fugitive Slave Case.—The case growing out of the arrest of the officers engaged in the attempted capture of Bill Thomas, an alleged fugitive slave, at Wilkesbarre, last year, was before the Supreme Court in Philadelphia on Monday last, and Chief Justice Lewis gave the decision of the Court, It will be remembered that the officers engaged in the attempt to capture the slave, were arrested on a bill offindictment found by the Court of Luzerne county, for assault and attempt to kill, but that Judge Kane, of the U. S. District Court, discharged him.

CRYSTALOTYPES, OR DAGUERREOTYPES ON PAPER.—Our friend Whipple, No. 96 Washington st., has perfected the Crystalotype, or Photographic process, so as to produce portraits the size of life, finished in colors, with all the tone and effect of the finest oil painting, giving the likeness of the person represented in a manner that can be produced in no other way. These pictures are most wonderful as specimens of Photography, and show to what extent the art can be carried. We saw, some two years since, a life-size process, but it is not to be compared with what Mr. Whipple is now producing by his improved method.—Journal.

> 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-

ning.
While the Church continues its masterly inactivity 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 cri-

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Rev. ELNATHAN DAVIS, and other able speakers will address the Convent D. M. ALLEN, Sec'y.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massa setts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows At Lunenburg, Thursday evening, Dec. 14.
Athol, Sunday " 17.
Gardner, Wednesday " 20.

DR. SOLGER will deliver a new Course of Lectures on the 'Eastern Question,' illustrated by maps and plans on a large scale, of the battles, sieges, posi-tions and marches of the belligerent forces, and embra-

ing the following topics:—
The object of Prince Menschikoff's mission to Constan

The object of Prince Menschikoff's mission to Constantinople.

Positions gradually assumed by England, Prance, Austria, Prussia, &c., with regard to the question.

Review of the military resources of all the powers engaged in the conflict, and of the distribution of their forces, both of attack and defence, over the whole ground of Europe and Asia. (Will be illustrated by Maps.)

The expedition to the Crimea and History of Sebastopol. (Will be illustrated by Maps and Plans.)

What England and France are likely to do for the people of Poland, Hungary, Italy, Germany, &c.

The Lectures will be six in number, and will commence on Tuznay, December 19th, at half-past Seven o'clock, at the Meionaon, to be continued on Fridays and Tuesdays, consecutively.

Course Tickets at \$1.50, and at \$2 admitting a lady and gentlemen, or two ladies, sold at Messrs. James Munroe's, and Ticknor, and Field's Bookstores.

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

Dec. 1—JOHN PIERFONT, of Medford, (a Poem.)

" 8—SALMON P. CHASE, of Cincinnati, Ohio.
" 15— (Omitted, to accommodate the Mech.'s Asso.)

" 22—JOHN P. HALE, of New York.
" 29—Cassius M. Clax, of Kentucky.

Lan S. Tyropanar Plants of Reston.

"29—Cassus M. Clay, of Renticey.

Jan. 5—Theodore Parker, of Boston.

8—(Monday)—Herry Ward Brecher, of N. Y.

19—Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, N. Y.

25—Ralph Waldo Emerson, of Concord.

Peb. 2—Lucy Stone, (probably,) West Brookfield.

9—N. P. Banks, of Waltham.

16—William W. Brown, recently from England.

Mch. 2—David Wilmot, of Towarda, Pa.

Cincle Tologie, 10 cts.; packages of 10, to be used \$i

Single Tickets, 10 cts.; packages of 10, to be used at any Lecture, 50 cents For sale at the Bookstores and at the Door. Lectures commence at 7½ o'clock.

T. W. HIGGINSON, President.

JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Secretary.

of war.

Thirty-two English transports were lost in the Black Sea on the 14th ult. The Prince and Sea Nymph foundered with all on board. Three mail steamers have been stranded. The Sarspareil was driven ashore and set on fire. The Britannia had five feet of water in her hold. The Agamemnon was stranded, but got affort again. The Samson's machinery is damaged. The Restribution was saved by throwing her guns overboard. The Terrible escaped without injury. The Henri IV. The Terrible escaped without injury. The Henri IV. and Paito are lost. The Russian losses at the battle of the Inkerman are confirmed at 15.000 in killed and wounded. The allies had buried 5000 Russians left dead on the field.

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 is sued this year. They were written for us by a lady who stands preëminent as a writer of Juvenile Literature, Mrs. Phosne Harris Pueles.

THE SERIES IS ENTITLED HOME STORIES And consists of the following stories, elegantly illustrated 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.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Places and People Abroad: BY WM. WELLS BROWN.

A FUGITIVE 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 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 cloth.

John P. Jewett and Company,

PUBLISHERS,

No. 117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. The Gem of the Season. THE

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-

A Statistical View of the Business Resources of Ros-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 Na-

tional Theatre, Model Houses, Exchange Block, and Steamship Wharf, in Boston; the State Normal School Houses at Framingham and Salem, and the State Almshouse at Tewksbury:

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

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

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 DAMRBLL & MOORE, and GEORGE COOLIDGE. Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO. 117 WASHINGTON STREET, To whom all orders should be addressed.

November 17. · A Merry Christmas

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.

A hearty laugh helps digestion, and serves to shake the cobwebs from the brain. JUST PUBLISHED. PRESIDENT HITCHCOCK'S HISTORY OF A ZOOLOGICAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION HELD IN CENTRAL AF-

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION HELD IN CENTRAL APRICA.

This humorons and piquant Allegory is written in
the author's happiest vein, representing the Brute Creation assembled to discuss the virtues of Intoxicating
Drinks and Drugs. It is illustrated with some THIRTY
satirical cuts, designed by an artist of great distibution.
It is full of most salutary instruction, and yet so entertaining, that you will read the speech of every animal
before dropping the book.

This captivating production will furnish rare amusement, and great delight as a holiday present for Christmas and New Year.

NATHANIEL NOYES, PUBLISHER. No. 11 Cornhill, Boston.

For sale by Booksellers generally.

Price in muslin, 42 cents; balf gilt, 58 cents; full D15—8w

Ready! Ready! TOWN

COUNTRY. For sale by all Booksellers Published by J. BUFFUM, 28 Cornhill, Boston.

Practical Christian Socialism:

A CONVERSATIONAL EXPOSITION OF THE TRUE SYSTEM OF HUMAN SOCIETY.

TRUE SYSTEM OF HUMAN SOCIETY.

In Three Paris—viz. I. Fundamental Principles.
III. Constitutional Polity. III. Superiority to other
Systems. By Addy Ballou, of Hopedale, Mass. This
is a large and handsomely printed volume of 665 pages,
and has an excellent engraved likeness of the author.
It claims to be an Exposition or file Tays Systems of
Human Society, and is commended to honest, carnest,
patient, discriminating, comprehensive thinkers, who
are endeavoring to be judicious, uncompromising, indomitable workers for humanity.

For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill.
Price, \$1.75.

following achusetts L Faneuil w of Na-View of a Young rosby & rmon de-ch, Phil-854. By

They co-itizens— at down hen An-he valor here At-here At-

onopolist milite-t honor t of her anthony

e senma, juvroise larre it as lags, and

Hardy; rkation; ine; The

e Young.

of which

manner, ner, who with.' It

ating the

dren will as 'Ins

Woman's ry Office, wires & rice, 124 dred. It for it the of Wenorcester, e Public

all, Bos-Enfran-Remarks Constiman. A fence, it se to be

has aland in te sphere ting and on our ew York or of the

e equally ministers angelical pulpits.' ul's pro-No mai-end to its s. 'The etter. ckson.)
de to the y in the n dough-nction of nat white

eome si cek, Mr.
stody by
of being
are Judge
r his apCourt in
ety-

at lette

of America and the dea how obscure er. All rest have ore than one main mand to a see the c, a poor fe world inciples e slave-led inf-

For the Liberator THE STUDENT'S BARGAIN. The following Lines are founded on an old Ger man legend.

The student sat in his lonely room, Heart-sick with his struggle for bread; The light of his life, his hope, was gone, And he called on the Devil for aid.

As quick as thought, the Devil came ! The student at the sight Betrayed no symptom of alarm, But felt a strange delight.

'Ah, fiend, art here, as soon as bid?' Said the student with a smile; "Tis the world's way, when a poor man calls, To make him wait a while."

The Devil nodded a grim assent, And said in accents grave, ' My friend, the people down below Know better how to behave. .

'They never make others wait for them-But, prithee, thy business tell; For I am somewhat short of time. And must go back soon to hell. . 'Tis soon told,' the student quick replied :

· I've wished for fame, for ease, for gold ; The world has them to me denied, And now it does my bread withhold.

'Despairing of both earth and heaven, At length I have summon'd you; They would not listen to my prayers, Now say what you will do? Awhile the Devil seemed to muse-And said, 'Friend, hard is thy lot :-

I have a plan-you can refuse,

If so you like it not. 'If I should give you gold, and ease, And a world-renowned fame, These all too soon would cease to please. And you new boons would claim.

'Try me with these,' the student said : The Devil answered, ' No ! Men never exactly like the trade They make with us below.

. You are a sad, ungrateful race, And ne'er give me my due; But what matter? I like your face, And have taken a fancy to you-

Because you ask for what you want, In a plain, straight-forward way; For I always detest a hypocrite, Whatever men may say.

'Soon as a wish in your breast shall rise, I'll grant it !- mark me well !-Ere a single moment flies, If you will say- Sathaniel!

'You must pronounce the name aloud. You need not fear a spy. The thing shall be a secret kept Alike by you and I.

. Each time you speak this magic word, You need not look on his deathly face, Or hear his thrilling cry.'

The student turned to his grim guest, And asked in a pleasant voice, Devil, of those who are to die, Pray, may I take my choice?

"Oh yes," said the fiend, and bow'd with grace-'Take any that pleaseth thee, Of any nation, age or race-It matters not to me.

'Stop, master, there,' the student cried. . 'The bargain then is struck !' He grasped the demon by the hand, And blessed his own good luck.

The Devil vanished in a trice-Now when they this bargain made. A Turkish army furiously Laid siege unto Belgrade.

The student found the demon true. His wishes all were granted ; ost of sixty thou He had all that he wanted.

Indeed, for once, old Satan Did a truly picus work; He made a Christian happy, And who cares for a Turk ?

AUTUMN VERSES.

J. C. E.

BY BARRY CORNWALL. The summer past, what dreams are over ! The incense of the air bath fled ; The carpets of the golden meadows Are torn by tempests, shred by shred; The rose hath lost her fragrance, The fily hangs her head-Dead-dead !

Sounds are in the earth and ether, Sobs and murmurs half divine; Blasts beyond man's puny power Rock the branches of the pine; Yet one sweet thought bloometh Through the stormy time-That thy heart is mine, And mine thine !

Shout, ye winds and thunders! Pour your floods of gloom ! All must end in sunshine. That is still your doom. When the maidens May and April, In their verdant loom, Weave bud and bloom

So, through wild November, I will dream of beauty. Till the violets blow; And should pain beset me In this world below. Thou art near, I know. I know !- I know !-

NOVEMBER

A SONNET BY WM. C. BRYANT. Yet one smile more, departing, distant sun ! One mellow smile through the soft vapory air, Ere o'er the frozen earth the loud winds run, Or snows are sifted o'er the meadows bare. One smile on the brown hills and naked trees, And the dark rocks whose summer wreaths are o And the blue gentian flower, that, in the breeze, Nods lonely, of her beauteous race the last. Yes, a few sunny days, in which the bee Shall murmur by the hedge that skirts the way, The cricket chirp upon the russet lea, And man delight to linger in thy ray. Yet one rich smile, and we will try to bear

The wintry frosts and winds, and darkened air. A PERSIAN PRECEPT. Forgive thy fees—not that alone; Their evil deeds with good repay; Fill those with joy who love thee none, And kiss the hand upraised to slay.

So does the fragrant sandal bow, In meek forgiveness, to its doom And o'er the axe, at every blow. Shed in abundance rich perfume.

WOMAN AN ECCLESIASTIC.

LETTER FROM THE REV. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN. Inquiries, written and verbal, are continually made of me, in reference to the position which Woman can now occupy in the clerical profession. Particularly, of lusions to 'Rev. Ladies.' They often speak to a point, late, a portion of the public are beginning to manifest while mere secular writers are simply aiming at a lavby experience, and yet as little personal as is possible complimentary in comparison with some more weighty

under the circumstances. discussion in South Butler than the simple question of giving any publicity to erroneous opinions.

Permit me now to close, with the entirely pers.

non-evangelical sects have been ready to make an ex- any considerable length of time. The lesson, that it is change of pulpits. Any woman of medium talents and impossible for me to perform an amount of labor suffipiety, located as a minister at the present day, would cient for three men, has been well learned, and, it is be constantly obliged to decline such exchanges, from hoped, to no permanent disadvantage. I am now able far and near. The strong desire to hear a woman to preach and lecture occasionally, and hope in a few preach more than overbalances the disabilities under months to resume the regular duties of the stated which she labors in this respect. While some clergy- preacher, with a constitution strong enough to give the men would refuse all Christian and ministerial courte- promise of many years yet-enough to fill up the scripsies, others (either because of their own views, or at tural measure of human life; and if, by reason of the solicitation of their congregations) would be doubly strength, I should attain to fourscore years, there is a anxious to effect an exchange, simply because of the nov- good half of a century to be devoted to the one leading elty of her position ; while she would find it for the purpose of my life-the preaching of what to me apinterest of her parish to be absent as little as possible, since more or less strangers from a distance are liable to be in her congregation every Sabbath. The same is true of the number and importance of

the calls which she would be likely to receive to be located as pastor. A given amount of talent would make her much more prominent before the public than if she were a gentleman. There would be no difficulty in obtaining a salary amply sufficient to pay her own bills ; and if Providence had given her an invalid husband, and several small children, depending upon her for a support, reasoning from analogy, I should say she would be able, as a clergy-woman, to provide them with every necessary comfort. But there would still be one drawback to this phase of the subject,-the more orthodox and consistent members of the Society of Friends would close the doors of their meeting-houses against her, as a ' hireling minister.'

Nearly any orthodox woman, possessing the proper mental and moral qualifications, could, it is presumed, obtain as regular and formal an ordination as she chose. Judging from the declaration of a number of clergymen within a few months past, there is a decided change in this respect in favor of ecclesiastical equality, without the favoritism of sex.

This is one side of the picture. There is another. An amount of opposition and misrepresentation of fullest exercise of Christian patience and philanthropic magnanimity. If all misstatements are not explained and corrected, people will insist that there must be something wrong about it, particularly since it was published in 'our paper;' and yet, every such falsehood partakes of the true Protean character. If you cut it utterly to pieces, every piece will spring up an nings, and had a few sittings in the day time. At spring new hydra: each, after this physiological multiplication, more active and vigorous than the original.

South Butler is a little village noted for its variety of religious views and denominations, and for its independent canvassing of all mooted opinions. As a re- red tired spot for an inexperienced preacher to do good and get good, to think carefully and speak freely, it has extinguished and the room darkened as much as fully met my expectations. If it was sometimes like possible, and in about five minutes the presence of the invisibles was manifested by several strong faltered on this account. Judged by the size of the faltered on this account. Judged by the size of the congregation, my labors were a marked and continued success. Judged by the cordial support of those who sympathized in my views and position, there is every detecting. A reveiled was then beat on the drums, which would do credit to experienced drummers. The violin, an old one not worth fifty cents, was tuned. In the process of tuning, the keys event.

and ignorant, it would seem, that there was any man

journals indicate a very general and growing state of benevolent and philanthropic sentiment. One preacher (a Disciple) writes a succession of letters and pemphilanthropic sentiments were used, the time was regularly and accurately marked, lets, in which at one time he informs the public that, now on the drums, now on the triangle, mow on so far from my having an audience inconveniently large the tambourine, and with the bell, and now with for the size of our Church, as has been reported in The Tribune, that a person who attended once told him that I had only twenty-five hearers. At another time, he places me 'in a fix,' theological, it is presumed, but which finally resolves itself into the grave question of which of us could be most accurate in calling over the course of the invisibles presided over the

from the great city of New York, to dedicate the new from the great city of New York, to dedicate the new sometimes severely criticising.

Methodist model gem of a church; and informs the readers of The Christian Advocate that he writes from Before using it for speech, it would be raised into readers of The Christian Advocate that he writes from a place of no little celebrity in the ecclesiastical world, 'the parish of the Rev. Antoinette Brown to the adds, 'Antoinette has resigned her charge, I believe, and has retired to private life with her friends the born again fall to the table. At our request, near Rochester.' 'She seems not to have succeeded they extended the horn to us, and allowed us very well as a pastor.' Not the slightest allusion is take hold of the large end of it, while, at the san made to the sole cause of my resigning; but the infertime, conversation was directed through it to us.
We observed that, after the horn had been used a preaching, and given it up in discouragement.' That such a statement should be made in a newspaper is not surprising, but that it should have appeared over the real signature of any eleganture of any eleganture

THE LIBERATOR, that there are many indications of a growing sentiment n favor of as various methods of explaining the teach ings of St. Paul upon the position of woman, as there are of interpreting the nature of Jewish slavery.

It is to be expected, too, while human nature under the circumstances.

About a year and a half since, I was settled as minchivalrous, and in earnest to take the lead in any thing ister of 'The Congregational Church of Butler and Sa- like cheerful matrimonial gossiping, and can afford to vannah, Wayne County, N. Y. Early last August, I do a good deal in that line gratuitously. Whether its left, on account of iil-health, expecting to return again in two or three weeks. After twice that time had such a connection, since there is no particular reason elapsed, by the advice of physicians and friends, I for a great deal of discrimination. Again: when a wrote requesting a dismissal from the church, with regular contributor of The New York Independent the intention of devoting several months to the recruit- sees fit to show from the Bible and Mathew Henry, that ing of over-taxed energies. Not long since, I return-ed there to take a public leave of the church and congregation. The sole and only reason for my leaving public Convention, is altogether an infidel movement, was ill health. There have been no practical difficulties in the way of a woman's performing the duties of a reason and for a woman's performing the duties of a reason and for a woman's performing the duties of a reason and for a woman's performing the duties of a reason and for a woman's performing the duties of a reason and for a woman's performing the duties of a reason and for a woman's performing the duties of a reason and for a woman's performing the duties of a woman's performing the duties of a reason and for a woman's performing the duties of a reason and for a woman's performing the duties of a reason and for a woman's performing the duties of a reason and for a woman's performing the duties of a reason and for a woman's performing the duties of a reason and for a woman's performing the duties of a reason and for a woman's performing the duties of a reason and for a woman's performing the duties of a reason and for a woman's performing the duties of a reason and for a woman's performing the duties of a reason and for a woman's performing the duties of a reason and for a woman's performing the duties of a reason and for a woman's performing the duties of a reason and for a woman's performing the duties of a woman's performing the duties of a reason and for a woman's performing the duties of a woman's performing the pastor; and for months past, the fact of my being a fit, it has the right, and perhaps it is a duty, to exclergy-woman has attracted much less attention and clude any reply; since it might be wrong to aid in

Ministers belonging to nearly all evangelical and statement, that I have not retired into private life for pears the Gospel of Truth. It may be well enough for the public to suspend its judgment of failure or success for a few years longer.

As to the oft-raised question of orthodoxy, it is enough to say that, if, as somebody says, 'orthodoxy is my doxy, and heterodoxy is every body else's doxy,' then I am emphatically orthodox; but if it is a term denoting the popular religion of the day, which has proved itself to be a respecter of persons-it matters not whether it be in regard to color, ser, or condition then I am de claratively heterodox, and shall hereafter assume to be an Eclectic in Theology.

ANTOINETTE L. BROWN. Henrietta, Nov. 20, 1854.

From the N. Y. Christian Spiritualist. WONDERFUL MANIPESTATIONS.

The following we take from the Spirit Universe of October 28. We should have published this statement before, had we room, as we attach much importance to the phases and development of Spiritual life, as seen, felt and heard at Mr. Koons. Within a week we have seen Mr. S. W. Treat, and know from conversation that he carried all his good sense with him in his investigation of these phenomena at friend Koons's. His testimony, however, is positive and conclusive. Others we have seen, have thought themselves paid for going from every variety may be expected-sufficient to call for the this city to Ohio to see the spiritual wonders of the In this connection, we wish the reader to keep in mind the late development of spiritualism in California, in which case the dead body is made to sit up in bed and speak.

The following is the testimony from Mr.

. We attended four circles on four different eve niture, and to seat the persons present, in such or-der as we pleased; and every facility for carefully investigating the spiritual phenomena was afforded us. During the circles, the following facts occur-After the company were seated, the lights wer

abroad, it should be looked upon as an emphatic slipped in the head a number of times. vent.

E. g. A village woman runs away from her husband it was soon replaced on the violin. One of us and children in company with a paramour. A corre-found fault with the tuning, as it was not on spondent, writing of this fact to The Baptist Register, concert pitch, and on his giving the true pitch, and ignorant, it would seem that there was any man and ignorant, it would seem, that there was any man when a number of airs were played on it, not in the case, gives the entire incident the thorough bap-with a bow, but pizzicato. The violin was not on tism, 'Woman' Rights.' The editor of The Baptiat Register, taking his cue from this, kindly calls the attention of his readers to the circumstance, and admonthe shem that the delinquent woman has escaped from the vicinity of Antoinette Brown's ministrations! leaving the strings were on the under side, and ing them to draw their own inferences. This watchman while his hands were passing all around it, so as has, from the first, been faithful to the duty of crying to cut off all connection with it, a tune was played. has, from the first, been faithful to the duty of crying aloud and sparing not. In this case he was, of course, necessarily ignorant of the fact that the woman in question had never heard me preach or lecture but once, and that I had never spoken to her personally but once, and then only to utter a simple 'How d'ye do, ma'am?' and, moreover, that she was a member of the South Butler Baptist Church, and that the man was actually a Baptist Divinity-student.

to cut off all connection with it, a tune was played. The accordeon was played on, not only while it laid on the table, but while it was floating through the air through all parts of the room. A number of airs were given through the harmonics with occasional bursts of full harmony. The tambourine was also used, and while moving around the room, the various sounds usually produced by this instrument were heard. At our request, it was placed successively on each of our heads. It was also passed completely around the circle and in The literary character of our retired village has taken a decided rise. Though there are probably no authors who have attained quite to the dignity of 'penny-aliers,' the gratuitous contributions to the public the chief instrument used by the spirits at their of us could be most accurate in calling over our Eng-lish and Greek A, B, C's.

Through
this born, many amusing and interesting comments on the instruments, the musicians and their

Finally, a Methodist clergyman comes up, all the way music were made, sometimes commending, and such a statement should be made in a newspaper is not surprising, but that it should have appeared over the real signature of any clergyman, is one of the things for which I am unable to account. Let me say here, in honor and justice to both the Methodist ministers who have been resident at Butler, that they have acted always as Christian gentlemen and brothers; both soliciting an exchange of pulpits, taking part with me at meetings, funerals, and one of them on a communion occasion, precisely as they would have done toward any other pastor of a neighboring church.

But instances enough have been given to illustrate the present attitude of things. Candid and carnest opposition is to be expected, while honest and conscientious men really believe that the Bible excludes woman from the office of the ministry. Such opponents are to a honored and respected—if possible, met with argusent and example. It is cheering to be able to say

the paper from her hand, and wrote the follow-'TO THE FRIENDS FROM CLEVELAND :

The spirits who produce manifestations in this room, write these lines for the sake of convincing you of their varied power, and for the sake of removing doubts that exist, not only in your minds, but in the minds of spiritualists generally, on this subject. If the friends will certify to the writing of these lines, and cause them to be published, peradventure it may be instrumental in removing existing doubts, and in convincing skeptics that spirits, who once inhabited mortal bodies, still live, and can and do hold intercourse with the inhabitants of earth."

adventure it may be instrumental in removing existing doubts, and in convincing skeptics that spirits, who once inhabited mortal bodies, still live, and can and do hold intercourse with the inhabitants of earth.'

While the above was written, the phosphorus light was so strong, that we sould all of us distinctly see the hand and every mark made on the paper with the pencil. It was written in less than half the time any of us could have written it, and was then handed to one of us. We then requested that we might be allowed to touch the spirit-hand. Instantly it passed to the head of the circle, and while still holding the lighted paper, passed around and shook hands with all. The skeptic and believer alike received the profered hand. It was a perfect hand, at least as perfect as our own. It was as tangible and as real as a human hand, and yet we had the most unmistakable proofs that it was not human. We witnessed and heard many other wonderful manifestations, but to state them all would be tedious. Mention should however be made of the vocalizing through it, and always in unison with the notation.

discussing a subject involved in much doubt and perplexity to us. We did not allude to the matter before other persons, but at the next circle we were told through the horn that spirits heard our discussion, and that they could explain the matter for us, which was done through the horn in a very clear and satisfactory manner. We chanced to be passing near Mr. Tippie's room one morning, and were surprised to hear a female voice speaking through the horn, and so paused and listened. Mr. Tippie and one of his sons were asking questions, and were receiving advice concerning earthly affairs, and concerning the laws of spiritual intercourse. The female spirit also gave them much informa-tion of the glorious beauty of her new home. To us, that private conference was truly significant and beautiful. The husband and child had turned from the family and friends, to ask advice of, and listen to the gentle tones of the first wife and mother. We waited until the conference was endmother. We waited until the conference was end-ed, and entering the room, found only Mr. Tippie and his son. Two of our number being clairvoy-ants, were able to see the spirits while making their demonstrations, and silently conversed with them, and afterwards gave us a description of the

such questionable shape. Before witnessing these phenomena, we asked the same questions: therefore we do not expect much credence from others without the proofs we have had. To say we were duped would be to insult our senses. If we were biologized, so were half the town, for the voices were distinctly heard outside the building, and some portions of the musical performance were heard half a mile. We satisfied ourselves that none of these facts

were produced by mortals. The circumstances and the evidence of our senses repelled the presump-tion that mortals controlled these manifestations: but were it possible that such manifestations could show that they are not qualified for a sphere of ac-Boston Atlas.

-Boston Atlas. character, particularly noticeable, are their artlessness and their integrity Occasionally, they
are the media through which communications of

Notice of the weak and
wicked book, A South-Side View of Slavery, by

Notice of Roston, the Anti-Starrey some intelligence are given; but the contrast be-tween such written and spoken communications, Standard says: and their writing and speaking while in the nor-

and their writing and speaking while in the normal state, is readily seen.

During our stay with them, we heard from them, and from their neighbors, many uncommonly interesting accounts of spiritual intercourse and experience, which would interest the reader, if space would permit their insertion. Many persons are visiting these circles, coming for that purpose great distances. While there, we met representatives from quite a number of States in the Union.

In conclusion, we advise any and all who wish

to witness demonstrations of spirit-power and in-telligence under circumstances that absolutely repel not merely the probability but the possibility of being deceived, to make a trip to Athens coun-ty, where they cannot fail to be convinced that spirits who once inhabited mortal bodies still live and can and do hold intercourse with the inhabitants of earth.

NEWTON E. CRITTENDEN. HELEN O. RICHMOND, HANNAH F. M. BROWN, CAROLINE S. LEWIS, SAMUEL W. TREAT Cleveland, Oct. 25, 1854.

From the National A. S. Standard. DEATH OF A NOBLE WOMAN.

Just as our paper is going to press, there comes to us intelligence of the death of our beloved and revered friend, Estrer Moore, widow of the late Dr. Robert Moore, of Philadelphia. She expired on Tuesday morning, Nov. 21st, of gout of the heart, after a short but painful illness, in the

The writer of this first became acquainted with her in 1836, and, at various times since then, has met her at anti-slavery meetings, or in familiar intercourse at her own house. *Her most remarkable traits of character were, an intense hatred of oppression in all its forms, a corresponding love for the oppressed, an untiring devotion to their welfare, and a courage that never quailed before any obstacles, however formidable. Her zeal in behalf of the anti-slavery cause, and especially in behalf of the fugitive—a zeal that absorbed all the powers of her noble nature—was a perpetual rebuke to the comparative coldness and hidifference of those around her. We well remember how her soul was fired with a righteous indignation when upwards of thirty innocent persons, most of them colored people, were thrown into prison at Philadelphia, upon a charge of treason for their alleged participancy in the tragedy at Christiana. Day after day did she visit the prisoners in their cells, to minister to their wants and cheer them in their sorrow; and during the progress of Hanway's trial, her constant presence in the Courter of the prisoners in their cells, to minister to their wants and cheer them in their sorrow; and during the progress of Hanway's trial, her constant presence in the Courter of the writer of the progress of Hanway's trial, her constant presence in the Courter of the progress of Hanway's trial, her constant presence in the Courter of the progress of Hanway's trial, her constant presence in the Courter of the progress of Hanway's trial, her constant presence in the Courter of the Rule of the Rule of the progress of Hanway's trial, her constant presence in the Courter of the Rule of t way's trial, her constant presence in the court-room, and her frequent interviews with the District Attorney, attested her deep anxiety as to the result of the impending struggle. When we last saw of the impending struggle. When we last saw her, about a month since, she was engaged in col her, about a month since, she was ungaged in col-lecting a large sum of money to ransom a family of slaves, whose peculiar condition had enlisted her deepest sympathy. Notwithstanding her age and infirmities, she had enlisted in this work with and infirmities, see had enlisted in this work with a zeal which, even in a younger person, would have been remarkable. For many days, perhaps for many weeks, she went from door to door, ask-ing for the means whereby to secure the freedom and the happiness of an enslaved and plundered

household.

As a member of the Society of Friends, she lamented the guilty supineness of that body in rogard to the question of slavery, and often, in its meetings, as well as in private intercourse, felt herself constrained to utter the language of expos-

tulation and rebuke. In this, as in other relations of life, she was obedient to the revelation of God in her own soul, and a worthy example of fidelity to her convictions of daty.

Her step-son, J. Wilson Moore, in a letter to us announcing her decease, says:—

Among the last injunctions she gave was, "Write to [Oliver] Johnson, and tell him I die firm in the faith!

"MIND THE SLAVE!" She had enjoyed excellent health the last few

from it, we also heard words spoken and sung through it, and always in unison with the notes of the tunes. The words were sometimes hymns of praise, at other times remarks of a general character addressed to the circle.

The manifestations at these two rooms are quite similar, though at Mr. Tippie's room we neither saw writing nor a spirit-hand. At Mr. Tippie's room the music is all produced by spirits, and is more varied and interesting than at the room of Mr. Koons. At Mr. Koons's rooms, a violin is played by him, and an accompaniment made by the invisibles. On one occasion, we were privately discussing a subject involved in much doubt and perplexity to us. We also a subject involved in much doubt and perplexity to us. We also and summer to a subject involved in much doubt and perplexity to us. We also a subject involved in much doubt and perplexity to us. We also a subject involved in much doubt and perplexity to us. We also and summer to a beautiful exemplification of one whose life was a beautiful exemplification of the duty and the privilege thus enjoined. It imposes, indeed, no new obligation; but, coming from such a source, it will linger in our memory while life and its scenes and humanity. And may we not hope that others also will catch a new inspiration from the dying message of our departed friend:

**MIND THE SLAYE!*

The English woman is respectful and proud the French woman is respectful and product the French woman is gay and agreeable; the Italian woman is ardent and passionate; the American woman is sincere and affectionate. With an English woman love is a principle; with a French woman it is a caprice; with an Italian it is passion; with an American it is sentiment. A man is married to an English lady; is united to a French woman; cababits with an Italian; and is wedded to man; cohabits with an Italian; and is wedded to an American. An English woman is anxious to secure a lord; a French woman a companion; an Italian a lover: an American a husband. tendishman respects his lady; the Frenchman es-teems his companion; the Italian adores his mis-tress; the American loves his wife. At night the Englishman returns to his house : the Frenchman to his establishment; the Italian to his retreat; the American to his home. When an Englishman is sick his lady visits him; when a Frenchman is sick his companion pities him; when an Italian is sick his mistress sighs over him; when an Amer-ican is sick his wife nurses him. When an Eng-lishman dies his lady is bereaved; when a Frenchspirits, and an account of when and where they inhabited mortal bodies.

The few things we have related are but a tithe of what we saw and heard during the few days we spent in these rooms. Some will ask if we were not erregiously humbugged. Some if we were not biologized. Others will ask if spirits come in 'such questionable shape.' Refere witnessing.

Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, the celebrated Irish com mentator upon the American Constitution, inti-mates his intention of leaving this country in dis-If we gust, if matters are not managed to his mind. for the When he came here to enlighten our ignorance, and expound our fundamental law, he expected to be treated as a philosopher, guide and friend, and to come in for a share of the silver pitchers and fat feasts. We know the direction of his most eager aspirations. He particularly wanted a cotton plan-tation and a plenty of 'niggers' fat and sleek. But Mr. John Mitchel is a disappointed man. He but were it possible that such manifestations could be made by mortals, they never could be made by Mr. Koons, Mr. Tippie, or any member of their families. Apparently, none of them have the disposition to deceive, and certainly none of them have ten disposition to deceive, and certainly none of them have to make the disposition to deceive, and certainly none of them have the disposition to deceive, and certainly none of them have the disposition to deceive, and certainly none of them have to make the disposition to deceive, and certainly none of them have the disposition to deceive, and certainly none of them have the disposition to deceive, and certainly none of them have the disposition to deceive, and certainly none of them have the disposition to deceive, and certainly none of them have the disposition to deceive, and certainly none of them have the disposition to deceive, and certainly none of them have the disposition to deceive, and certainly none of them have the disposition to deceive, and certainly none of them have the disposition to deceive, and certainly none of them have the disposition to deceive, and certainly none of them have the disposition to deceive, and certainly none of them have the disposition to deceive, and certainly none of them have the disposition to deceive, and certainly none of them have the disposition to deceive, and certainly none of them have the disposition to deceive and the much desired gang grows daily smaller, for the naughty Know Nothings have have common sense or intelligence in such disposition to deceive and the much desired gang grows daily smaller, for the naughty Know Nothings have have common sense or intelligence in such disposition to deceive and the much desired gang grows daily smaller. position to deceive, and certainly none of them have common sense or intelligence in such quantities as would allow them to successfully impose on others by any tricks of jugglery or slight of hand. Their every word and action evince their honesty, their simplicity, their rusticity: their great ignorance of men and manners. Their business is farming, and their farms unmistakably sometimes in despair, but still we can struggle on.

The following little incident (p. 205) is a firs

cy such a question, so prefaced, proceeding from his solemn and intensely clerical countenance, sup-ported by a white neck-cloth, and (even if he had not just come from dining with the master, at the great house) what answer could you rationally expect from the ordinary amount of sagacity, and the ordinary reverence for truth, which a slave acquires on a plantation! Here is his answer:

Twisting the withs of old grape vines around the ends of rails in mending a fence, he thought a the ends of rails in mending a fence, he thought a

moment, turned his face towards me, while he held a rail, half tied, in its place, and emphasizing his words with motions of his head, he replied, each word being deliberately separated from the rest "I want to be free from my sins; them's all my burden; and if I canget that, the balance of the rest may go from me." After leaving him, Mr. Adams heard his voice raised in a psalm tune. We really think that there the purson met his match. If that slave was planning an elopement before morning, he had thoroughly provided against any suspicion that night.

80th year of her age.

The writer of this first became acquainted with Mity stream. How your boson swells and pants.

A genius in the Knickerbocker magazine tries his hand at the bellows, as follows:—

ADDRESS TO THE ZAR. QUESTIONIN' OF HIM.

Hale to the, Zar of Rushee! How do you feel, Hale to the, Zar of Rusnee! How no you,
Now that the Alleys have both got on top of you,
Apammellin' your bread-basket more'n you like,
I 'zpect? Ain't you goin' to cry 'nuff,'
As McBeth did to McDuff before they fit?
Are you 'n' Ostria in collision together
About Moll Davy and the Wallack Provinces?

[an't it all gammun on both of your parts? About Moll Davy and the Wallack Provinces? Is n't it all gammun on both of your parts? Say, you naughtycrat of all the Rushees, Do you 'xpect to hold out long agin' the Alleys, Victoria and Lewy Napoleon? Ain't you afeard That wretched Pashaw alone 'ill give you fits? Spose ole Scammel from the Kawkasus Comes down, what then? Ha! ha! he'd make you or Comes down, what then? Ha! ha! he'd make you or Copmya in less than a minnit, by my watch! 1,500 copies ordered in 3 days

IDA MAY, HAS THUS PAR PROVED TO BE TO

MOST SUCCESSFUL OF MODERN BOOKS. The Publishers are using all their means to be a cith the demand; but the orders on Friday, 24th is eached to the number of ONE THOUSAND merchase entire edition published on the Wednesday proma And this is no fletitious enthusiasm. The book, we is a masterly delineation of

SLAVERY.

no less attractive as a story. Its principal character is been universally considered to be one of the series as been universally considered to be one of the series and graceful heroines of modern feeton reature to be idolized as a child and adored as 1). The Publishers expect no limit to the sale of the number of the number of the number of the number.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON AND CO.

Washington Street TEMPERANCE

TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IN MIN

New England Temperance Depository, No. 11 Cornelle, Boxton The undersigned will keep constantly on had ag

TEMPERANCE BOOKS PAMPHLETS, TRACTS, be

which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at the last

which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at the lead prices.

All New Works, as soon as published, can be also, ed here.

Also, Anti-Tobacco Books, Envelopes, Medals, Lea &c. &c., by Uncle Toby.

Subscriptions received for all of the Temperson h. pers published; also, for any Paper or Magazine pallished in the United States.

Catalogues of Temperance Publications, and Spanen Copies of Papers furnished, on application as a Depository, or by Mail, (post paid.)

Temperance Tracts, for gratuitous circulation, in nished at cost.

remperance tracts, for gratuitous circulties, he nished at cost.

Information in regard to Temperance Meeting, is, will be cheerfully imparted; and the friends of Imparance are cordially invited to call and make the head-quarters while in the city. Will you help sustain the enterprise?

Boston, November 17, 1854. If

BOSTON TRECOTHIC Calisthenic Academy & Gymnasium

POR LADIES, MISSES, GENTLEMEN AND BOTS. TRECOTHIC HALL Corner of Boylston and Tremont Streit.

DROFESSOR STEWART respectfully inform for ladies and gentlemen of Boston, that he has cond his Gymnasium in the above splendid hall, vied, is capaciousness and convenience, is not surpassed by an other establishment of the kind in the United State. Every accommodation is provided for the side and gentlemen who may wish to avail themeirs i healthy exercise and amusement.

An elegant Piano Forte is placed in the roen, it is use of Lady patrons.

TERMS MADE KNOWN AT THE BALL. Hours for Ladies, from 10 o'clock, A. M., and 1. M., every day.

Hours for Gentlemen, from sunrise until 10, 1 %, and from 4, P. M., until 10, P. M.

MR. T. E. SULIOT.

A DISTINGUISHED teacher of long experiese a Europe and America, will open private classes. Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, for instruction its various branches of the Mathematics, and in the left. Greek and French Languages. These classes will ford rare advantages to these who wish to prome

these branches of study.

Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the effort the Anti-Slavery Bugle, Salem, Columbian Comp. Ohio. The classes will be opened the first week in 5-vember next.

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

CURTIS & ATKINS. MERCHANT TAILORS,

Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Ready Made Clathing and Farnishing Gnit. NOS. 6 & 8 NORTH STREET, NEAR UNION STREET,

GEORGE P. ATRINS, BOSTON. Particular ottention given to custom work.

LEWIS HAYDEN, 121 CAMBRIDGE STREET, I

DEALER IN Ready Made Clothing, Genllemen's Parnishing Goth. Hats, Caps, Furs, Trunks, Values, Capt Bage, and Umbrellas.

A GREAT VARIETY OF PANCY ARTICLES. Gold & Silver Watches & Jewely.

Custom Garments made to order and warrant

IMPROVED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair-Dyeing

284. WASHINGTON STREET. MADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to M.

M Washington Street, avails herself of this media for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and tirrity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and value respectfully assure them that, by unremitting enderiors to please, she hopes for a continuance of the book. vors.

Her arrangements for cutting and dressing later. and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champeoist, at such as win the tribute of praise from all.

She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be ricild, as it produces new hair where baldness had his Her chemical researches have developed an inluity looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovating itself to favor. For all her compounds and their spitistelf to favor. For all her compounds and their spitistelf to favor. For all her compounds and their spitiation she warrants satisfaction, or demands so [3].

Ladies can be waited on at their own residence, at her room, which will be open from S, A.M. to.
P. M. She has numerous recommendation from fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and eleviet, which can be seen by those who desire.

Boston, May 18.

WORCESTER HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION, NO. 1 GLEN STREET.

THIS Institution is under the medical direction of live SETH ROCKES, and is well arranged for treatment all seconds. at all seasons.

TERMS.—Usually from \$7 to \$9 per week. Fer treatment without board, \$3 to \$4 per week.

Office bours from 2 to 4; P. M.

April 14.

A FRESH SUPPLY. THE BIBLE DISCUSSION.

FOR sale at the Liberator Office, 21 Cornhill, and by
Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin street, the Great Discission on the Origin, Character and Tendency of the
Bible, between Rev. J. F. Berg, D. D., of Philadephia, and Joseph Barker, of Ohio, in January Inc.
Price, 37 cts. single—\$1.12 for 4 copies.

Boston, Oct. 20.

CAPE COD WATER-CURE.

A N Establishment of this character has commenced at Harwich, under the direction of GILEST SETS.
Proprietor, W. Felou, Physician, and Miss ELLE M.
SMITH, Assistant.
Address, Dr. W. Felou, Harwich Port, Mass.
Harwich, Oct. 20, 1854.

WRITINGS OF W. L. GARRISON. SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS AND SPECCES
OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON—516 pages, duodeimo. Price—In cloth, \$1.00; extra gilt, \$1.26.
For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill.