



Borland afterwards confessed that the man for whom he interfered was not innocent.

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

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

BURLINGTON, (Vt.) Saturday, Nov. 25.

Vermont, the home of the Green Mountain Boys, from her settlement to the present time, has ever been characterized for a stern, uncompromising hostility to oppression of every form. At the recent session of the Legislature, an Act was passed well worthy of Vermont and the free spirit of her people, the descent of the Allens, the Chittenden, Warners, and others of her brave patriots of the Revolution.

This Act, a copy of which is given below, was first introduced by the Hon. Rollin J. Jones, of the Senate, a true friend of freedom, whose influence, together with that of other leading members of both Houses, secured its passage in both branches by large majorities.

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

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

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:—

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

Provided, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as applying to any claim of service from an apprentice for a fixed term.

Section 2. No declaration, representation or pretence, that any person, being or having been in this State, is or has been a slave, shall be deemed proved, except by the testimony of at least two credible witnesses, testifying to facts directly tending to establish the truth of such declaration, representation or pretence; and every person who, upon any trial arising under this act, shall falsely and wilfully represent or pretend, with intent to aid or assist in procuring the removal of any person from this State as a slave, or owes or did owe service or labor to any person or persons, shall pay a fine of three thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the State Prison not less than five years.

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

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

—Vermont was the first State to pass a Habeas Corpus act after the passage of the infamous Fugitive Slave Law; and she now adds to her statutes the above, for the further protection of the oppressed would-be free.

**NEW YORK ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.**

Hon. JOSEPH R. GIDDINGS delivered the Second Lecture of the New York Anti-Slavery Society's Course, at the Tabernacle, on Tuesday evening. The venerable speaker was enthusiastically welcomed by a large and intelligent assembly, most of whom saw and heard him on this occasion for the first time. The Secretary of the Society, in introducing him, stated that he was a man of worthy talents, and was diligent, anxious, and full of energy. In like manner have the friends of freedom explored the country to find that *vera avis*, a Northern politician with a backbone. I am happy to say that their search has been rewarded with success, and that the very man for whom they have so long and so anxiously sought is now in our midst. Ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor of introducing to you the venerable and imposing form of Mr. G. As he became visible to the audience, there burst forth a tempest of applause, which showed how hearty was the appreciation of his character and services. After an unaffected acknowledgement of the kindness of his reception, he announced, as the subject of his discourse, *The Trial and Triumph of John Quincy Adams in the United States House of Representatives in 1840.* The occasion of the arraignment of 'old man eloquent,' it will be remembered, was the presentation of a petition for the peaceable Dissolution of the Union. Mr. Giddings gave a minute and deeply interesting sketch of the scene attending the trial of which he was an eye-witness. He described the overbearing insolence of the slaveholders, and the truckling subserviency of the doughfaces, and showed the steps by which Mr. Adams proceeded through his masterly and triumphant defence, turning the tables upon his foes, and utterly defeating and routing them.

We hope Mr. Giddings may be induced to write out a complete and authentic history of the scenes he thus rapidly sketched. The reports of the daily press are quite brief, but we shall probably publish that of the *Tribune*, which is by far the best that we have seen.

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

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

**UNITED STATES JURIS.**

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

We were indicted by a Grand Jury selected in this way: Of the 36 Grand Jurors drawn, and who should have been notified to appear, but eight—some say were present at the opening of the Court at Madison. And the vacancies were filled by men, some of whom we know would be glad to see us convicted, and the result occurred, either through design, or the neglect of the officer to notify the jury to attend. We give one sample to show how the thing was managed: All the Grand Jurors drawn for Green county, but one, were Anti-Fugitive Slave Law men. The jurors of that county, we are informed, were not notified personally, save in one or two instances, but letters were dropped in the Post Office, at Monroe, on Friday, when the Court was to sit in Madison, the next Monday; and as there is but a weekly mail, to most of the towns, these letters, being delivered, did not reach in time to attend till the Court had been in session nearly a week. It is fair to presume that a similar course was pursued in other counties. The result is well known. We are indicted by a vote of 12—just the requisite number—and of this number, one was heard to declare publicly, that abolitionists, as a body, were no better than horse-thieves.

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

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

All we ask is a fair trial by a fair-minded Court, without witnesses and an impartial jury. With the results of such a trial, we shall be perfectly satisfied.

**RAPID STRIDES TOWARDS SLAVERY.**

A California paper says:—In the case of the People, &c., respondents, and George W. Hall, appellant, the Supreme Court have decided that Chinese testimony is not admissible for or against a white man in a criminal prosecution. The appellant had been convicted of murder on the testimony of Chinese witnesses, and Judge Murray, who delivered the opinion, held that the terms used in section 14 of the Act of April 16, 1850, which provides that no black or mulatto person, or Indian, shall be allowed to give evidence in favor of, or against, a white man, are generic, and are intended to distinguish equally the Mongolian race from the Caucasian race. The learned Judge remarks, in the conclusion of his opinion, that if the case was at all doubtful, he would be impelled to this decision on the ground of public policy.

There is no more abominable and oppressive law in the whole slave code than that which prevents its victim from testifying in a court of justice. It effectually deprives him of all protection, and makes him the sport of the passions, interests and prejudices of every villain who wishes to use or crush him.

**INDICTMENT OF THEODORE PARKER.**

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

**THE AMERICAN FUGITIVE IN EUROPE.**

Among the commendatory notices of the press, of the volume recently published by John P. Jewett & Co., Boston, entitled 'The American Fugitive in Europe—Sketches of Places and People Abroad—by Wm. Wells Briggs, with a Memoir of the Author,' are these:—

From the portrait which prefaces this volume, we observe that the author is not only *Brown*, but also *Black*; in other words a gentleman of color, and his is equally evident, a gentleman of talent, displaying a naturally intelligent and expressive countenance. It appears from what we have gleaned from a cursory perusal of these sketches, that Mr. Brown took what is sometimes termed a 'French leave' of his Southern home as a slave, and embarked to try his fortunes abroad, principally in England and France. If there is one thing more than another deserving special remark in relation to the author, it is that he has with the most ordinary facilities, and even in face of many obstacles, acquired an education which would do honor to a head of much lighter complexion. The sketches are many of them spicy, cunning, and withal very creditable to the writer. The anti-slavery spirit of course gives the work its tone and temper, and though there is more or less written from an one-sided view, we can, nevertheless, anticipate much that Mr. Brown would say in extenuation of the circumstances, and the volume is well printed, and will, doubtless, interest a very large class of readers.—*Lawrence S. Ninel.*

This is a neat volume of 315 pages, just published by Messrs. John P. Jewett & Co. It is the work of a fugitive slave, as most readers may be cognize by the name, and as such it will command attention and create some agreeable surprise by the literary merit which it possesses, if not by the keen observation shown by the author during his travels. There are many things in it open to criticism, but as the first work of a fugitive, whose whole education is in the school of adversity, it is not surprising that it contains little that is new. It is worth the reading. The greatest part of the book is published in England, where it was well received, and the present is a republication, with the addition of several new chapters. The book contains a portrait of the author.—*Norfolk Co. Journal.*

Aside from the fact, that the writer of this volume is a self-emancipated slave, this is one of the most interesting books of foreign travel, lately issued from the press. The author went to Europe nearly two years ago on the other side of the Atlantic. Public sympathy and curiosity to see a man of talents and eloquence, who had raised himself from chattelism to manhood, opened all the principal avenues of sight-seeing to him, and gave him opportunities for making himself acquainted with all that deserved to be seen and known.

These opportunities he improved with rare success; the result of which is detailed in the volume before us, which, as we have said, is one of the most interesting we have set ourselves down to read for a long time.

While we commend its purchase and perusal especially to anti-slavery men and women, we can cordially promise that no one shall rise from its perusal without being wiser and better therefor.—His descriptions of men, places, customs, opinions—and his estimates of the moral and mental condition of the great number of leading men, statesmen, theologians, and nobles whom he met, are generally distinct, and full of naturalness and vivacity.—Get the book and read it. For sale by Crawford & Chick, and at the other bookstores. We ought to add that it contains a life-like portrait of the author, who, if the picture lies not, is a remarkably fine specimen of a physical man.—*Ind. Democrat.*

The sketch of the author's life in slavery, and his escape, is full of pathetic interest; and his sketches of places and people abroad evince a talent of high order. Let any Christian put to himself the question, after reading this book, suppose the author of it would be glad to be a Southern man as his chattel, would he could! As a disciple of Jesus, run after that noble brother man to catch and thrust him back into slavery—or hold and exercise any office which should oblige me to participate in such a work! and the undoubted answer would be NO.—This work will have an extensive sale.—*Boston Christian Freeman.*

**THE LIBERATOR.**  
**No Union with Slaveholders.**

BOSTON, DECEMBER 15, 1854.

**PARTICULAR NOTICE.**

THE FINANCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE LIBERATOR, to whom its pecuniary interests are entrusted, has instructed the GENERAL AGENT to pursue the following rule hereafter, without deviation, and without respect of persons, as essential to the permanent welfare of the paper—viz:—On the first day of January, 1855, to erase from the subscription book the names of all such subscribers as at that time stand indebted for more than one year; also, on the first of April, 1855, the names of all such as are owing for one year's subscription on the first of January, unless it be paid before the limitation designated; and, finally, to require payment in ADVANCE of all new subscribers.

It is not doubted by the Committee, that the friend of THE LIBERATOR, who are solicitous for its preservation and usefulness, will cordially approve of the rule here laid down, and be ready to comply with it; nor will they take offence, if, at any time, it shall happen, through forgetfulness or oversight on their part to pay their subscriptions, that their papers are discontinued—for they will immediately remit what is due, being unwilling on any account to give up a paper which they have so long sustained, and which they prize so highly. This rule, being strictly and impartially observed, will, it is believed, prevent those losses which have occurred, through an inexorable indulgence to delinquent subscribers, year after year, and which amount in the aggregate to a very large sum; while it is hoped it will not materially affect the number of the patrons of the paper.

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

**THE TWENTY-FIRST NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.**

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

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

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

As if to meet the slave's increasing claims, new friends have come up to our help. From the ladies of the French Protestant churches, we have received collections of the most attractive, tasteful and costly descriptions. The same may be said of the boxes from Switzerland, received through the kindness of Mrs. Stowe.

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

We shall enumerate, in a superficial and very incomplete manner, some of the articles that may be found on our tables.

Very elegant Honiton Lace Collars, Sleeves, Chemises, Handkerchiefs and Head Dresses. Veils of Point d'Appique, Collars and Sleeves of the same. Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs and Morning Caps in very beautiful French, Swiss and Scotch embroidery. A great variety of patterns prepared for embroidery. Crochet collars and sleeves of unusual beauty and fineness. Afghan Blankets of all sizes, some extra large and of very brilliant colors. Kait cotton bed and crib covers, Patch-work Comforters, made in the best manner. The most elegant Embroidery in Berlin wool ever seen in this country, consisting of Cushions, Ottomans, Tabourets, one beautiful Chair, one *Coffre à bois*, a magnificent Hearth Rug, Piano Forte Stool, Fender Stools, Embroidered Pictures for Fire Screens, splendid Embroidered Picture, 'The Departure of Rebekah,' framed and glazed; 'Scene from English History,' by Miss Murray; Travelling Bags of various sizes, Toilet Cushions and Work Bags. One *Jardinier*, very beautiful Garden Chairs, an *Elegante*, Tea Caddies, Work Boxes, and cases à odeur, by *Yéan*. A beautiful Backgammon and Chess Board, made from the arbutus wood of Killarney. Arbutus Wood Book Stands, Satin Wood Reading Stand, Writing Desk, Work Boxes, Knitting Boxes, Card Receivers, *Porte Feuilles*, Note Cases and Card Cases of *Papier Maché*, Small Table Covers and Mats in Bead Work, a new and elegant species of work, Braided and Embroidered Table Covers, elegant Silk Cloak for a lady, Scotch Shawls and Scarfs, several in blue and white, Babies' Cashmere Cloaks and Hoods, every variety of Infants' clothing, Mats of every material and in every style, Wooden Table Mats, an unusual and very beautiful style from Germany, Draught Boards of the same style. Every variety of Chair covers and Tidy and Sofa and Cushion covers, Bread, Fruit and Cheese covers in Crochet, Ladies' Lisle Thread Stockings, Wrought Slippers of remarkable beauty, Gentlemen's Dressing-Gowns from Albany, N. Y., some very handsome, Gentlemen's Shirts and Collars, the needle-work very exquisite. A great variety of Basket Work from Edinburgh, from the Blind Asylum, Bristol, and from Paris. The latter are new to style and patterns, even there. They are designed for New Year's presents the coming season. Basket Work Picture Frame Gilded, very elegant and a great novelty, *Caché pots* and *Jardinieres* in straw. A very exquisite assortment of China, consisting of Coffee and Tea-cups and Saucers, Extinguishers, Inkstands, Tete à Tete service for children, Vases, Flacons, Pitchers, Baskets, and an innumerable variety of small objects. The cups, saucers and plates that belonged to Louis Philippe, and have his cypher on them, are of the most beautiful porcelain *Sevres*. They are very rare, since the last chateau of the Orleans family has been broken up. *Porte Monnaies* and Purse of every price and description. Ladies' ornaments in coral, steel, pearl, garnet, and various kinds of enamel. Marble Allumette Stands, Cigar Cases. Jewel case, with five brooches in enamel, Statuettes Stearid. The Venus de Milo, Diana Chausserre, Sappho, Meles, Hunter of the Libanus, and many others. The Horses of Marly, Busts of the Italian poets, Picture of George Sand, Bust of Schamyl in bronze, very beautiful Candelsticks, after Benvenuto Cellini, Bronze Bust of Benjamin, *Necessaires* for Children. Handbook to Polishmachia, or the art of ornamenting and decorating Glass, giving to it the appearance of Porcelain; dedicated to the ladies of Boston, on the occasion of the annual Bazaar, and accompanied by a specimen of the work—a beautiful Jar—and the necessary materials for its manufacture. Paintings in Oil, of great merit. A Young Moorish Girl, after Murillo, by Miss Carrier. A very large variety of beautiful Water-Color Drawings and Engravings. Very beautiful Swiss Wood Work—Baskets, Paper Knives, Boxes, Salad Servers, Fans, Groups of Animals, Napkin Rings, and *Chalets* of every variety, and numberless small carvings in wood. Carvings in Ivory. Beautiful Medallion of Oberlin. Maps and Charts in Oberlin's own hand-writing.—Medallions of Calvin. A very valuable assortment of work in Russia Leather, Blotting Books, Tourist's Cases, Letter Cases, Desks, Receptacles, Manifold Writers, Albion Ink-Stands. De La Rue's Paper and Envelope

of every description. Exquisite Statuette in Marble of Dancing Girl at Rest. A very large and most tastefully chosen assortment of Bohemian Glass, Pitchers, Vases, Cologne Stands, Goblets, Cups, Salt-cellars, and other articles, too numerous to particularize. Porcelain Plate, painted by the former Queen of Wurtemberg. A Hebrler (Flora Alpina). Very costly and beautiful Ribbons from Lyons. Coiffeurs in silk and gold from the Pyrenees.

The largest, prettiest, and most unique collection of Toys ever offered at the Bazaar, including Dolls dressed in the costumes of all the Swiss Cantons, Highland Dolls, Dolls in wood, wax and porcelain, Dolls' Tea-servants, plated and gilt, German Baby Hoops, completely furnished, German Toys in tin and wood, extremely pretty and curious. An Officer's Wedding. A German Model, very beautiful, illustrated by a German poem, accompanied by its English translation. A variety of carvings and other articles peculiar to Baden. Electro plated Spoons and Knives from Sheffield.

A large variety of Books. Choice French Books for Children; a complete edition of Racine's Works; Pascal's Pensées; Life of R. L. Edgeworth; The Geneva Bible of 1683; Institutes of Justinian; Rules of Pope Sextus IV.; Book of Common Prayer of 1622; Montaigne's Essays in English, London edition of 1632; Sermons by Pastor Monod, and a variety of other religious French works; Valuable Autographs.

As several of our boxes are yet on their way, we are unable to offer as complete a list as we could wish.

ANNE WARREN WESTON,  
MARY MAY,  
ANN GREENE PHILLIPS,  
ELIZA LEE FOLLEN,  
HENRIETTA SARGENT,  
SARAH SHAW RUSSELL,  
LOUISA LORING,  
HELEN E. GARRISON,  
LYDIA D. PARKER,  
FRANCES MARY ROBBINS,  
E. C. VON ARNIM,  
AMY M. REMOND.

**REFRESHMENT TABLE AT THE COMING ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.**

The Anti-Slavery Bazaar opens on Wednesday, the 20th of December, and will, we trust, find every friend of the slave in its vicinity prepared for earnest and faithful cooperation. Our special business now is to ask elegant and abundant supplies for the Refreshment Table. Friends residing in Boston and vicinity can do the Bazaar no better service than by furnishing these. Cake, Pastry, Confectionery, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Milk, Cream, Ham, and any kind of Cooked Meats, are the articles we particularly request. Home-made Bread and nice Butter will be especially acceptable.

We would suggest to such ladies in the neighborhood of Boston as may not be able to help us in any other way, that they will give very important aid by supplying nice cake, blancmange, jellies, or preserved fruit. Any friends in the country designing to give this assistance, will please address A. W. WESTON, 21 Cornhill, that the town friends may be apprised how best to arrange their own donations. All articles designed for the Refreshment Table can be left at 15 Winter street, on the 18th and 19th; before then, at the Anti-Slavery Office.

Were every resident in Massachusetts, calling himself or herself an Abolitionist, to resolve to aid the Bazaar, either by attendance and purchase, or by donations of money, articles, or refreshments, would not the result be such as mightily to inspire the friends and discourage the foes of freedom? Let each one so resolve, and the work will be done.

**EVERGREEN, EVERGREEN, FOR THE BAZAAR.**

We shall be greatly obliged to country friends for a supply of *running pine*, wherewith to decorate our new Hall in Winter street. This will not be difficult of transportation, and may be left at 15 Winter street, on the forenoon of the 18th. Please, friends, not to fail us. Decorations of this kind add greatly to the beauty of a Christmas occasion like ours.

**SECOND LECTURE ON SLAVERY.**

The second lecture of the course at the Tremont Temple, Thursday evening last week, was by Hon. SAMUEL CHASE, of Ohio, and was a comparison of the theories of 1784 and 1854, religious, judicial and political, with regard to slavery, in which he attempted to prove the entire subversion of those theories by the theories of today. To prove it, he cited the almost universal church and leading Christians, the decisions and early opinions of the courts of Mississippi, Kentucky, Virginia and Louisiana, and the opinions of Jefferson and the earlier patriots—placing in contrast the church's comparatively recent declaration of non-interference with slavery, or vindication of the system on scriptural grounds, modern legal decisions, and the tenor of modern politics. The Temple was filled to overflowing by a most brilliant assembly, and the lecture (occupying one hour and forty minutes in its delivery) was listened to with marked attention, and elicited frequent applause. Mr. Chase paid a handsome tribute to the early and uncompromising Abolitionists, which was warmly endorsed by the audience. He proposed, however, no other remedy for our great national iniquity, except to go back to the fatal policy of our revolutionary fathers; which would be attended with no better results. Cause and effect have not been divorced since 1784. If the tree be tolerated at all, there must be no surprise or complaint uttered on account of its fruit. It must be cut down, root and branch, or the whole land will be poisoned by it.

This was the first time we ever had the pleasure of hearing or seeing Mr. Chase, and we were much pleased with his gentlemanly and dignified appearance, which can never fail to command the respect of his auditors. His lecture was well-condensed, straightforward, manly and earnest. That portion of it which declared that 'there must be no more compromises with the Slave Power' was the most loudly applauded. It was announced that Hon. JOHN P. HALE would give the next lecture—Thursday evening, Dec. 14. Mr. Hale will be followed by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., on Thursday evening of next week. Every ticket was sold long since, and some have brought a large premium.

DEATH OF MRS. ASHDEST. In a private letter to us, dated Nov. 9, our much esteemed friend, Wm. H. ASHDEST, Esq., of London, announces the dissolution of that life which was mortal of his beloved wife on the 25th of Oct., after a somewhat protracted illness. 'The 30th of the month,' he says, 'was our wedding day. Had she lived till then, we should have been married forty-four years. I cannot convey to you my sense of the total desolation in which this loss has left me.' We deeply sympathize with him in his great bereavement, especially as his own health is in a very precarious state; but, happily, he has fondly affectionate daughters, who will spare no pains to fill the vacancy thus created, as far as practicable. We know something of the intelligence and worth of the departed, and shall never forget the warm hospitalities of the beautiful home upon Maxwell Hill.

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

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

**BOSTON KNOW NOTHINGS PROVED.**

The election in the city of Boston, on Monday last, for Mayor, &c., resulted as follows:—

Wards.	Smith.	Upton.	Adams.	Sent.
1	644	322	81	10
2	701	276	66	0
3	611	254	66	11
4	282	431	84	6
5	526	319	89	10
6	622	572	27	7
7	256	649	28	0
8	880	478	37	5
9	613	258	39	5
10	678	389	97	1
11	688	389	87	1
12	751	143	294	1
	6427	4435	708	59

Whole number of votes.....11,624  
Smith's plurality.....1,992  
Smith's majority.....1,280

By re-electing Mayor Smith to the office which he has so thoroughly disgraced, by his unlawful and wicked complicity in the kidnapping of Anthony Burns, (to say nothing of his other official shortcomings,) the Know Nothing party of Boston has demonstrated that it knows nothing of self-respect or true decency; nothing of justice or mercy; nothing of 'the higher law,' or even the laws of the Commonwealth; nothing of what concerns the public welfare or the honor of the State. And this is the last phase of Free Soilism, of political anti-slavery, in the old Bay State!

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

FELLOW-CITIZENS,—I thank you for these congratulations. They are evidence that you have approved of my past conduct; and I assure you, that so long as I have the honor to be in public life, I shall never swerve from the discharge of what I consider the strict line of my duty. (Cheers.) I think you will all admit, that none of my predecessors ever had a more stormy time or more difficult contingencies to encounter than I have. (Applause.) But, under all circumstances, (followed by a cheer,) I have had no less to do, and whatever the law may be, if I am called upon to administer it, as an instrumentality in your hands, I shall maintain that law at all hazards. (Renewed cheering.)

It is said that I have unconstitutionally called out the militia. (Voices, 'No, no, no!') But what did I call them out for? It was to save you from the law, and to protect your property, and I will do it every day in the week, if necessary. (Loud applause.) But God forbid that there should ever be an occasion for it again! My sympathies are strong and profound as yours, and I do assure you, that there can be no oppression of the people or of an individual, for whom I should not feel the deepest and warmest sympathy. But when duty says one thing and law another, I shall not let my sympathies stand in the way of my duty as a magistrate. (Applause.)

Now, I suppose, by these raised voices, that you have elected me for another year. (Voices, 'Yes, by more than 1800 majority!') If you have placed around me men who will do all they can to administer the laws, and cooperate with me for the welfare of Boston, and for the protection and development of its institutions, we will accomplish this object. (Applause.)

Now, I am necessarily obliged to turn back, for it is an hour of business. [A voice, 'Yes, go back to your business!'] Again I thank you for the high honor with which you have complimented me. (Loud cheer.)

This speech of the Mayor is audacious, defiant and profligate. 'Whatever the law may be,' whether in favor of kidnapping, or any other crime however monstrous, he stands ready to execute it! This is to be the devil's tool, with a vengeance! 'When duty says one thing, and law another,' he says duty must stand aside, and the law be enforced! This is to be governed by a piratical moral code. He does not deny that he acted illegally (while boasting of his loyalty to law) in calling out the militia; but impudently says he did it to save the lives and property of the citizens!! It is a foul slander upon the whole city and State. And he would do it again, just as lawlessly, and just as often, as any man is kidnapped on our streets! Still he says that he cherishes a warm sympathy for the oppressed! Out upon the hypocrite!

A NEW PHASE OF THE BURNS AFFAIR. The head of 'Facts to be remembered about Mayor Smith,' the *Herald* prints the following communication:—

'We are aware, Mr. Editor, that many people assert, and I have no doubt, believe, that if Mayor Smith had not called out the militia, and placed the city under martial law, on the occasion of the rendition of Anthony Burns, in June last, 'our streets would have flowed with blood.' This is an entire mistake, and has its basis in ignorance of the real facts in the case. 'You and your readers are aware, that on the Saturday night prior to Burns' rendition, an arrangement was made for his purchase. Before Hallett interfered in the matter, he and Col. Wright consulted with Mayor Smith, and got his (Smith's) assent that the military should be called out to overawe the people and protect the U. S. Government in the kidnapping scheme. As soon as the pledge was procured, Hallett assured Suttle that Burns could be carried away, and that he must not sell him. Suttle, who had already bargained for the sale of his (Suttle's) property in Boston, and who would have been saved from the disgraceful scene of the 24th of June last, and, above all, Anthony Burns would now have been a free man, instead of a slave upon a Southern plantation. It is plain to see that blood would not have been shed, because there would not have been a rendition.

'The people of Boston should remember another important fact, that Mayor Smith has always said that the militia and extra police were called out on the occasion referred to, to protect the peace of Boston. When before, in the history of this metropolis, did the United States government ever pay to our military and police the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, to protect our peace, as a city? The people of Boston must not be deceived. Take the real facts in the case, and stand by them. Remember, that the agents of the present national administration in this city have declared that Boston shall be held by the sword, and that the Mayor, Anthony Burns, and to do this, Smith must be re-elected Mayor. Hallett has so declared, and the question is—Shall his declaration be verified? Shall the whole of Massachusetts and New England be disgraced? Let us hope not.'

CITY EXPENSES FOR THE SLAVE CASE. The draft received from Washington, yesterday, by Mayor Smith, was for the sum of \$14,155 78, being the amount of expenses incurred by the city during the examination and rendition of the slave Anthony Burns. The items are:—

For military expenses.....\$13,115 78  
For extra police.....1,060 00  
Total.....\$14,155 78

—*Boston Journal, Friday.*



POETRY.

For the Liberator. THE STUDENT'S BARGAIN. The following lines are founded on an old German legend. The student sat in his lonely room...

THE LIBERATOR.

WOMAN AN ECCLESIASTIC. LETTER FROM THE REV. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN. Inquiries, written and verbal, are continually made of me, in reference to the position which Woman can occupy in the clerical profession...

There are many indications of a growing sentiment in favor of various methods of explaining the teachings of St. Paul upon the position of woman, as there are of interpreting the nature of Jewish slavery...

the paper from her hand, and wrote the following: 'To my dear friends: The spirits who produce manifestations in this room, write these lines for the sake of convincing you of their varied power, and for the sake of removing doubts that exist, not only in your minds, but in the minds of spiritualists generally...

ulation and rebuke. In this, as in other relations of life, she was obedient to the revelation of God in her own soul, and a worthy example of fidelity to her convictions of duty. Her stepson, J. Wilson Moore, in a letter to us announcing her decease, says:— 'Among the last injunctions she gave was, 'Write to (Oliver) Johnson, and tell him I die firm in the faith!'

1,500 copies ordered in 3 days. I D A M A Y, HAS THUS FAR PROVED TO BE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OF MODERN BOOKS. THE PUBLISHERS are using all their means to keep up with the demand...