



THIRD LECTURE OF GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ. ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The third lecture was delivered at the Friends' Meeting House, on Monday last, in which Mr. Thompson endeavored to sketch the present state of the churches and leading religious denominations of the United States, in regard to the question of slavery. He computed that, in connection with the various Christian denominations of the United States, there were five millions of persons, and upwards of 30,000 ministers.

published in the Manchester papers, and celebrated by a tea-party, with Mr. M. Phillips in the chair. He might now call upon those excellent men to whom they were willing to do so; he knew that Mr. Cobden's heart was in the cause of British India; he need not tell them that Manchester had a representative in parliament, who, more than any man during the last session, stood on the principle of doing the most liberal justice to the natives of British India.

JOHN B. VASNON IS DEAD.

This announcement fell upon us, as we are sure it will fall upon multitudes of our oppressed people, with distressing and mournful effect. A brave and true man—one of the oldest, and one of the most consistent advocates of the Slave's freedom, and of the colored man's elevation, who has yet arisen among our proscribed race, has been overtaken by death.

HAWORTH WETHERALD.

It is our painful duty to record, the death of a devoted friend of the Anti-Slavery cause, and a valuable member of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. Haworth Wetherald died on the evening of the 7th inst. at his residence, in Camden, N. J.

ON THE WRONG TRACK.

Not many days since, the people of Norfolk, Va., were thrown into a state of terrible excitement by the news of the escape of seven chattel persons, who, tired of the luxuries of bondage in the Old Dominion, were supposed to have migrated northward. Somebody ventured to suspect that they went off in the California steamer Star of the West, bound for New York, and forthwith the Norfolk papers flamed with indignation at the supposed outrage.

DR. COX'S LETTER.

A brother sent us the paper containing this effusion, which at his suggestion we copy. It is a rare compound of arrogance, pedantry, bombast, and absurdity. His treason to the holy cause of freedom is openly acknowledged. It is truly a pretty specimen of the kind of abolitionism, which has been recommended for their aid, was moved by Mr. F. Chesson, seconded by Mr. Griffiths, and passed by acclamation; this was duly acknowledged, in doing which, Mr. Thompson said that he hoped, when they next met again, to discuss the subject of British India, they would have the co-operation of the public of Manchester.

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, JANUARY 20, 1854.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASS. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at the Melrose, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 25th, 26th, and 27th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. The friends of the Society in particular, and of the Anti-Slavery Cause generally, are desired to be as fully represented as possible on this occasion, and thus to indicate afresh to the Slave Power of our country, that its doom is sealed—that its absolute and utter annihilation is decreed—that the conflict is to be carried on with renewed vigor—and that the Spirit of Emancipation is one that never grows weary or disheartened, but is always confident and elastic, and ever prompt to meet the common enemy.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The loud and encouraging Report, from the pen of Miss ANNE WARREN WESTON, which we have the pleasure of laying before our readers this week, will be read with deep interest and high gratification on both sides of the Atlantic. It will be seen that, despite many serious drawbacks, and the extremely unpropitious state of the weather, the receipts of the late Bazaar in this city considerably exceeded those of the last year—amounting to FOUR THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX DOLLARS—leaving a large quantity of valuable articles unsold, which will be offered for sale at the Fair at Fitchburg, and in other places.

BIBLE DISCUSSION AT PHILADELPHIA.

In November last, while lecturing in Philadelphia, JOSEPH BARKER, of Ohio, offered to meet any of the clergy in a public discussion on the Inspiration and Authority of the Bible. His offer was accepted by the Rev. William McCalla, (Presbyterian), an old debater and rampant theological pugilist, who, after a few encounters with Mr. Barker, indignantly backed out, having been pretty effectually 'used up,' in the estimation of those who attended the discussion.

TRIBUTE FROM SCOTLAND.

One of the most intelligent, clear-sighted and untiring anti-slavery women in Scotland, in a letter received from her by way of acknowledgement of a volume forwarded to her address, says—'I gratefully acknowledge the receipt of your valuable gift, "SELECTIONS" from your writings. I have read the book with an extraordinary degree of pleasure and profit. I feel such a desire to drink in the spirit it breathes, that when I lay it down, I long to take it up again, to be refreshed; wishing all the time I could put it into the hands of all I know, friends and foes, that the former might feel their minds elevated and their faith improved, and the latter have their sins reproved, and hide their faces in shame for having joined so much in that century of infidelity against you. It is a lamentable fact, that there are hundreds in this place, at the present time, who, never before distinguished in any public way, either for the slave or any other humane work, have, with a zeal worthy of a better cause, traversed town and country, crying "infidelity" against you and the true anti-slavery friends in America. We, too, have been honored to share in the obloquy. But we have all along studied to take as little notice of it as possible, assured that truth and principle will ultimately shine forth more than ever pure, when this system of falsehood and calumny shall be written out.'

Though I wrote but seldom, I am ever familiar with all your movements, being a constant reader of THE LIBERATOR. I have no source of literary enjoyment equal to what I derive from that paper. May you be long spared to spread abroad the blessed truths it enunciates, in my earnest wish and prayer.

MOTIVELY. We call the attention of all invalids in Boston and its vicinity, to the advertisement of Mr. HALSTED, of Rochester, N. Y., in another column. Dr. H. is no quack, but a highly respected physician, whose treatment of various diseases is as unique as it has been successful; and we have great pleasure in commending him to public patronage. It will be seen that he is to be at the Revere House, in this city, from the 19th to the 30th of January.

National Anti-Slavery Bazaar.

The brightness of the year 1854 did not fall without its shadows on the community of which we make a part. The storms of the 28th and 29th of December, unprecedented in severity for many years, had brought sorrow to some homes, serious bereavement or pecuniary loss to many, serious annoyance, inconvenience and anxiety, and to all, that subduing, saddening influence which is experienced, however temporarily, when any 'great outrages of weather' unsettle the thoughtless security as to life and safety that usually pervades the public mind. For several days the mails were stopped, and almost all communication with the environs of Boston cut off. When tidings could arrive, and nearly every hour brought fresh intelligence of peril, disaster or shipwreck, it certainly would not be unnatural if, in some minds, the whole coloring of thought assumed a graver and more sober hue. This has been the case with ourselves. The Bazaar of 1853 has closed with what we are entitled, in our circumstances, to estimate as brilliant success, the receipts being four thousand, two hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Let us recall, for a moment, the written records of thought and feeling that accompany the exquisite and beautiful donations of which the Bazaar is made up. These latter suggest only taste and skill, and elegant leisure, and abundant wealth; and the looker-on can hardly do else than associate such brightness of coloring and harmony of tint with the glow of health and happiness. But with these suggestions, do the facts accord? Far from it. From the homes of actual poverty, from young girls painfully earning their own bread, and yet saving something to purchase the material that shall be fashioned into the gay clothing, never to be worn for their own decoration, from chambers of sickness and languor and helpless disease, from Asylums for the Blind, from schools that Charity has established for the help of the wholly indigent,—it is from sources like these, that that great and valuable assistance is obtained. True, also, the gifts of the happy and the prosperous are here; also, the glittering ornament that has graced many a gay pageant, the exquisite picture, in which the painter has made real his happiest conception, or recalled some favorite scene, the admired and successful volume, fresh from the hands of his author. The minister of religion, the philosopher, the artist and the poet have given us of their best, have freely contributed that spiritual and ideal wealth whose price is above rubies. But all these gifts, however diverse their sources, come to us with words of the most earnest encouragement, with assurances of exhaustless sympathy, and promises of continued support. Much of the help thus given by deed and word, is sent from other lands. To the moral beauty of the contribution, it adds not a little in our eyes, that such is the case. The fact itself furnishes a most invigorating testimony to the truth of the principles on which the Anti-Slavery enterprise is based. By a spontaneous conviction, overmastering nationalities and usage and creed and language, men differing, world-wide, in all beside, are laboring together in the promulgation of the cardinal doctrine of our anti-slavery creed, that under no conceivable circumstances can one man hold another as goods and chattels.

We have barely indicated the sources of the motives from and by which the donations to the Bazaar are obtained. Suffer us, on behalf of the immediate managers and promoters of this effort, to assure these generous donors that they are received in a spirit not wholly unworthy of the great work to which they are consecrated. Our distant friends cannot know the difficulties and discouragements that every step beset such an undertaking as ours. It is the Twentieth Bazaar that has just closed. The interest afforded by novelty and the spirit of adventure has long since died away. The number of abolitionists in the city which sent back Thomas Sims is necessarily small, and of that small number, only a few are so situated as to give to the Bazaar such earnest and effective labor. Many of the Committee do not reside in Boston, and several of its most efficient members are absent from the country.

Within the last two years, two of those who have been co-workers with us almost from the beginning of the conflict, have passed onward to a higher service. The example of a long life devoted to deeds of self-sacrificing beneficence, the memory of beauty, genius and gifts still more excellent,—these are all that remain to us.

Of the thousand petty toils and wearying annoyances and ungenial duties that attend the Bazaar, we will not speak. They would be burdensome under any circumstances: for buying and selling, even when viewed as a prelude to getting gain, is not in itself an interesting occupation. Neither do we dwell on the misunderstandings and misrepresentations, and absence of popular sympathy, to which our position exposes us. Why, then, do we refer to all this? Not, certainly, for the purpose of discouraging or saddening a single heart that has ever bade us God speed.

There is a practice in the Catholic Church, which, Protestant as we are, attracts our sympathy. Any suffering, no matter how earthly its character, any labor, however mundane and common-place, becomes ennobled and sanctified, if removed from the category of common duties, and performed as a religious offering. Let it be so with this annual Bazaar. The prayers and blessings interwoven with so many memorials of patient toil, the gifts that enrich it alike of the high and the low, the happy and the sorrowing, the self-sacrifice that marks every step of its progress, the weariness, care and anxiety that are its necessary attendants—let us, as it were, cast them all upon the altar of our faith, remembering, as we do so, the words, 'To do good and communicate, forgot not; for with such sacrifices God is well pleased.'

THE CONGREGATION OF THE REV. GEORGE HARRIS.

The congregation of the Rev. George Harris, though occupied with the erection of a new church, and unusual claims on their charity in consequence of the prevalence of cholera in their town, have yet remembered those who are forbidden, by law, to worship God according to their own consciences, and whose worldly estate is such, that pestilence in their midst is esteemed a boon instead of a curse.

Leeds and Manchester have made their usual generous response to our call. All the little objects of taste and art, pictures, books, &c., contained in the Leeds and the Paper-Mache in that from Manchester, were much valued. We should return our thanks in an especial manner to Mr. Wilson Armstrong of Leeds, for books and tracts that actually reached us. We are not the less grateful for a larger and more valuable collection which it was not our fortune to receive. The vessel in which they were sent from Glasgow was shipwrecked, and the package lost.

In respect to the very costly and elegant collection sent from London by Mrs. Massie, we have to regret that it should have arrived so late. Notwithstanding our utmost exertions, we were unable to obtain the box from the Custom House till the evening of the 20th, and the Bazaar closed on the 31st. The very pretty box from Cork was displayed at the same time, and the effect of their arrival was at once evinced in the greatly increased receipts; but still, as our first two days are always the best in respect to sales, we could not but regret that so many valuable and beautiful articles should have been absent at the opening. It is almost impossible to do full justice to the boxes arriving under such circumstances. They must necessarily be unpacked and examined under great difficulties. Mrs. Massie's full and ample lists were a great assistance; but as such beautiful crochet work as that which we received from Cork, is hardly known in this country, we should have been glad had our Cork friends affixed their own prices. The magnificent Ottomans in the London box were the admiration of all beholders, but we were able to dispose of only one. The other has been carefully reserved for another sale. The beautiful Silvered Glass also met with its due appreciation, and sold readily, no specimens so fine having been offered before in Boston. But the crowning glory of the London contribution were the very exquisite engravings presented by Thomas Agnew, Esq. of Manchester. The subjects are—The Independents asserting Liberty of Conscience before the Westminster Assembly, 1644; and 'The Royal Agricultural Society of England.' In the former, most of the faces are portraits which have been taken at great expense and trouble from original paintings, and in the latter, the portraits are those of living individuals. Both these attracted very great attention, and the first named was purchased by Mr. Wendell Phillips, as were also the valuable portraits of Sir Humphrey Davy, John Dalton, Esq., and Rev. Dr. Massie. 'The Royal Agricultural Society' will be sure to find a ready sale next year, as it would, we think, have done this, had it been received in sufficient season, as will also the beautiful 'English Lake Scenery.'

To the Rev. Dr. Massie, the Bazaar is much indebted for a little work very tastefully got up, entitled, 'Slavery, the Crime and Curse of America.' A large number of copies having been received for gratuitous distribution, the Committee have circulated them as extensively as was possible, and, as far as might be in their power, have endeavored to bring the work before the notice of members of pro-slavery evangelical churches, (if we may be allowed to depart so far from the original meaning of words, as to place them in such collocation.)

Two of our Scotch boxes, those from Edinburgh and Glasgow, arrived in ample season, and having time for a very careful and thorough examination, we are prepared to speak of their contents in terms of high eulogy. The beautiful Embroidered Muslin, Shawls and Scarfs of different patterns, Dress Pieces and some very elegant Aprons, are the articles that occur to us on the Glasgow table as peculiarly saleable. On the Edinburgh table, one beautiful Priz Plaid Shawl with rose, thistle and shamrock worked upon it, and two Scarfs of the Murray pattern, were greatly admired. Scarfs of this description were in great request, and we could have sold many more than we did.

May we take the liberty of inserting here, that a handsome Highland Shawl, in which the colors are simply blue and white, and, at the next Bazaar, find a ready purchaser? Such an one has been inquired for with praiseworthy perseverance for several years, and we would gladly, by-and-by, be able to supply the demand.

We are grateful to our Edinburgh friends, for some very good Autographs. Those written particularly for the occasion, by the venerable James Montgomery, were received with very great pleasure. Owing to some unfortunate mistake in Great Britain, the abundant and beautiful collection of our Perth friends did not reach us till the second week of the Bazaar. The box was finally sent to New York, instead of Boston, and it was only by great exertion on the part of Mr. Gay, that it arrived in season. The missing box had been waited for with so much anxiety, that its appearance was hailed with the utmost delight. The abundance, variety and beauty of its contents, fulfilled our warmest expectations. The Travelling Bags, Tiedles, Afghan Blankets, Crocheted Collars, Book and Flower Stands, were highly appreciated. Perhaps here is a fitting place to remark, that no Drawing Room Cushions, however beautiful, are as saleable with us as they have been. As we are able to furnish beautiful Tidies to accompany the Cushions, said Cushions last a most unreasonable time, and hence our supply this year somewhat exceeded the demand.

We must not omit to make mention of many towns that contributed generously, through the Scotch boxes. Contributions from Reading, Belton, Leigh, Chelmsford, Leeds, Nottingham, Maidstone and Sheffield, were included in the Edinburgh collection; from Kinross, Milnathort, Camrie and Crief, in that of Perth; from Auchterarder and Montrose, in that of Glasgow.

We must not forget Dublin, which, apart from the De La Rue box, furnished in the judgment of the Committee the most attractive table with which it has ever presented us. Beside the usual supply of pretty and useful articles for ladies' and children's wear, a very handsome Bronze was greatly admired. Fish Scale Bracelets and Brooches, very pretty and tasteful, were something entirely new. The box also contained some wood baskets, and a great variety of toys and small articles, made this box very saleable. Of the De La Rue assortment we need say nothing. The mere name is sufficient to commend the workmanship to the patronage of our public. The friends who contribute to the purchase are assured that in no way can they invest their money more wisely. Speaking of contributions for this fund, a friend writes, 'The most affecting of these is £1 9d. peace from a young school mistress in Waterford, made up of shillings, sixpences and half-pence contributed by her little pupils and herself.'

The Dublin Box also contained handsome donations from Henry Fearncombe, of Wolverhampton, England, and from various ladies in Clara, Waterford, Wakefield and Lyons' Mills. The Ladies' A. S. Society of Clogher, County Tyrone, sent a number of pretty and useful articles, besides a donation in money, which we shall acknowledge in another place. In the multiplicity of cares devolving upon the managers and stewards, they hardly find time to suitably advertise some of their most valuable property. It is owing to this cause, we think, that two valuable works presented by Mr. R. D. Webb, of Dublin, remain unsold. We insert his notes respecting them, in hope of still finding a purchaser, as, unlike many of our wares, these lose nothing by delay. 'PACHOS Resolutions de Paris, 15 tom. 8vo. Par. 1789-93.' This very curious book is in fact a series of papers on the events of the day, published from time to time through these five eventful years. It is edited throughout in the most ultra revolutionary spirit, and justifies all the wildest and most shocking acts of the Terrorists. Our Newcastle friends have again called to mind

MARTIALS ENIGMATICA.

This edition will be found to be particularly described in *Barnes's Manual de Librairie*, and the prices which it brought at various sales range from sixty francs in the earlier to one hundred and five francs for copies more recently sold. With the exception of a few of the first leaves which are stained, the present copy is in beautiful condition, being almost as fresh and clear as it printed last year. It is bound in Russia.

The other volumes of a more popular character included in Mr. Webb's donation, sold readily, as did many copies of anti-slavery poetry, for which we are indebted to the kindness of Miss Ireland, of Belfast. But among all the encouraging items of which we ought not to take note, none are more cheering than the tokens of sympathy received from our friends and associates in France. Not one of the valuable and beautiful donations received from them but comes charged with the earnest prayers and benedictions of the giver, for our cause and its advocates. We entreat the Pastor Martin and the Pastor Monod, with their families, to receive the assurance of our deep gratitude for their valuable contributions.

To Madame and Monsieur Geoffroy, St. Illaire, to Madame De Tourgenoff, to Madame Brenier, to Madame De Stael, to Mademoiselle Lecomte, to Madame Meynier, to Mademoiselle Wild and Madame Jullien, to Mesdames Byrne and Power, to Madame De Chaux, to Madame Belloc, to the family of the great and good ANAGO in particular, and to many others not less deeply interested in our cause, we beg leave to express that sense of grateful obligation which will impel us to constant energy and fidelity in its service. In the midst of the persecution and violence we are so often obliged to witness and to meet, how much do we not owe to those friends who give us, from time to time, to feel the consolation of influences so kindly and gracious as those which come to us from France!

We will not attempt to enumerate the exquisite articles in China, Bronze, Buhl Ivory and Leather; the Drawings, Pictures, Photographs, Toys, and petits objets of every variety, that made up the Paris collection. We think the French box, of this year, the most elegant and attractive that Mr. Chapman has ever been able to forward. A gift from Mr. F. G. Shaw, of the wood work of Sorrento, resident of olive groves and orange bowers, furnished Christmas and New Year's presents that were entirely novel, while Mr. Folien's contribution from London was rich in Pictures, Books, and the prettiest possible Toys.

We have alluded to the donations of the absent members of our Committee, simply for the purpose of shewing that while we are holding out our hands to the whole world for help, we are performing a condition essential to securing the aid of others, helping ourselves and also 'remembering those in bonds as bound with them,' as well abroad as at home.

We now come to the detail of an event, at which we are greatly grieved, and where we are sure all abolition hearts will sympathize with us. That a heavy pecuniary loss should have been sustained by a Cause so poor as ours, of course we deeply regret, but that is nothing to our sorrow that the most unwearied labor and generous devotion of time and money should be met with entire failure and disappointment.

Madame C. B. Hunt, a most earnest friend of the slave, resident in Stuttgart, Wurttemberg, not satisfied with her own private contribution to his cause, but anxious for some public expression of German sympathy, undertook, almost alone, to procure the presentation of this subject to the public, in connection with collections for the Bazaar. Her exertions were very ably seconded by Pralat Knapp, a clergyman of high standing, who introduced the subject to his congregation in a very impressive manner. The work was highly successful. German artisans contributed articles and fabrics unknown in this country. German ladies of rank sent rare articles from their family repositories. Authors gave their own volumes, and artists beautiful views of the Wurttemberg Alps and adjacent scenery. Madam H. writes as follows:—'It would be gratifying to Mrs. Stowe to know that "Uncle Tom" had so successfully performed his mission, that notwithstanding all the disadvantages your agent, as an unknown foreigner, had for bringing the cause before the public, still, from many distant places, as soon as the Bazaar was pointed out as a means of assisting in the emancipation of the oppressed, trifles were forwarded, some of them evidently from people in very humble life. Amongst others, I ought perhaps to mention the way in which I received the portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wurttemberg. They must have been sent by the donor, Philip Schmalzrieder of Munnlingen, the day after he had the advertisement, and I have no doubt they were in his eyes the greatest ornament of his humble dwelling. "Is the sender a frame-maker, or has he a shop?" I asked the carrier who brought them. "Lied bless you! he is only a peasant, and he took them down from his walls," was the answer. I only hope they may find a purchaser who will recognise in them the hidden moral worth that they certainly possess, when one calls to mind the value persons' of that class set upon such ornaments for their dwellings.'

This precious box, the object of so much care and industry, and obtained under so many disadvantages, was wrecked in the steamer Humboldt, near Halifax. This fact supplies the apology for the non-appearance at the Bazaar of several articles mentioned in our advertisements.

It only remains to us to proffer to Madame Hunt and her coadjutors, the assurance of a grateful proportionate aid to their exertions. Their labor has been lost to the promotion of the Bazaar, lost to the treasury of the slave, but the fresh motive to hope and encouragement it has supplied to our hearts, can never be lost; and as to their own souls, it shall in no wise lose its reward. The contributions of the American abolitionists are in amount about the same as in previous years. Horticultural Hall is so entirely inadequate in size, that we can hardly show our country friends any room for separate tables, and this circumstance is naturally somewhat discouraging in its tendency. We hope it may be in our power to make more ample arrangements another year. Several of our most active Ladies' Societies have chosen to assist us by contributions of money, rather than articles,—a mode equally useful and acceptable. Other towns propose shortly the holding of Fairs at home, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the American Society. The greater part of our goods that remain unsold are forwarded to these sales. Our foreign friends will perceive that this arrangement prevents the necessity of any sacrifice of merchandise on our part, and much enlarges the sphere of our operations.

We have received, in various ways, valuable assistance from the following places—Boston, Springfield, Milford, Fitchburg, Leicester, Duxbury, Blackstone, Concord, Salem, Lynn, Fairhaven, Fall River, Duxbury, Roxbury, Cummington, Weymouth, Cambridge, West Cambridge, Rymham, Dorchester, Hingham and Leominster, of Massachusetts; Rochester, Troy and Staten Island, New York; Portsmouth, Concord, West and Amherst, New Hampshire; Portland, Maine; Randolph, Vermont; and Brooklyn, Connecticut.

A great proportion of the articles contributed were of a useful character, and the more necessary on that account, so many of our foreign importations belonging so entirely to the domain of taste and art. Visitors occasionally say, 'It is a pity you have not a larger variety of useful and cheap articles.' To such we would reply, it is almost impossible, under our scanty accommodations, to give such goods due prominence; a good deal of clothing suitable for charitable purposes was necessarily overlooked on the present occasion. It

propose, another year, if possible, to have tables devoted to the sale of particular goods, to have the articles so systematically arranged, that the business of bargain and sale may be greatly facilitated.

We owe special acknowledgments to Rochester, Portsmouth and Portland, for the very neat and beautiful ladies' work sent from those places. It is very well suited to the Boston demand. To our Troy friend, we return our best thanks for a needle-work which is needle-work, and which proved eminently profitable to the Bazaar. The very tasteful articles, sent by Mrs. Howe of Cambridge, sold at once. Among our American objects of taste, we must instance the beautiful Lamp Shades, made by Mrs. Francis of Cambridge and Miss Bradford of Duxbury; the ingenious and tasteful Leather Work by Mrs. Bramhall and her friends; and the magnificent Bronze Vases, presented by Dr. Dix.

To Mr. John P. Jewett, we are greatly obliged for his generous gift of many popular Anti-Slavery works. A Herbarium, from Miss Wilbur of Rochester, on which great time and care had been expended, we regret that we were unable to accept; but we feel not less obliged by the kindness that prompted the gift. We find such things are in little demand, people preferring to make their own collections. We are indebted to Pictou, Nova Scotia, for a few very nice articles. Mr. Edmund Jackson's annual gift of twenty-five boxes of excellent Soap, found, as usual, an immediate sale, as did much of the Britannia, Glass and Japanned Ware, so generally presented by Messrs. Morey & Ober, P. F. Stone, Kines & Johnson, E. N. Cate and J. C. Wyman, to whom we would beg leave to return our very sincere thanks.

We would also proffer them to Messrs. F. A. Sumner & Co., for their loan of china, and to the friends, who so liberally supplied the refreshment table. The Committee feel, likewise, that they are again indebted for such kindness and personal assistance as materially lightened the burden of their labors, to Mr. Daniel T. Curtis. They are also very sensible of the courtesy of the gentlemen of the Horticultural Society's Committee. It is a simple act of justice that we would refer to the services of the Rev. Samuel May, General Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, not ourselves only, but the whole American Society are his debtors. It would have been with extreme difficulty that the Bazaars of the last two or three years could have been held at all, had it not been for the most generous devotion of time and strength on his part. We feel that we have given a very imperfect record of the gifts and labor, which have secured to the Bazaar as gratifying a measure of success; but, in view of the difficulty of recalling such a multiplicity of details, we know that our omissions will be pardoned.

An unusually large number of visitors and purchasers were in attendance, during the first week; but on the second, the very terrible storm to which we have referred, proved most seriously detrimental. Commencing on the night of the 28th, it continued with unabated violence through the next day and night, leaving the streets almost impassable, and completely precluding all access to numbers of the country friends, who had postponed their visits till the Bazaar's second week. In the opinion of excellent judges, our receipts were diminished not less than \$500, by this cause. As the Hall had been engaged, and all arrangements made, in prospect of closing on the 31st, it was not thought best to depart from the original intention.

When we take into account the storm, disappointments and hindrances, in respect to the arrival of boxes, and the absence of the Liberty Bell, which circumstances rendered it inconvenient to issue, and then remember that our receipts have exceeded those of last year by \$200, we shall have occasion to feel that we have great reason for hope and encouragement. While money-making is our primary object, we yet manage to secure collateral results of a very agreeable, as well as useful character. The Bazaar furnishes an occasion, on which Anti-Slavery people of all shades of opinion, the pro-slavery world and the *Poco curante*, all meet together, and from the conflict of sentiment and exchange of ideas that ensue, it cannot be but that good is sown. Much social enjoyment and much serious business are compressed into the ten days through which the Bazaar continues, and many friends from a distance make their annual visit to Boston at this season.

After so long an absence from the scene of her early labors, Mrs. Child's residence in New York has occasioned, we believe her presence as a helper, with the liveliest satisfaction. We participated in the great pleasure she must have experienced in comparing our present Bazaar with the first Anti-Slavery Fair, held in the December of 1831, entirely by the personal labors and contributions of herself and Mrs. Ellis Gray Loring. In every point of view, the reminiscence is full of encouragement. With very earnest and peculiar emotions of interest, the Committee welcomed the presence and sympathy of Mrs. Stowe. We are very grateful for the kindness with which she placed at our disposal the very beautiful plate, presented her by friends of the slave in Great Britain. Placed in the centre of the Hall, it attracted much attention, and, of course, admiration. The Letter of the Women of England, with its 570,000 signatures, was placed close by, bearing ample testimony to the universality of the Anti-Slavery spirit in that Kingdom. We trust its gentle and persuasive words may yet fall their holy mission.

One of Cumberworth's exquisite statuettes in bronze, was included in the French collection. It represented a woman of color, with two white children on her lap. Nothing could be more striking and effective, than the expression of the whole group. Its price was one hundred dollars. Various friends, visiting the Bazaar, combined in its purchase, and presented it as a mark of their respect and esteem, to Mr. Wendell Phillips—one of those not untinged to all his Anti-Slavery opinions, but highly appreciating his personal character and entire devotion to the service of that Race, which Cumberworth has so charmingly idealized. Here, with thanks and blessings for all who have lent us the help of their word, or deed, or silent sympathy, we would gladly stop. We know that any words of counsel or encouragement from us, are, on this side the Atlantic, needless. The field of conflict and duty lies clearly before all other eyes as before ours, and on its perplexities or involvements, we have no light that may not be equally shared by all. It is not exactly thus with our coadjutors in Great Britain. Private correspondence assures us that there, the position of the Society with which the Bazaar stands identified, is not wholly apprehended, or even when apprehended, accepted without much reservation and distrust. By incessant pains and promulgation, we have at length made men understand, partially, at least, the catholicity and breadth of our platform; that on it, men and women of all nations, and conditions, and creeds, and politics, can meet in harmonious action, ignoring, for the time, all other differences of opinion, and united, so far as their Anti-Slavery life is concerned, by the recognition of the sin of slavery under all circumstances, and the duty, consequently, of its immediate abolition. Charges, grossly injurious and untrue, have been alleged against us. It has been said that, on this platform, we have brought irrelevant and extraneous topics, and have endeavored to make use of the time and instrumentalities of the Society for the inculcation of opinions, foreign to the objects of our association. These charges have their foundation either in enmity to the great principles that we represent, or in the strange and unaccountable misapprehension. The dominant sects of the country can hardly understand that certain great, and, in their eyes, all-important doctrines are no more to be asserted as truths on our platform, except incidentally, than are the converse propositions. Their members can enforce and illustrate Anti-Slavery truth in whatever way they please; but if smaller and more hypothetical topics, represented in our councils, choose to use the same liberty, by speaking in their own theological language, the Society holds itself responsible for neither. It does not forbid the believer in endless pun-

ishment to urge repentance on slaveholders and pro-slavery men, by all the motives drawn from his own tremendous creed; neither has it ought to object when the preacher of a universal salvation enforces the same repentance, by alluding to the mercies that will, as he thinks, be extended to all. It is vulgarly said, 'It takes all sorts of people to make a world.' It takes all sorts of sects, and creeds, and parties, to make up a pro-slavery world; and hence, when we rally for the slave's liberation, common sense calls on us to unite all sects, and creeds, and parties in an Anti-Slavery fellowship. To make their arguments and appeals effective, people must necessarily use such as are real and influential to their own convictions; but if the slave's redemption be not their end, but simply the inculcation of their own theories on other subjects, be such theories right or wrong, then are the parties thus offending guilty of great and highly blamable dishonesty. Against such, the Society guards itself as effectually as a liberal interpretation of parliamentary rules will admit. We believe no Society, of so entirely popular a character, ever sinned less in respect to extraneous topics.

But another objection is presented, where the difficulty, intrinsic in the nature of the case, is, of course, more perplexing, and far less easy of solution. The enemies of the American Anti-Slavery Society have changed their ground. 'It is not an Infidel Society, but a Society that has a great many Infidels in it.' To look at this matter fairly, requires a wider view than our own British friends are able to take. Their own agitation for the abolition of West India slavery offers nothing analogous to the state of things that has obtained for the last twenty years in this country. No institutions, either civil or ecclesiastical, were the least affected in Great Britain by the abolition of West India slavery. Half a dozen other questions—questions, too, religious rather than political—have involved important modifications of what may be called the institutions of the country. The Trinitarian controversy, the Papal aggression, (so called,) the disruption of the National Church of Scotland, afford instances of our meaning. But West India emancipation did not go down to the very marrow of things, as do these questions. It was a noble struggle with a mighty moneyed interest, and too great credit cannot be awarded to British abolitionists. But, we repeat, their situation differed very widely from ours. The Constitution of our country, as expounded by its authorized interpreters, has provided, by the most careful and wiser arrangements, for the continuance and perpetuity of slavery. All our civil institutions are, therefore, in some sense, based upon it. Having no national ecclesiastical establishment, we cannot affirm the same of the American Church, in the same absolute and positive sense, that we do of the State; and yet it is virtually and actually so. The voters and the church members are the same persons. The men who vote for the Fugitive Slave Bill on a week day, and avow themselves ready to carry out its requirements, are the same men who sit down at the Lord's table on Sunday.

To abolish slavery, under such circumstances, is tantamount to a revolution. True, the abolitionists pray and labor that it may be a bloodless one; but just so far as their weapons are spiritual, just in the proportion as their warfare lies in the realm of ideas, will be the amount of the evil which our foreign friends find fault, and which we are called upon to correct. This, it is out of our power, in any direct way, to accomplish. Inwoven as slavery is with every institution of the country, the earnest discussion of its abolition must almost of necessity connect itself with a parallel discussion of the great doctrines underlying the whole civil and ecclesiastical fabric. We repeat, that this is not the fault of the Anti-Slavery Society, but something inherent in the nature of the case. Hence it is that the abolitionists have looked so carefully to their foundation principles, the *sinfulness of slavery under all circumstances, the duty of its abolition at all hazards.* It is in no rash or thoughtless spirit that they have initiated opinions that have convulsed, and are destined still more mightily to shake, this whole nation. True, they began in ignorance whether their path might lead, ignorant of almost every thing but that it is *safe to do right, safe for the State, safe for the Church, safe for one's own soul.*

We apprehend that now is the very time to have faith in God; to say that having him for our refuge, we will not fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea; though the waters thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof. It has been the every day prayer of the churches of Puritan Christendom, that the Lord would overturn, and overturn, and overturn, preparatory to the coming of His kingdom. To such of their members as offered this prayer in sincerity and truth, and not as mere idle words, it should not come with an overwhelming terror and astonishment, when the salt that has lost its savor is being cast out and trodden under foot. If, with a few insignificant exceptions, the churches of America are the strongholds of oppression, slaveholding and slave-hunting forming no bar to communion with any sect, the revelation of such facts, and the recognition of the real character that they imply, must almost of necessity involve a parallel theological warfare.

If any evils pertain to such discussion, we be to them by whom the offence cometh! Read the earlier remonstrances of the abolitionists with the American Church. They contained incidental that she was 'the very pillar and ground of the truth,' till her own inhuman and profligate declarations made it a duty to Christianity for us to declare her no longer in our eyes its exponent. This naturally leads to wider discussions, with which we, as abolitionists, have nothing to do. Of one thing we can most sincerely assure our British friends: they incur no shadow of responsibility for any belief or unbelief that may prevail in this country. The sole results of the National Bazaar, with exceptions too trifling to be enumerated, go to the support of the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, and the maintenance of the Anti-Slavery Office in the city of New York. The Editors of the *A. S. Standard* are Messrs. Sydney H. Gay and Oliver Johnson; Mr. Edmund Quincy, Corresponding Editor. Both as an anti-slavery and a literary paper, it sustains a desecrally high character, and cannot, we believe, be justly censured for any important departure from the great principles of mutual respect and toleration on which the members of the Society have bound themselves, in their associated capacity, to proceed. We challenge investigation on this point, and we beg all parties feeling themselves aggrieved, to state in the columns of the paper the very words and phrases at which they take umbrage, and not to dwell in general.

Let us hurriedly present one other consideration. The religious tenets professed by an overwhelming majority of the churches of the United States, almost without an exception by the churches in the slaveholding States, (leaving the Catholics entirely out of the question,) are those denominated evangelical. Hence the increased temptation to support slavery under which members of these sects labor. The liberal sects (to use popular phraseology) are small, and comparatively insignificant bodies. There are only two or three Unitarian congregations, to our knowledge, south of Mason and Dixon's line. When we take into account the difference of belief in respect to church fellowship that exists between orthodox and liberal churches, it is very easy to see why the latter should find it much easier than the former to co-operate with the Anti-Slavery Society. The theory of the one sect is, that the church is a society of good men, (of the regenerate,)—of the other, that it is a society of men seeking to become such. With the one party, the sacrament is a seal of their acceptance; with the other, only a means of grace. One is bound to defend the personal Christianity of its communicants, the other not at all. Hence the difficulty that an orthodox man finds in acting with us, unless he be prepared to take the great step of coming out, and being separate from churches which we denounce as apostate. The Unitarians and Universalists, holding very different views in regard to church fellowship, have very little temptation religiously to be

traverse to the slave. It is from fashion, and commerce, and worldly considerations, that their temptations arise. We have said this to show that it is not from any sympathy existing between the Anti-Slavery Society and any one sect more than another, that so many of its prominent members and agents are either members of the liberal sect, or belong to none at all. To remedy this evil in the eyes of the evangelical A. S. churches of Great Britain, we would respectfully urge it upon them to care not for the heresies of a portion of the abolitionists of this country, but to concern themselves energetically, and at once, with that Practical Infidelity which is sapping the foundation of every orthodox sect in this country. *Christianity and slaveholding cannot exist together.* Anti-Slavery is as the public sentiment of Great Britain, it must rise infinitely higher before it can tell upon the churches of this country. An apostate abolitionist from the pulpits of Boston, fresh from the defence of the Fugitive Slave Law, is welcome to the Anti-Slavery pulpit par excellence of Great Britain. Such anti-slavery as this can never accomplish the work.

The exclusion of Dr. Prime from the platform of the British Bible Society was a triumph of anti-slavery principle; but the rarity of such an event was shown by the strong feeling with which it was received by the religious public of this country, who really seemed to think it a cause for war between the two nations. We again repeat, it is for the churches of Great Britain to take strong and effective action on this subject, and that speedily. It is necessary to their own vitality, which must speedily perish before the blighting influence of pro-slavery fellowship. 'What communion hath light with darkness? and what concord hath Christ with Belial?' We will add a few words more on the general question, and close a paper already too long.

The intellect of the civilized world is convinced as to the enormity of the system we are attacking. A new and unique mode of defence is beginning to obtain in some quarters. The sins and sufferings of slavery are conceded, but abolitionists are urged to patience—why? what consideration, think you? Because God is patient with the sins and sufferings He witnesses! 'He is patient, because He is eternal,' says St. Augustine. We must confess that, to speak of the Maker and Governor of all things, the Self-existent and Omnipotent, whose kingdom is where time and space are not, whose methods and sovereignty are in so many instances inscrutable, as waiting patiently for the evolution of His own all-perfect purposes, and thence inferring that it is the duty of His creatures to look with patience on scenes of wrong and outrage which they could not contemplate patiently as borne for one day by themselves, is a species of cant, the implicity of which is equalled only by its inhumanity. With the heart of the nation colder and harder than marble, and a mere handful of men awake to the Slave's terrible wrongs, and striving to create some sympathy for them, this miserable lack of patience, and of judicial calmness, in summing up the arguments on all sides of the question, and of scientific surveys of the whole field of conflict, appears to us extremely out of place.

'It is good to be always zealously affected in a good thing,' is a maxim eminently safe to follow. The best stand-point from which to consider this question is that which the Slave occupies. We can but imperfectly approach to that, but perplexities become easy of solution in proportion as we do so. If we will but remember how much education, and temperance, and the providential arrangements of life, have had to do with the formation of our own most cherished opinions, we shall be better able to exercise the virtue of a perfect toleration. We mean by this, the allowance of the same rights to others in matters of religion, that we claim for ourselves. This sentiment is easily assented to, but it covers a great deal of ground. It implies that an individual has a perfect right, not only to believe, but to teach and promulgate as earnestly as he pleases, whatever he thinks true. It does not bind us to read or hear, to give him one sixpence of our money nor one hour of our time, or to be otherwise than sorry that he holds opinions we consider untrue. Farther than this, an enlightened toleration forbids us to go. Earnest rebuke and moral indignation belong to wrong-doing, and not to erroneous opinion. It is a confusion of mind on these points that has led to all the persecution and religious hatred that the world has ever witnessed. A life devoted to the service of God and man is the best testimony we can bring to the truth of our own creed, and the best rebuke to the errors of that of another.

That the people living in the nineteenth, and not in the sixteenth century, may attain to this knowledge, is our earnest prayer: that the abolitionists have already done so, is our hope.

A. W. WESTON.

DONATIONS To the Twentieth National Anti-Slavery Bazaar. Misses E and M. Cushing, Hingham, \$6 00; Francis Jackson, Boston, 23 00; Friends Ladies' A. S. Society, Mass., 30 00; Concord of the Cause in Lynn, Mass., by Miriam Johnson, 80 00; Weare Ladies' A. S. Society, N. H., 7 65; Mrs. O'Leary, Unionville, Ohio, 3 00; Miss Bradford, Duxbury, Mass., 2 00; Richard Clap, Dorchester, 5 00; Mrs. Sprague, Hanson, 2 00; Mrs. Caroline Williams, Boston, 2 00; Nathaniel Barney, Nantucket, 20 00; Blackstone Female A. S. Society, Mass., 20 00; Portsmouth Female A. S. Society, N. H., 2 00; Thomas Brown, Boston, 2 00; Warren Dolan, Fairhaven, Mass., 15 00; Nathan Mayo, Leicester, 1 00; Misses Andrews, Newburyport, 6 00; J. S. Stafford, Cambridge, 5 00; Joseph Howard, Randolph, Vt., 10 00; Ella River F. A. S. Society, 45 00; Fall Hill B. F. Stowe, Andover, 10 00.

MONEY Received by Mrs. Chapman in Paris, and expended here for the benefit of the Bazaar. Mlle Wild, 65 francs; Madame Duval, 20; Mlle De Montpelier, 50; Madame Meynieux, 50; Charles F. Hovey, 100; Madame Mohl, 10; Marcus Spring, 60; Miss Mary G. Chapman, 50.

By A. W. Weston. Mrs. Ellis Gray Loring, \$10 00; Mrs. G. B. Bassett, by Rev. David Morton, 10 00; Mrs. Wendell Phillips, 10 00; Miss Henrietta Sargent, 10 00.

MERCHANDISE Received for the National A. S. Bazaar. 2 boxes from Glasgow, by Andrew Falcon; 1 box from Perth, by Rev. David Morton; 1 box from Edinburgh, by Mrs. Jane Wigham; 2 boxes from London, by Mrs. Miss. 1 box " " " by Mrs. Follen; 1 box from Bristol, by Mrs. H. Thomas; 1 box from Leeds, by Joseph Lupton; 1 box from Newcastle, by Rev. George Harris; 1 box from Liverpool, by Rev. Francis Bishop; 1 box from Manchester, by Miss Whiteledge; 2 boxes from Dublin, by R. D. Webb; 1 box from Cork, by Miss Jennings; 1 box from Paris, by Mrs. Chapman; 1 box from Italy, by Mrs. F. G. Shaw.

Received in the Bazaar Boxes, as follows: Glasgow, Leeds; S. W. L. Garrison, 5 pks. Miss Grew; 1 Mrs. C. Bramhall, 4 R. Douglas; 1 M. C. Wright, 1 W. L. Garrison; 1 M. C. Wright, 1 W. L. Garrison; 1 J. M. McKim, 1 R. S. Bristed; 1 Miss Pugh, 1 Rev. R. C. Waterston; 1 S. May, Jr., Rev. Theodore Parker; Miss Weston.

DEATH OF THOMAS H. PERKINS.—It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of the venerable Thomas H. Perkins, of this city. He died at his residence, on the 14th inst., at the advanced age of 82. Mr. Perkins has, for many years, been widely known as one of the most respected and influential citizens of Boston. He was distinguished for his skill, enterprise and success, as a merchant, and for his integrity, public spirit, and sterling worth as a man. He possessed an ample fortune, and a truly benevolent heart. Many of his liberal and munificent acts are on record, and will long be remembered and urged as an example by coming generations.—Boston Journal.

Dr. Harriet K. Hunt, of this city, is in Washington, a guest of Gerrit Smith. The steamer Europa was seized at New York on Monday by the officers of the Customs, two individuals, one of them the steward, having been detected in smuggling lace.

Death of Rev. Dr. Bates.—The Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D., for twenty years President of Middlebury College, died at Dudley, Mass., on Saturday last, 14th inst. Member of Congress Arrested.—Mr. McMullen, member of Congress, has been arrested in Washington, and bound over to keep the peace, on charges of assaulting the bar-keeper of Brown's Hotel.

Cholera at Sea.—Fifty-four emigrant passengers died at sea, on the voyage of the ship Commodore from Liverpool to New York. The disease was cholera. She had a boisterous passage of forty-two days, and arrived on Sunday. The ship Priorious, from Hamburg, arrived in New York Monday, after a passage of eighty-six days, reported that several passengers died of cholera on the voyage. Capt. Battyer died of the disease on the 12th of November.

Cholera in the West Indies.—By the arrival at New York, of the United States storeship Relief, Commander Fairfax, from Rio Janeiro via St. Thomas, we learn that the cholera was making terrible ravages at the latter place. It is said that three hundred negroes had died of the disease within ten days previous to the arrival of the Relief.

The Rev. Mr. Pitman, long a well-known and popular clergyman of the Methodist Church, died on Saturday last, at his residence in Trenton, N. J. A man, named David Jones, was recently found dead in the woods of West Amherst, where his dog had watched him, without food, during six days and nights, leaving her pups to die at home for want of nourishment.

The N. Y. Tribune's correspondent states the project of colonizing the Mosquito coast, is wholly Southern in its purpose—the design being, to transport to the grant to the company is said to embrace 500 miles of sea coast. No. 1. of a newly printed weekly paper, called the 'Pulpit and the Rostrum,' to be published in Boston, by Jerome B. Taft, editor and proprietor, has appeared. The design of it is to give verbatim reports of Sermons, Lectures, Platform Speeches, &c. These, of course, will be popular reading to many; and we see not why the plan should not prosper, provided due care is taken not to bestow upon the public, premature in print, performances which their authors desire to make orally and in due order, to various communities during the season.—Christian Reg.

The Slave Trade in Cuba.—A late arrival from Cuba brings a decree from the new Captain General, upon the subject of the slave trade, in which he pledges himself to enforce the laws against the importation of slaves from Africa, and compel a faithful observance of the treaties of 1817 and 1825, for the suppression of the traffic. As a substitute for the importation of slaves from Africa, he proposes and authorizes the introduction of free Indian laborers, Asiatic and Spanish. This is doubtless the measure that has thundered in the index as a scheme for the Africanization of Cuba. A short time will suffice to determine its true character, and show whether those who have anaesthetized it in advance 'spoke by the card' or not.

Large Sale of Slaves.—We learn from the *Farmville (Va.) Journal*, that upwards of 100 slaves were sold at auction in that town on Tuesday. Of these \$5 belonged to the estate of Josiah Chambers, deceased, and brought the sum of \$40,000 cash, being an average of a fraction over \$542.

Each of the four steamers of the Collins line have crossed the Atlantic about forty times, conveying in the aggregate from fifty to sixty thousand persons, and not a life has been lost by carelessness, neglect, or accident.

Three physicians, at Montreal, pronounced some bones found in a stove, to be those of a woman; whereupon Anderson, a soldier, was arrested for murdering his wife, who had disappeared. She returned a day or two afterwards, having been abused by her husband, and gone out to sewing. The bones were buried in a pig. Many of the practitioners in Canada receive their education in the medical schools of the United States.

Execution of a Negro.—The negro Charles, who was convicted of an attempt to commit a rape upon a respectable lady of Charleston, Va., was executed on Friday last in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. He made no confession of his guilt, but on the scaffold made a few disconnected remarks, in the course of which he said, 'I have done some things that I ought not to have done, and left undone many things which I ought to have done.'

The Slave Power on the Bench.—The Free States, with a population of nearly fourteen millions, are now judges on the circuits of the U. S. Courts. The Slave States, with a population of little more than six millions, have five Judges. Every one of these six States, with the exception of McLean, was selected with especial reference to his opinions on Slavery.

The *Hull Advertiser* says: 'Mr. Routledge, the publisher, who has astonished the bookelling fraternity by agreeing to pay Balzer \$2000 a year, for ten years for the copyright of his novels, is said to have sold 630,000 copies of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' by which he cleared \$215,000.'

Slave hunters have been prowling about New Bedford within a few days, in quest of fugitives. But they did not succeed in their hunt. New Bedford is poor hunting ground for these fellows. The two persons they meant to catch and ensnare, are now beyond their reach.

Steamboat Accident and Loss of Life.—A telegraphic despatch, dated Cincinnati, 14th inst., states that Memphis papers report that the steamer Gen. Benn, bound from that city to Arkansas River, struck a snag in the Mississippi, with a population of little more than 500 on board, and sunk by her hurricane deck, when the whole cabin floated off, leaving the hull with fifteen passengers below the surface, all of whom perished. The cabin passengers and crew were rescued by the steamer Saratoga.

Mr. Gadsden, our Minister to Mexico, has concluded an important treaty with the Mexican Government. The treaty agrees to give \$9,000,000 acres in Mesilla Valley for \$20,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 are to be reserved for paying claims, including the Garry grant, &c.

General Lombardi is dead, and Gen. Almonte has succeeded him in command of the army. Severe Cold.—At Bangor, on Tuesday morning, the thermometer stood at 24 degrees below zero. At Portland, at 8 P. M., 10 below. At Calais, Me., on Tuesday, 20 below. At Montreal, on Thursday, 20 below.

Murder and Suicide.—Henry N. Sargent, aged 29 years, New Boston, N. H., murdered, on the 14th inst., Miss S. Jones, aged 17, by shooting her four times with a revolver; he then shot himself, and expired about six hours after. It was a love affair. Both parties were respectively connected.

The Erie rotters, at least the ringleaders among them, have been committed to jail during the pleasure of the U. S. Circuit Court, sitting at Pittsburgh. The Court ordered the Marshal to report the names of all persons who resisted the attempts of the Railroad Company to repair their track.

The donations of merchants in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, at the suggestion of Miss Dix, have furnished life-boats, buoys, &c., for Sable Island. A library is also to be placed there for the use of the shipwrecked in winter, when they cannot reach the main land.

DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR CAPT. DRAYTON. John C. Hayes, Boston, \$2 00; Thomas Brown, " 1 00; Friend, " 1 00; J. P. Blanchard, " 1 00; Benj. Joy, Ludlowville, N. Y., 1 00; Henry B. Lord, " 1 00; James G. Hill, " 2 00; G. F. Clark, Norton, 2 00; Charles N. Brown, Sag Harbor, L. I., 1 00; Elias Wight, Bellingham, Seneca and Frances Wight, do 1 00; Martin and Calvin Rockwood, do 1 00; Y. W. and Seth Holbrook and E. Craig, do 1 00; William Sears, Jr., Milton, 1 00; Elizabeth B. Chase, Valley Falls, R. I., 5 00; Albert M. Chase, Canton, 2 00; Colman W. Gilbert, by J. A. Howland, West Brookfield, 2 00; George Ellis, Boylston Market, 1 00.

FRANCIS JACKSON. Boston, Jan. 17, 1854. THE USA.—A Monthly Journal devoted to the elevation of Woman. Published at PROVIDENCE, R. I., and edited by Mrs. PAULINA WRIGHT DAVIS. Price ONE DOLLAR a year. The second Volume commences Jan. 1, 1854.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS: 'It is filled with original matter, is gentle in tone, steadfast in purpose and tasteful in appearance.'—(Tribune.) 'The Editor has enlisted valuable aid, and is herself adequate to the work she undertakes.'—(Phila. Register.) 'We welcome "The USA." May it find its way into many homes, and that its seeds of truth will be a hundred fold.'—(Wor. Sp.) 'THE USA can be found at the store of Bela Marsh, Bookseller, No. 25 Cornhill. Price 10 cents single copy.'

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR IN FITCHBURG. An Anti-Slavery Fair will be opened at the Town Hall in Fitchburg, on WEDNESDAY evening, Feb. 8th, and will continue through THURSDAY, 9th. A great variety of useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale, among which will be found many rich and rare foreign articles, from the late Boston Bazaar. We cordially invite all the friends of the cause, in Fitchburg and the vicinity, to cooperate with us in furnishing refreshments for the Fair. Donations of money, or other valuable articles, will be gratefully received. The proceeds of the Fair will be devoted to the use of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Public speaking may be expected each evening. Refreshments may be sent to the Hall, during the Fair, or left with either of the Committee. ELVIRA KIMBALL, MARGARET P. SNOW, SARAH T. D. ROBINSON, EMILIE J. WELD, ADELIA C. SMITH, LOUISA JOHNSON, SARAH BARKER, Fitchburg. FRANCES H. DRAKE, MARIA PHILLIPS, CATHARINE B. LANE, Leicester. LUCINDA MILLS, Mrs. BIGELOW, Westminster. ELIZA HOWE, SUSAN B. EVERETT, Princeton. SARAH LAWRENCE, MARTHA BARKER, Gardner.

JOSEPH BARKER, OF OHIO, Proposes to deliver three or four Lectures, in the city of Boston, on the following topics:—THE BIBLE—ITS ORIGIN, CHARACTER, AND TENDENCY. Is it the production of God, or of man? Is it a mass of divine oracles, or human thoughts? Is it all true and good, or is it a mixture of truth and error? Is its tendency, when recognized as of divine authority, good or evil? Discussion allowed after each lecture. The lecturer offers to discuss the whole question with any recognized minister of the leading churches of the country. The time and place for the delivery of the Lectures will be announced in the next *Liberator*, and in the daily papers.

REV. A. T. FOSS, an Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, will lecture as follows: Portsmouth, N. H., Sunday, Jan. 22. ESSEX CO. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—A Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at ESSEX, on Saturday evening, and Sunday, day and evening, February 4th and 5th. REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, CHARLES L. REMOND, and other speakers, are expected to be present. JOSEPH MERRILL, Sec'y.

DIED—in Collinsville, (Ct.) Dec. 30, EMERETTE A. daughter of GEORGE W. and EMELINE WARBURTON, aged 5 years. ERA, farewell! thy journey here is ended, And all thy sufferings, all thy pains are o'er; Thy happy voice is now that of angels blended, Chanting sweet notes of praise on Canaan's shore.

THE NEW HYGIENIC COOK BOOK, with three hundred receipts for cooking on hygienic principles, containing also a Philosophical Exposition of the Relations of Food to Health; the Chemical Elements and Proximate Constitution of Alimentary Principles; the Nutritive Properties of all kinds of Aliments; the Relative Value of Vegetable and Animal Substances; the Selection and Preservation of Dietetic Materials, &c., &c. By R. T. TRAIL, M. D. With one hundred illustrative engravings. 1 vol. 12mo. Price, delivered free, 87 cents. Published by FOWLER & WELLS, New York, No. 131 Nassau street. Boston, No. 142 Washington street. Philadelphia, No. 221 Arch street. Dec. 23.

MOTORPATHIC CARD. DR. HALSTED CLOSES his institution at Rochester, N. Y., until the 15th of April next, to comply with the solicitations of many Physicians and Ladies, who are anxious to avail themselves of his new mode of curing disease. His object in making this pause is that of treating some particular cases, to give medical men such practical evidence as may lead to a more wise method of treating Uterine and Chronic Diseases. It is his desire to extend to the Faculty every possible facility for testing the merits of his discovery. Physicians, therefore, are particularly invited to call with patients under their charge. His system of Therapeutics is simple, rational and reliable, and based upon new pathological principles—a system by which the worst forms of *Protoplasma Uteri* and most functional and organic derangements are cured. The principles of Motorpathy have been thoroughly tested in a home institution, where some five thousand cases of female diseases alone have been successfully treated. Many of these were inveterate cases of from one to twenty-two years' standing; some of them accompanied with extreme urinary difficulties. Many cases of *Protoplasma Uteri* can be cured by one visit; others in a few days; and the most difficult in a few weeks. To produce this almost instantaneous relief, the patient is subjected to no pain or inconvenience. No supporters, or any of the usual treatment is employed. When the organ is made to assume its proper position, the patient is immediately able to go through any ordinary exercise which she has strength to perform, without fear of displacement. Motorpathic treatment gives vitality and force to all the organs in the discharge of their proper functions, and is most effectual in restoring the constitution from the effects of self-indulgence and dissipation. It has been proven to be peculiarly adapted for the cure of Incipient Consumption, Paralysis, and the many and multifarious complaints originating in Carvature or Irritation of the Spine. Its efficacy in the relief of partial insanity and diseases of the liver is beyond a question.

DR. HALSTED will be in Boston, at the Bevere House, from the 10th to the 20th of January; in Worcester, on the 1st of February; in Springfield, at the Massasoit House, on February 2d and 3d; in Northampton, on February 5th; in Hartford, Ct., at Hartford City Hotel, on February 6th; in Meriden, on February 10th; in Chester, at Chester Hotel, on February 14th; in New Haven, at Tontine House, on February 16th; and in New York, on February 20th, at St. Nicholas Hotel, Broadway; where he will remain a few weeks. Communications addressed to him, en route, will receive prompt attention. His work on *Motorpathy* can be obtained of him, or sent to any address, postage free, on the receipt of ten postage stamps. January 18.

REV. A. T. FOSS, an Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, will lecture as follows: Portsmouth, N. H., Sunday, Jan. 22. ESSEX CO. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—A Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at ESSEX, on Saturday evening, and Sunday, day and evening, February 4th and 5th. REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, CHARLES L. REMOND, and other speakers, are expected to be present. JOSEPH MERRILL, Sec'y.

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