

RETURN OF MR. McKIM.

We received definite intelligence of Mr. McKim's return to this country last week, just too late to refer to in last week's paper. We unite most cordially with those other journals which have warmly welcomed Mr. McKim to our shores, and are rejoiced to learn that he has come back with health invigorated by travel, and with spirits bright and hopeful. Mr. M. has been absent from this country almost six months, the larger part of which time he has spent in England, Scotland and Ireland. The services which he has rendered during his absence to the Anti-Slavery cause are of the highest and most valuable kind, such services as only an intelligent, honorable and high-minded man can render, and whose interest in the cause is plainly above all selfishness and party. That such has been the character of Mr. McKim's labors, we have had repeated assurances from our friends abroad. It is their joint and hearty testimony, that the American Anti-Slavery cause could scarcely have been represented abroad, at this juncture, by a more suitable and efficient person. Mr. McKim has addressed public meetings in London, Glasgow, Belfast, Cork, and perhaps other places. In any way others he has held private interviews, and attended social gatherings of anti-slavery friends, imparting information of the cause in this country, the descriptions of different parties to it, the attitude of the religious denominations towards it, and the principal obstacles in its way. It is entitled to, and we are sure he will receive, the heart-felt thanks of all the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause in this country, as well as their warm congratulations on his return.

Mr. McKim arrived in New York early last week, and went immediately to his home in Philadelphia. We are also most happy to record the arrival home of two ladies, devoted and most able friends of our cause, Miss SARAH PRATT, of Philadelphia, and Miss SUSAN CANNON, of this city. Whether at home or abroad, these friends have been ever rendering, in season and out of season, their labors of love to the cause of the oppressed; and we all know that no cause on earth was ever more indebted than this to the labors of women; labors which have been incessant, instinctively judicious and effective, invaluable, indispensable. We respectfully welcome these ladies home, and thank them, in the name of all abolitionists and of all the oppressed, for the eminent services they have rendered to the cause during their sojourn abroad. We feel stronger, in the reflection that all these friends are reunited to our ranks.

The Refuge of Oppression will again be found, this week, very instructive. The article from the British Banner well deserves to be read. It is doubtless written by Rev. Dr. Campbell, the editor—a man who has labored assiduously for years to ruin Mr. Garrison's reputation in England, and who hates the American Anti-Slavery Society with a cordial hatred. The ill-considered satisfaction with which he records Frederick Douglass's warfare upon his early and steadfast friends, is little short of fiendish. Dr. Campbell is the man who, a few years ago, pronounced the American churches to be "steeped in guilt," on account of their complicity with slaveholders. Now, he pretends to think that all the genuine anti-slavery influence in this country is to come forth from such churches.

Then there is the production of another Reverend—John Chambers, of Philadelphia. How long the clerical order can stand up with such men as these, and hold them up, too, is a question of some painful interest. As Mr. Chambers denies assertions concerning himself which Mr. Channing had made, we should have felt bound to give his denial an honorable place in our columns. But his letter is couched in such terms of insult, both towards Mr. Channing and Miss Brown, and its whole character is so marked by a low slang, that no alternative was left us but to place it in company with others, whose aim and tendency are to perpetuate injustice and wrong.

Another article of Philadelphia origin completes the refuge of this week, viz., Judge Grier's charge in the late Wilkesbarre case. Such doctrines and such a spirit, emanating from the Judiciary of the United States, cannot fail to have a decided and permanent effect upon the mind of the community, and ultimately change the whole basis and tenure of the judicial office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LITTLE FLORENCE, a Monthly Journal for Girls and Boys. Edited by Grace Greenwood, and published at No. 96 South Third street, Philadelphia.

We have received the first number of this neat and attractive little paper. From a slight inspection of its contents, we think that it will make a multitude of friends, who will be well repaid for the acquaintance they shall form with it. It is to be published monthly, at the very low price of fifty cents a year for a single copy; ten copies for \$4.00.

MEMOIR OF ADAM AUGUSTUS BALLOU: Written and Compiled by his Father.

We have looked through this little volume with an unusual interest. There was something almost fascinating in the face and form of its youthful subject, during his lifetime, which seems to have communicated itself to the memoir. No man, or woman, or young person, can read the book without benefit. It is one of the most simple, unaffected and useful biographies of a young person we have ever seen. We hope that all our readers, who can spare the small price of the volume, (50 cents,) will obtain and read it. The extract on our fourth page indicates the character of the book.

LIFE SCENES, SKETCHES IN LIGHT AND SHADOW FROM THE WORLD AROUND US. By FRANCIS A. DURIVAGE.

This volume contains a selection from Mr. D.'s contributions to various periodical works. They seem to be of a very readable character. The book is handsomely printed by B. B. Mussey & Co., and illustrated with several well executed engravings.

POLYNYA: A Collection of Original Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Chants and Sentences, including a choice selection of Hymns in different metres in three parts, calculated for Congregations and Sunday Schools; also, a Sketch of a New Method in the Art of Singing, for Organists and Singing Teachers in general. Composed by CHARLES F. HEUBNER. Boston: J. B. Mussey & Co., and John P. Jewett & Co. Cleveland, Ohio: Jewett, Proctor & Worthington. 1854.

GOVERNMENT, EDUCATION AND RELIGION IN INDIANA.

WINDSOR, (Ind.) 20th Oct., 1853.

DEAR FRIEND QUINCY: My last letter promised another, on the subjects of Government, Education and Religion, here in Indiana. There has recently been a revision of the Constitution of this State, and the fifth section of the second article reads thus:—

Sec. 5. No Negro or Mulatto shall have the right of suffrage.

The class thus proscribed embraces many of the most wealthy, and by far the most intelligent of the middle ranks of the people.

The following is the thirteenth article of the Constitution:—

Sec. 1. No Negro or Mulatto shall come into or settle in the State, after the adoption of the Constitution.

Sec. 2. All contracts made with any Negro or Mulatto, coming into the State, contrary to the provision of the foregoing section, shall be void; and all persons who shall employ such Negro or Mulatto, or otherwise encourage him to remain in the State, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten, nor more than five hundred dollars.

The remainder of the article provides for further legislative proceedings on this subject; and it also declares all the revenue derived from fines collected under it, shall be devoted to the purposes of Colonization.

So much for the Constitution. The character of the people may be inferred from it, and from the additional fact, that when it was submitted for ratification, every county in the State but one sustained all its ungodly decrees; and that one, there was a majority of but thirteen votes against it. That was this county of Randolph, where I am now writing—named, I believe, in honor of John Randolph. I hope he will be its patron and protecting saint—for he died the most penitent slaveholder, by far, that we have any account of in the history of the country.

There have been some singular proceedings under this proscription. One minister has been arrested for employing a colored brother of the craft to preach for him. The action has not yet been tried. Christ should have made an exception in favor of the creatures of Indiana, when he commissioned his disciples to "preach the gospel to every creature."

The reasons for depriving the colored population of the right of suffrage, are negro-hatred, and that they may have the fewest possible reasons to remain in the State, and because they are deemed too degraded and ignorant to participate in governmental matters. As for this latter reason, it may be proper to say, that in one county, at least, of all the men and women, I was only, only one seventh part can write their own names. But in that very county, scarcely one voice was given in favor of allowing the colored people the right to vote. Six men out of seven not able to distinguish lines of writing from squirrel tracks on the snow; and those same men depriving hundreds of colored men from voting, on account of their ignorance!

This leads me to say a word on the subject of Education. Heretofore, it has been at the very lowest ebb. The people, most of them, especially in the Southern portion of the State, came from the slave States, where learning is in some localities so proscribed, that members of Congress have boasted that there was not a single newspaper in the district they represented!

In some parts of the State, school-houses are, or have been, at fearful distances from each other; and many of them were so badly built, and had so bad teachers, that it was well there were no more of them. The other day, we were at a place where, a few years ago, an aspirant for the honors of the ferule advertised his school, and stated his terms thus: "Tuition, three dollars. The rest of his bill was spelled to match. In any meeting we hold, we find men or women who decline subscribing for the Bugle, on the ground that they cannot read. We deplore their sad misfortune.

Ex-Governor Slade of Vermont, and Miss Catharine E. Beecher, have furnished, by their enterprise for this object, a good many teachers for this State. But they were not careful to preclude matrimony in the conditions; and so a great many are soon found in very different relations from that of teaching district schools. Missionary enterprise has its allurements; but so, too, has marriage, with the prospect of a permanent and plentiful home.

A new school law has just been enacted, and great changes for the better are already taking place. There are good and noble men here, who will not be dissuaded from their resolves and determinations, on this most vital subject.

As to the religion of Indiana, it seems to me well represented on the sheet let down from heaven in the vision of St. Peter. There is great abundance of it; and as to its ministers, their name is Legion. In 1850, the Methodists alone had eight hundred of them, all harnessed in battle. The new Constitution received its strongest support, oftentimes, in the strongest Methodist districts. This county of Randolph, the only one in the State which rejected the thirteenth article, as I have copied it, is known, in all the region round, as 'The Infidel County'; so we were often assured. There is a written constitution somewhere, which declares that 'God is no respecter of persons'; and in another article, that 'God hath made of one blood all the nations.' Whether these Methodists ever read that instrument is doubtful; or if they have, they probably deem it too antiquated for present use. And so they have repeated and superseeded it by the new Constitution of Indiana, which is more in accordance with the present advanced and refined state of civil and religious society. And thus they have corrected the taste of the Almighty in this matter of correction; a favor for which he will forever hereafter be duly grateful.

No religion flourishes like Methodism. Whether this shall be true when Education comes to be more general and thorough, is more than doubtful. Many of its ministers, I am sure, owe the reputation they have entirely to the severity of schoolmasters. Still, there are some talented and even pretty true-hearted men, at the Indiana Conference, the other day, in Richmond, I saw several, who only needed better company to be a good deal better men. One of them declared his denomination pro-slavery to the extent of having seventy thousand members directly implicated in the guilt and crime of holding slaves; and he said further, that 'the Methodist Church was a hundred years behind the age, on this all-important question.'

The Conference passed a series of anti-slavery resolutions. But among the most honored names present were those of Dr. Durbin and Rev. Henry Slicer; the former of whom has exultingly declared the Philadelphia and Baltimore Conferences as pro-slavery as the churches and ministry South; and he gloried, apparently, in it; and the latter, the known and firm friend of Hope H. Slatter and other slave-traders, and the author of the sentiment, while Chaplain in Congress, that, in the Mexican war, 'The man who fought the hardest, where the blows fell the thickest, and prayed sincerely to the God of battles, that man was the best soldier and the best Christian!' Both these men took the most active part in the Conference. As for Slicer, he was allowed to preach on Sunday evening, and take a collection to build a Methodist meeting-house in Washington, a delegate from Maine, to whom the time had been assigned, relinquishing his claim for that purpose. Anti-slavery resolutions from such bodies can have very little effect; they but make plainer their depravity.

By this time, it is hardly needful to say this is a hard field for our operations. I never so sank under the pressure before. We are now leaving this State, and not coming, either; as my health has demanded it. But we came here at great expense, and as we can collect no funds at all, we did not like to abandon the field too hastily, and thus wholly lose our journey. We find a few abolitionists of the truest mold; but they have toiled alone. They have done an immense business on the underground railroad—twenty-seven fugitives passing through one town, a few weeks ago, in a single train. This work absorbs much time and energy. Then no one has collected their bills for the Bugle, no agent ever

visiting them; and some accounts run as high as eight or ten dollars. These you pay, mostly, when asked; but they have little left for donations. Then our new converts and inquirers we urge to take the Bugle, and as that is now a pre-payment paper, we cannot possibly raise funds.

After all, we have done a good work. We have cheered and encouraged old friends, and made some new ones. We have left a goodly number of subscribers for the Bugle, in every place where we have labored. We have softened and subdued much prejudice, and many who came to scoff, have returned home wiser and better men, sometimes even inviting us to accompany them. I never had a harder campaign; and yet it will be ever remembered with pleasure and satisfaction.

Yours most truly,

PARKER PILLSBURY.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM WILLIAM H. FISH.

Last evening, Sunday, Oct. 9, I went, as an Agent of the Anti-Slavery Society, to FRANKLIN, a place distinguished principally for being the long residence of the late eminent and widely known Dr. JOHNSON, who seemed to be the throned monarch of all he surveyed—of all the domain of mind and thought. He was one of the last of the venerable representatives of the Hopkinsian theology, and made his mark upon his age, particularly in the general region of Franklin. But that mark is now beginning to disappear, and religious teachers of another type are getting the ears of the people, all of which he once seemed to claim as his divine right. While he lived, simple reverence for him prevented even some of the more liberally minded from encouraging any religious innovations, or any theological 'heresies.' But Methodism has now got into the Town-House, and this is thought to be quite an advance step toward the 'good time coming.' This by the way, and only as a simple statement of fact, without comment or deprecation.

I spoke in the Town Hall, which was well filled. The Orthodox minister—Rev. Samuel Hunt, successor of Dr. Emmons—and the Methodist minister, whose name I forget,—both gave notice of my meeting, which abolitionists will, of course, think quite an act of liberality, so many ministers refuse to do even thus much for our cause. I consequently had some Orthodox and some Methodists to hear me. And they seemed, at least, to hear with candor and interest, though I spoke 'without concealment and without compromise,' and strongly, both of the wickedness of the State and the Church. I was gratified with their attention, and trust that the word spoken was not without profit.

The Methodist choir of singers kindly volunteered their services on the occasion, and discoursed some sweet music to us, thereby adding to the interest of the meeting. I found in a leading Free Soiler there,—Mr. Freeman, quite a large boot manufacturer,—a personal friend, and a friend to our movement; and he rendered essential aid to the meeting. I was not able to get a subscriber to THE LIBERATOR, but hope to do so at some future time. I purpose going there again in the course of the winter. The amount contributed to the cause was \$3 75.

Thine, for truth and right,

WM. H. FISH.

LECTURE ON SPIRITUALISM.

MR. GARRISON: At the request of many respectable citizens of Boston, ALEX. PETERS, Esq., of Roxbury, will lecture on Spiritualism, at the Melodeon, on Tuesday, Nov. 1st, at 7 o'clock, P. M. He will repeat the lecture lately given at Roxbury, and afterwards favorably noticed by some of the Boston Journals.

MR. PUTNAM is a graduate of the University and Theological School at Cambridge, and was for many years a clergyman of the Unitarian denomination. He is said to possess a decidedly conservative, but discriminating mind, and has long and carefully investigated the subject of which he speaks. Among the names of those who extended the invitation to him, are found many whose characters and positions ought to give dignity and importance to the proceeding, and it being no longer a concealable fact that spiritualism has now silenced satire, and commands the respectful attention of the intelligent, it is expected that this will be a meeting of no ordinary interest.

It is understood that no admission-fee or contribution will be asked, which fact, with the character of the lecturer and the increasing interest in his subject, will call together a multitude of listeners.

It is also understood that this lecture will soon be followed by others from eminent men. Judge Warren Chase, of Wisconsin, is on his way to this city, and may be expected to give one or more.

When such men as Edmonds, Dexter, Tallmadge, and many others, publicly announce themselves as unwavering believers, after prolonged and careful investigation, we must know there is something there besides fanaticism and delusion.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

MR. EDITOR: Will you permit me to remind your readers that the annual term of this institution is to commence on Wednesday next week? To young and middle-aged women of energy and intelligence, the medical profession offers a field of useful and lucrative employment. The discussion of this subject for the past six years, together with the obvious propriety of having female auxiliaries in the profession, to practice among their own sex and children, have created an extensive and urgent demand for female physicians; and as yet, even the best locations, the large villages and cities of New England, are almost wholly unprovided. The few women who are educated are successfully and profitably employed.

One of your readers recently called at the College and made arrangements to have his daughter, sixteen years of age, attend the next term, with the view to have her become early and thoroughly accomplished for the medical profession. Are there not other parents whose daughters might possess this useful knowledge with great advantage to themselves in their future domestic relations, or to the society in the exercise of the healing art?

The readers of THE LIBERATOR will be glad to hear that we have good tidings of Mr. GARRISON. His health has continued perfectly good, and he seems to have been received with the greatest interest in every part of Michigan. By this time; we suppose he is in Northern Ohio.

'Persec' for October 3, has the following, for the edification of American readers:— At Wilkesbarre, in Pennsylvania, two slave-traders under the Fugitive Slave Law did their best, and worst to recapture a mulatto. They placed handcuffs on him, and with three or four respectable, dressed colored men, they went down and marked his house. There is a moral to this, if America could understand it. Well will it be, if emancipation be granted before slavery, with its chains, shall knock down and mark the national slaveholders.

EXTENSIVE SENSITIVENESS. On Tuesday evening, a Sixth avenue car, fully crowded with passengers, was stopped, and in stepped a respectably dressed colored female, who, under the circumstances, contented herself with occupying a standing place in the aisle of the car. She disturbed nobody, and was, in fact, not noticed by any of the passengers except one who, particularly benevolent, immediately found out there was game for his net. 'He commenced operations by ironically inquiring those gentlemen who occupied seats to make room for 'that lady.' Having failed to make any impression this way, and feeling that his dignity was growing 'smaller by degrees and beautifully less,' while he was staying with such unworthy company, he threw the ball for the net to stop, and said: 'Gentlemen, I ain't going to pay my fare. I am going to get out of the car, because there is a wench here.' He descended, and continued his journey on foot, while the car, with the obnoxious burden, went merrily on, and the passengers smiled in pity for the hot-headed gentleman.—N. Y. Tribune.

WE THANKINGLY IN MASSACHUSETTS, Nov. 21.

THE FUGITIVE BURNED.

On Sunday night, Oct. 9th, about 12 o'clock, the office of the Voice of the Fugitive, in Windsor, C. W., with all its contents, was consumed by fire, together with several other apartments occupied by families in an adjoining building.

Mr. Bibb gives his reasons for believing the fire to be the work of an incendiary, and then adds:—

The Voice of the Fugitive has been closed down and partially silenced by the hand of an incendiary; and some reason to believe; and the loss to us has truly been a great one.

They have destroyed for us in one night more than all we have accumulated by arduous labor and economy during the last three years.

The great question with us now is, not whether we shall suspend the publication of our little sheet or not for the future; for upon this point our mind is fully made up.

We shall go forth in the name of outraged humanity, firmly relying on the promises of God and the justice of our cause for success.

Our first object in sending forth this Extra Sheet is to inform our friends that the Voice of the Fugitive and Canadian Independent is not dead, though crippled, but just as soon as we can repair the breach it fills, we assure our readers that the Fugitives in Canada shall be heard from, again, through this paper, regularly.

Another important object is to inform our friends who are in our debt for the paper, that we greatly need the money. They must know that if ever we needed our pay for the paper it must be now, in our distress from this fire. We hope that they will not wait to be waited upon by agents, but send in their subscriptions by letter; and not only so, we hope that they will get out to subscribe for the paper and send in their pay, which will greatly aid the cause of humanity; as well as enable us to give them a more interesting paper.

Progress of the Underground Railroad.

We had a long catalogue of arrivals and receipts from this prospering Company burned, when our press was destroyed as the paper was just ready to go to press. We regret it very much, for the account was quite interesting in its details. But the very list, still they come, from all parts of the Southern States.

The subject of emigration of the nominally free people of color from the Northern States, is now fraught with much interest. There have been 74 persons landed on these shores this week, from the State of Indiana, with 'bag and baggage,' most of whom had fine horses, weapons, and tools, and brought them the wealth of a pro-slavery State to enrich our adopted country. 'Let all that will come,—and partake of our free climate and soil freely.'—Voice of the Fugitive, extra.

Escape of an alleged Fugitive.

Lewis, the alleged fugitive, was brought before Commissioner Carpenter yesterday, at half-past two, for final decision. Application was made to continue the case, on the ground that new testimony had been discovered of vital interest to the fact. But the very information by telegraphic dispatch from Judge Spaulding, from Columbus. It was also desired to bring the case before the Circuit Court, now sitting at Columbus. While Mr. Carpenter was giving his decision to allow the motion, the negro slipped away from Deputy U. S. Marshal Dryden, through the crowd, and escaped. The fact became known, created quite a sensation. The marshal started in pursuit—the crowded audience cheering as he left the Court room. Up to a very late hour last night, no intelligence of the whereabouts of Lewis had been received. It is supposed that he has fled to Canada.—Cincinnati Gazette, 21st inst.

Notes of Meetings, &c.

REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Worcester County (South Division) Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:— West Brookfield, Friday, eve, Oct. 28. Warren, Sat. & Sun., Oct. 29 and 30. Ware, Tuesday, Nov. 1. Braintree, Wednesday, Oct. 2. Barre, Thursday, Oct. 3. Paxton, Friday, Oct. 4. Leicester, Sunday, Oct. 6.

G. B. STEBBINS, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:— Pawtucket, R. I. Sunday, Oct. 30. Hebronville, Monday, eve, Oct. 31. Raynham, Tuesday, Nov. 1. Westfield, Wednesday, Nov. 2. N. Attleboro, Thursday, Oct. 3. Attleboro, Friday, Oct. 4. Valley Falls, R. I. Sunday, Oct. 6.

NEW BEDFORD. An anti-slavery meeting will be held at New Bedford on Sunday, Oct. 30, which will be attended by WENDELL PHILLIPS and C. L. REMOND.

LECTURES.—The Tenth Course of Lectures before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society will be delivered, upon successive Sunday evenings, at Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clock.

On 30th, Rev. THOMAS T. STORR, of Bolton, Nov. 6th, JOHN T. SANDY, of Bolton.

15th, WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston.

20th, Wm. LLOYD GARRISON, of Boston.

Tickets for course, 37 1/2 cents; single admittance, 6 1/2 cents.

ELIZA J. KENNY, Rec. Sec'y. Salem, Sept. 20, 1853.

WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The Annual Fair of the Weymouth Female Anti-Slavery Society will open in the Hall of Mr. Bates's Hotel, Weymouth Landing, on the evening of Monday, the 24th, and will continue open through FRIDAY, the 28th. A large and beautiful collection of articles will be offered for sale, including Comforters, Stockings, Shirts, children's Aprons and Dresses, and many other useful things.

On THURSDAY EVENING, the 27th, there will be speaking at the Hall by WENDELL PHILLIPS and others. The Fair will be closed on Friday evening with a Social Party, where will be music and dancing.

Admittance to the Fair 12 1/2 cents. Children, 6 cents. Admittance on Friday Evening, 50 cents.

NOTICE.—The United Daughters of Zion will celebrate their Eighth Anniversary on Thursday evening, Nov. 30, at Zion Church, West Centre street. An address will be delivered by WILLIAM C. NELL. Exercises to commence at half past 7 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to be present.

ANNA E. GRAY, Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

The Twelfth Baptist Church of this city, of which Rev. L. A. GAINES is Pastor, has the honor to advise a number of our citizens in this city and vicinity, together with the untiring perseverance of the Society, raised and paid towards their meeting-house nearly six thousand dollars. They have not been able to finish their house, and have worshipped nearly two years in their vestry. The cost of finishing the house will be about fifteen hundred dollars.

The Ladies of this Society are preparing to hold a FAIR, to assist in finishing said church, the sales to commence on the 21st of November, 1853. Said church is located on Southcoast street. They will be very thankful to the benevolent citizens of Boston and vicinity for donations of any kind suitable for the occasion. Donations may be sent to the house of L. A. GAINES, the Pastor, No. 18 Grove street.

In behalf of the Sewing Society,

OTAVIA J. GRIMES, President.

CHARLOTTE KNOWLES, Secretary.

MARY ANN THURSTON, Treasurer.

Boston, Oct. 10, 1853.

N. E. FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Sixth Annual Term will commence November 2d, and continue four months. Professors—William M. Cornell, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence; E. D. Bennett, M. D., Chemistry; S. H. Knapp, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; John P. Littlefield, M. D., Principles and Practice of Medicine; John K. Palmer, M. D., Materia Medica and General Therapeutics; Henry M. Cobb, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery. Fee to each Professor, \$10; Graduation Fee, \$20.

SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary, 16 Cornhill, Boston.

LYCEUM SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

Prof. W. S. BROWN, author of 'Chemistry for Beginners,' &c., respectfully announces that he is now prepared to enter into engagements with the Lyceum of the City of Boston, for a course of lectures, on 'THE ECONOMY OF FOOD.' This is a chemico-physiological lecture, embracing the food of plants and animals; a new and old theories of nutrition and assimilation; and simple methods for their detection and analysis of extensively advertised nostrums, &c. &c. Illustrated with practical experiments.

Lectures addressed to 'Prof. W. S. BROWN, Merchants' Exchange Hotel, State street, Boston,' during September and October; or, if later, sent to 'Blackstone, Mass.' will receive immediate attention.

Boston, Sept. 6, 1853.

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

To be held in Boston, Mass., during Christmas Week, 1853.

The Managers of the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR, in once more addressing their friends and fellow-laborers, for the purpose of entreating a warmer sympathy and more effective cooperation in their proposed movement, beg leave to submit a few suggestions which they trust may have a tendency to produce that result. Twenty years have passed away since the first Fair to aid in the Abolition of American Slavery was held in the city of Boston. Twenty years of labor and effort, and still we remain a slaveholding nation; our first word's repentance, in a national capacity, yet to be uttered, our first work of mercy yet to be done. But have these labors and efforts, of which we may, properly enough, just now, consider this Bazaar an exponent, accomplished nothing? Only the childishly thoughtless or the wilfully false can venture to reply in the negative.

The battle has not been won; it has not even been fought; but its outposts have been carried, and the field, with its embattled hosts, lies plainly before us. Massacre of the masters, slaves contented and happy, amalgamation of races, Colonization, and similar fallacies—these are the refuges of lies which the abolitionists have swept away, and the issue between them and their opponents is narrowed to the simple question of material success and self-interest. The creed of the pro-slavery party is expressed in two lines,

'That they should take who have the power, And they should keep who can.'

The blood-cemented prosperity, which should be its shame, is coolly adduced, in argument, as ample justification for continuance in crime.

Hence, no talk of Gradualism now obstructs our way. Kindly propositions in its behalf, from distant friends of the slave, ignorant of the essential diabolism which is the animating spirit of the Slave institution of this country, meet, from the slaveholding South and pro-slavery North alike, as bitter and unscrupulous an opposition as was ever meted out to the most energetic demand ever made for Immediate Abolition. The slaveholders understand perfectly, that the concessions of marriage, family ties, the Bible, are, in effect, emancipation. They have never been granted where men were held as property, for the very good reason that any such concession lays the axe at the root of so audacious and abominable a claim.

The signs of the times abroad, as well as at home, offer tokens of encouragement. In foreign lands, an agitation has been aroused which will never, we trust, again slumber. Christendom owes it to the name by which it is called to rally on this question. There has never been so vast a one submitted to its consideration; but, God be thanked, its simplicity is equal to its magnitude, and Monarchist and Republican, Catholic and Protestant, nay, though we have spoken of Christendom, Heathenism itself may see written, as with letters of light, on the heavens, that it is indeed 'a wild and guilty phantasy, that man can hold property in man,' and doubly wild and doubly guilty when this phantasy controls the sentiment and shapes the action of a great and self-governing nation.

Apart from these and other general causes of encouragement, the Managers of the Bazaar, and those cooperating with them, may find special stimulus to exertion in the fact that the present arrangements of the American Anti-Slavery Society are such as to render an increased success of this undertaking more desirable, we might almost say imperative, than ever before.

The Receipts of the Bazaar are devoted to the sustentation of the Parent Society and its organ, the National Anti-Slavery Standard, in the city of New York. There, in the very focus of pro-slavery opposition, a banner in behalf of the perishing slave has been raised, and its triumph will be in some measure commensurate with the supplies that this movement may be enabled to furnish.

The details of the Bazaar are so well understood, that we feel any particular specifications unnecessary.

We cordially invite the assistance of every lover of Freedom, pledging ourselves to all such for a conscientious fulfillment of all the duties that our present position imposes on us.

Donations of any kind, either in manufactured articles, materials for manufacture, or money, will be gratefully received by any of the Managers whose names and addresses are subjoined, or any further information that may be requested will be cheerfully given.

ANNE WARREN WESTON, Weymouth, Mass.

ANN GREENE PHILLIPS, Essex st., Boston.

HELEN E. GARRISON, 8 Dix Place, Boston.

LOUISA LORING, 27 State st., Boston.

MARY MAY, 5 Franklin Place, Boston.

SARAH RUSSELL MARY, Leicester, Mass.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, care Messrs. Green & Co., Paris, France.

CAROLINE WESTON.

MARY GRAY CHAPMAN.

HENRIETTA SARGENT, 156 Tremont st., Boston.

FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, Brush Hill, Milton.

ELIZABETH LEE POLLEN.

SUSAN C. CABOT.

POETRY.

I SEE THREE STILL.

Remembrance, faithful to her trust,
Calls thee in beauty from the dust;
Thou comest in the morning light;

In every hallowed token round;
This little ring thy finger bound;
This lock of hair thy forehead shaded;

There was thy chamber—here, each day,
I sat and watched thy sad decay;
Here, on this bed, thou didst lie;

Death art not in the grave confined—
Death cannot chain the immortal mind;
Let each close o'er its sacred trust;

From Russian steppes, from Persian sand,
From pine-fringed Norway feld,
From Elbe's and Eder's peopled strand;

Come, deck my board—prepare my bed,
And let the trump of doom
Peel out a march, that as I tread

Well have you done your loyal part,
My subjects and my slaves—
In town and country, port and mart,

What is my feast? These babes fornic'd,
Men ere their prime drink blead—
These soles, with strong dimes dead and blind—

These streets along the river's bank,
Below the rise of tide;
These hovels, set in stifling rank,

Who are my lieges? Those that rule
In Vestry and on Board;
The Town-hall's glib and giddy fool,

Don't look on the dark side! Turn over the leaf—
See—a beautiful picture awaits you;

Don't look on the dark side! Your sadness and gloom
Will spread like a pestilence round you;

Don't look on the dark side! There's brightness enough
In the world, if you only will view it;

Don't look on the dark side! Or, if 'tis all dark—
If night and a storm both are given—

From the Knickerbocker.
THE FORCE OF LOVE.
Do good to them that hate you, if your hatreds

FAIR HOPE! the gentle rain of feeble aim,
Kind visitant of palace and of cot,

THE LIBERATOR.

GAS-SPRING SALT WORKS.

DEAR RICHARD, I write to you occasionally, but
think of you and yours often. I never meet with any
thing wonderful, and out of the common, in nature or

It is unique and wonderful, for the following reasons:
From the earliest settlement of Ohio—some thirty years
ago—it was discovered that salt water was thrown up,

Some twenty years ago, the owner of the land on
which it is, and others, concluded that the gas and the
salt water might be put to use.

Go down and see that gas manufactory, erected by
hands unseen, in those caverns which human footsteps
have never trod.

There are many salt-works on the banks of the Mus-
kingum, between Zanesville and Marietta, where the
salt is made from water brought up, in some cases, from

THE EARTH, with its oceans and continents—what a
vast laboratory! See the vegetable and animal life that

Geology is the true Theology. To know our relations to
the earth, and to what is on it and around it, is to

1. Resolved, That the natural rights of one hu-
man being are those of every other; in all cases

2. Resolved, That those who deride the claims of
woman to a full recognition of her civil rights and

3. Resolved, That for the men of this land to
claim for themselves the elective franchise, and the

4. Resolved, That woman, as well as man, has
a right to the highest mental and physical develop-

5. Resolved, That to pretend that the granting of
these claims would tend to make woman less

Will I ever meet you, dearly loved and cherished
friend, on these Western waters, and amid these grand
old woods? I wish I could, and here, as we floated on

But Ohio—grand, majestic, beautiful Ohio! Come
over, dear friend, and see her as she is. There is not
on earth another such a monument of human energy

REFORMATORY.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

This Convention met at Cleveland, on Wednesday
of last week, and continued through that and the two
following days. Many distinguished speakers,

Many of the addresses evinced the deepest re-
search and were of the highest order of eloquence.
Evidently many were not prepared to hear from

1. Resolved, That by Human Rights we mean
Natural Rights, in contradistinction to conventional

2. Resolved, That because woman is a human
being and man is no more, she has, by virtue of her

3. Resolved, That if it be true, in the language
of John C. Calhoun, 'that he who digs the money

4. Resolved, That there is neither justice nor
sound policy in the present arrangements of society

5. Resolved, That woman will sooner free her-
self from the legal disabilities she now suffers by

6. Resolved, That the natural rights of one hu-
man being are those of every other; in all cases

7. Resolved, That those who deride the claims of
woman to a full recognition of her civil rights and

8. Resolved, That for the men of this land to
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Mr. Stockman in CHESHIRE. That eloquent and
fearless friend of the friendless, Rev. E. A. Stockman
of Cummington, addressed our citizens, on the slavery is-
sue, in its moral and political aspects, on the first three

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher comes out
in the Independent, denying that his congregation have
presented a petition to Congress, to buy a summer resi-

ADIN AUGUSTUS BALLOU.

ADIN AUGUSTUS BALLOU, son of ADIN and LUCY
HUNY BALLOU, was born in Mendon, Massachusetts,
(whose father was then settled in the Christian

At this period, he had attained the full stature
of manhood, being scarcely two inches less than
six feet in height. He had an erect, well-proportioned,

1. Resolved, That the New York (N. Y.) Mer-
cury states that single women, who are freeholders,

Disappointment.—We see it intimated that
James Gordon Bennett was an unsuccessful applicant
for the French Mission.

The Crystal Palace.—The last of December
has been fixed upon as the period of closing this Ex-
hibition, and many depositors will then withdraw their

Fast Printing Press.—We learn from the
N. Y. Tribune that Mr. Victor Beaumont, of New
York, has invented a printing press, which, at a

Important Invention.—The N. Y. Tribune
states that Prof. Mellor, a French chemist, in this city,
has discovered a process of making paper from straw,

The London press mentions the success-
ful application of chloroform upon a man of immense
physical power, while under a violent attack of cholera.

How to have the last Word.—Assail your
opponent with words and declarations so bitter and so
caustic, that he will be obliged to retreat, and

The editor of the Green Castle Banner
states that he found a curiosity in a printing office at
Gaspot.

A Greek. The Unitarian Society of Brooklyn
has adopted the following Resolution:—
Resolved, That the fundamental principle of

Resolved, That the fundamental principle of
the Unitarian church is character as distinguished
from belief, and that any statement of belief or

Resolved, That to pretend that the granting of
these claims would tend to make woman less

THE cholera, according to late foreign advices,
has reached England, in an indispensible form, and with
a fatality, even at this late season of the year, which in-

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nish the fullest satisfaction to all who may feel disposed

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CORRECT Phrenological Examinations, with Charac-
ter and complete written descriptions of character, in-

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is invaluable.

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CLOTHING HOUSE.
LEWIS HAYDEN would respectfully call the atten-

Brattle Street Dining Saloon
THE well-known stand of JOHN B. GAZZ, No. 15
Brattle Street, having been purchased by the sub-

PUBLIC FUNCTION OF WOMAN.
J. CUT 21 Cornhill, and for sale by ROBERT F. WALL
of the Music Hall, Boston, on the 27th of

The New Method of Cure.
D. N. METTRIX, without drugs, originally discovered,
and now, for more than ten years, successfully

How often are the public gratulated upon the
alleged invention of some new medicine, (composed of
a vile drug) which the sick are invited to swallow,