There Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, of live copies will be sent to one address for TEX

ins, if payment be made in advance. Tall resultances are to be made, and all letters Man to the pocuniary concerns of the paper are to street, (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertsements making less than one square inthere times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00.

The Agents of the American, Massachu The Agent Obio Anti-Slavery Societies are aupartial to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The Moring gentlemen constitute the Financial The housing a contract of the rinancial COR PART, VIL FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING QUINCY, SAMPEL PHILDRICK, and

FIGURE TRAILING OF THE LIBERATOR, both sides of tery vectors are impartially allowed a hearing. WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 51.

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

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their BOURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SUBRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES-SD. engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God. delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. - John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NUMBER 1066.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECE: BER 22, 1854.

[Carrespondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.] Dorotas Cirv. Kanzas Territory, }

In July last, I wrote you that Kanzas would not my last, I wrote you of a different opinion. apertinent and involent interference of your faction, the colonizing, as they have done, general anatics, the lowest class of rowdies to browour voters, and prevent a fair expression of spalar will, has brought about this result. have located thems lives near the Kanzas rivsynte occurs to a superior and number, I am I, some hundreds of colors. I have seen some of the a, and they are the most unmitigated, looking set of blockguards I have ever laid my eyes on.

From the Washington Union.

GEN. J. W. WEITFIELD, OF KANZAS. It is high-gratifying by us to be enabled to record the elec-m of Gen. Whitfield as the first delegate to Conessof the new Territory of Kanzas. We have long acquainted with Gen. Whitfield, and we at the inhabitants of the Territory could are elected a more efficient representative to mi to their interests. Endowed by nature with eg intellectual, jawers, Gen. Whitfield is dished for those noble attributes of firmness, te perseverance and energy of character, ach have given success to his career. He comadel a regiment from Tennessee in the Mexican , served two terms in the Tennessee legislature, as appointed by President Pierce an agent to ladian tribes of Nebraska and Kanzas. He is pont and reliable Democrat, and in his late canstaintained the doctrine of popular self-govmuch with triumphant success.

From the Washington Star,

Mr. Whitfield, just chosen to be the delegate Kinns, is an Arkansas man, reared on the dier. He is a gentleman of great energy and dasis of character, and is 'hard to beat' at any be undertakes. For the comfort of our era fellow-citizens, who have undertaken to id affirs in Kanzas to suit themselves, rather han the people who have cast their lot there. have to say, that in his views of the fitness of ings political, Mr. Whither with the folding of a scool edition of Senator Robert W. Johnson, of Arkansas. They are emphatically chips from the same block, we hear. By the by, it appears to be understood by the knowing ones in the federal city, that Mr. Whitheld is largely indebted for his trimph to the vote of parties sent out by the Northorn Emigration Aid Societies. The views of many if that class of emigrants change wonderfully between the time of getting their free ticket for the parary out, and that of choosing their ticket to be voted when they were called on to commence thaping the institution of the embryo State.

From the St. Louis Republican.

We publish a dispatch this morning from Westet, from a first-rate source, which settles the feld (pro-slavery) is elected, by an overwhelming majority, over Mr. Flenniken, ex-Minister to Densirk, and the Abolition candidate for Congress in Kinas: Whitfield was elected, whatever others may say to the contrary, on the slavery question, and no other. His opponent was supported by the classist from New England, and the free States, and Whitfield received the vite of those who were not opposed to slavery, and believed that the people of the territory were entirely competent to still athis question for themselves, without the interesting of the features and a believed that the interesting of the features are a believed. trentien of the factionists and abolitionists of the North. They have voted that way now, and will is again on occasion. It strikes us that the abmany people to go into Kanzas Territory with a view ding the election, but, some how or other, bey have come up missing. They are not thereat least the tote does not show that they were lere—and we doubt whether they will ever be there sufficient numbers to control an election. The speculation has turned out a bad one, and we are

From the Kanzas Herald.

The election principally turned upon one issuesivery and anti-slavery. It could not be kept out of the carrass—Witig and Democrat was lost spits, and that question absorbed all others. Whitfield was supported as the pro-slavery candidate, while Mr. Flenniken received the votes of the anti-slavery party. We presume every man the is in favor of making Kanzas a free State, votet for Mr. Flencken. And if we are to believe what was given out before the election, he received the support of some of both sides without reference to this issue.

The election is claimed as a great triumph for the pro-slavery influence. And though the Delethe elect may have nothing to do directly with this question, yet the election of General Whitfield will have considerable influence abroad in determining a large number of persons from slaveholding States as this Territory. We hope it may have this effect, for it will help to swell our population.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH UNDER DIS-CIPLINE AT THE SOUTH

The Charleston Mercury, commenting upon some articles in the New York Churchman, the leading the nost arrogant and uncompromising spirit of

It had been proudly claimed that the Episcopal arch had passed unscorched through the fires of othern agitation, and in the midst of the multiinvention of new religions, had rested ent with the Christianity of the Bible. Eved hie said body has at last swung from her moor-ing, and gone of with the multitude of crazy in-

One after the other religious sects have broken a this rock of abolition. The last is the Episrulan; but this, too, in a moment when the agraba, from its emptiness and causclessness, has attanly been most frantically violent, joins the hallinds, and forsakes all her maxims of Christian charity and conservative sobriety.

We are not surprised at this; we had supposed a sould come.

We are not surprised at this; we had supposed it wold come; we are only grieved and mortified that our anticipations have been so speedily realized. But there is a plain duty which Southern forestants of this denomination owe to themselves and to their country—which is, at once to break the connection of this newspaper press, which is has made the instrument of injuring and insulting them. Let us have done with these postilent newspapers. If we cannot prevent people from talking only, we can, at least, save ourselves the sin of iteming.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. THE LIBERATOR.

CLERICAL REMINISCENCES.

HENRY C. WRIGHT, in his interesting autobiography. HENRY C. WRIGHT, in his interesting autobiography, entitled 'Human Life, illustrated in my Individual Experience as a Child, a Youth, and a Man, records from his diary the following interviews between the orthodox clergymen of Newbury and Boston, some tweaty years ago, at which they gave free utterance to their sentiments in regard to the anti-slavery cause in general and to the Editor of Thy Lyngaryon in particular. al, and to the Editor of THE LIBERATOR in particular.

Mr. Wright was at that time a city missionary in Boston. It will be seen that the Rev. Nehemiah Adams.

The impression of Filmore and Fierce. The appointment of budge and Fierce and Fie D. D., was then as hostile to abolitionism as he is now, and would not countenance even prayer for the slave.

NEWBURY, July 15, 1833. 'A meeting of ministers to-day at Rev. L. W.'s, to discuss the merits of Colonization and Anti-Slavery. Daniel Dana, D.D., chosen Moderator, and Messrs. Dimmick. Withington. Holbrook, March, Edgill, Eaton, Perry, Kimball, Hildreth, Harris and Wright were present. A warm, but Harris and wright were present. A warm, but friendly discussion. Some approved of the Colonization Society. Holbrook, Eaton and Wright had no confidence in it to do away slavery, or to benefit the colored people; but thought it would do them great injustice and harm. Dana, Harris, Edgill and Hiddesth, warmly hefrianded that conjects and and Hildreth, warmly befriended that society, and thought it should be patronized. Allusions were made to Wm. Lloyd Garrison and his paper, the Liberator: and there was but one opinion about him -that he was an improdent, reckless man, and totally incompetent to lead in a movement that pur-ported to be a religious one, and in which churches and ministers must take an active part.'

Boston, Monday, Oct. 24, 1834. At 3 P. M., met the ministers of Boston in Dr. Jenks's study. Present, Messrs. Jenks, Fay, Crosby, Stearns, Adams, Blagden, Winslow, Fairchild,

· Nehemiah Adams, of Essex Street Church, Boston, said that application had been made to him by the abolitionists, for the use of his vestry to These scoundrels having been indicted by the wish to hold a prayer meeting to pray for the redemption of the American slaves. So they applied to Mr. Adams, their minister, for leave to use their own vestry for this purpose, on the last Monday of each month. So Mr. Adams docketed the question—Ought we to give our vestries to abolitionists, to hold prayer seetings for the slaves!—
What ought I to do! what ought all the ministers of Boston to do! asked Mr. A.; and remarked, that we all ought to act together and in concert.—
So the question was put to each. What ought to be done! Hubbard Winslow, of Bowdoin Street Church, was opposed, and said the abolitionists were utterly beneath any notice; that Garrison was a low-lived, ignorant, insignificant mechanic; that he was connected with no church, and responsible to no body; that the abolitionists, as a body, were among the poorest, obscurest, and most ignorant of the people; that he had had great trouble sible to no body; that the abolitionists, as a body, were among the poorest, obscurest, and most igno-a special order from the Supreme Court of the people; that he had had great trouble States, that the Cyclops, Judge Grier, kindly came states, that the Cyclops, Judge Grier, kindly came to the rescue.

But the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is not But the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is not be made. with them in his church; and that if he could prevent it, they should not have his vestry. Mr. Blagden took the same view of abolitionists, and their request, that Mr. Winslow did. Nehemiah Adams did the same, and thought he could discover a tendency to infidelity in the movement; that their principles and measures were anti-scriptural, their principles and measures were anti-scriptural, their principles and measures were anti-scriptural, that they do that ludge Grier was a trespasser, and a decided that ludge Grier was a trespasser, and a their principles and measures were auti-scriptural, and tended to ruin souls. This was the view taken by all present, except Mr. Crosby and myself.—
Mr. C. insisted that he would not come into the agreement to close his vestry against abolitionists, or others; that he would never go to the ministers of Boston to know when, to what, or to whom, he might open his vestry. He thought this was use their own vestries for such a purpose. It was use their own vestries for such a purpose.

a good object, and he wished them success. This agood object, and he wished them success. This agood object, and he wished them success. This ed as citizens, they may sue in the United States agood object, and he wished them success. This ed as citizens, they may sue in the United States agood object, and he wished them success. This ed as citizens, they may sue in the United States agood object, and he wished them success. This ed as citizens, they may sue in the United States agood object, and he wished them success. This ed as citizens, they may sue in the United States agood object, and he wished them success. This ed as citizens, they may sue in the United States agood object, and he wished them success. This ed as citizens, they may sue in the United States agood object, and he wished them success. This ed as citizens, they may sue in the United States agood object, and he wished them success. This ed as citizens, they may sue in the United States agood object, and he wished them success. This ed as citizens, they may sue in the United States agood object, and he wished them success. This ed as citizens, they may sue in the United States agood object, and he wished them success. This ed as citizens, they may sue in the United States agood object, and he wished them success. This education is considered to the success agood object, and the succe he was firm. Then they asked my opinion. I told them they were entirely mistaken in their estimate of abolitionists, and their principles and measures that, during my brief residence in the city, I had become acquainted with many of them, and had found them more ready to aid in every good work, according to their means, than any other class ; and that, however ignorant or unknown, their prin-ciples and efforts would one day shake the churches and the nation. They mocked at my opinion, and adopted the rule to close their vestries. They

will not hear the last of it.

Then Nehemiah Adams brought up the question-Ought they to give notices of anti-slavery meetings from the pulpits, on Sunday, as they did of other meetings? He thought it desirable that they should all agree upon some plan of operation on this question, for abolitionists would constant-ly annoy them with their importunity to read their ly annoy them with their importantly should all notices; and it was desirable that they should all notices; and it was desirable opposed to readact in concert. He was decidedly opposed to reading any more notices of their prayer meetings or conventions. To this conclusion they all came, exept Dr. Jenks and Mr. Crosby.'

which can be obtained. The ministers and churches of Boston seem to me to be given over to believe a lie, that they may be destroyed. They are working out their sure destruction. I abjure that heaven-daring policy, which excludes the slaves from being heard in the polpits, through their agents. These churches and ministers will not let the cryof the oppressed come up into their ears. No matter; it will ascend up to the God of the oppressed, and He will vindicate their cause before their cler-

From the Boston Telegraph.

PEDERAL USURPATION REBUKED. Since the passage of the Fugitive Bill, the Judges of the Courts of the United States for the Northern Circuits and Districts have shown themit-a struggle in which the meanest always carry off the prize. In excessive prostration at the feet of the slave power, the paltriest village competitors for postmasterships and custom-house tide-waiter-ships have been outdone by Judges reputed to be learned in the law, and who also have the imperti-

nence to claim to be Christians and gentlemen. Nor is this all, or the worst. In their eager-ness to catch and return runaway slaves, these fed eral Judges have not only totally disregarded the dearest rights of individuals, they have even disdainfully trampled under foot the rights of the States. Too many of the State courts have sub-mitted patiently to these insults and usurpations. Mass chusetts, we are sorry to say, was one of the first to how her head and creep under the chains.— We are rejoiced to see that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is setting a better example-a cir cumstance the more noticeable, as it was a Chief Justice of that State with whom originated the dangerous dectrine since so much abused, that in cases of alleged runaway slaves, the State courts have no right to interfere, even to protect the lib-erties of their own native-born citizens. Our readers will all recollect the famous Wilkes-

barre case, in which a number of Pennsylvania slave-catchers, led on by the United States Marshal, perpetrated horrible acts of cruelty upon a poor negro, who, rather than trust himself to the justice of Mr. Commissioner Ingraham, retreated into the river, and refused to come out at the de-

hold a monthly prayer-meeting, to pray for the Grand Jury of Luzerne county for assault and bat-slaves, and for the abolition of slavery. Some of the members of his church are abolitionists. They Judge Grier, of the Supreme Court of the United

might open his vestry. He thought this was bringing himself into bondage to the association.—
Besides, he thought the abolitionists had a right to founded. The Judge admits, it is said, that in those States in which colored persons are recogniz that those States in which way sue in the United States This ed as citizens, they may sue in the United States

> From the London Anti-Slavery Advocate. LETTER PROM JOSEPH BARKER. To the Editor of the Anti-Slavery Advocate:

DEAR SIR.—I have had crowded meetings at Glossop, Halifax, and several other places; and large, though not crowded, ones at Preston, Mosely, &c., before which I have laid my views of American slavery and American abolitionists, and to whom I have submitted a Declaration for their adoption. In every case it has been adopted unan-imously, and with acclanation. If you should think well to publish it in your paper, the enclos-ed copy of the declaration is at your service:

DECLARATION.

We lament the prevalence of so frightful and revolting a system as that of slavery in the United States of America. We regard the enslavement of States of America. We regard the enslavement of men, women, and children as the greatest of crimes. We consider it a terrible dishonor to the States, that they should so long have tolerated and encouraged so great a crime. We cannot but see that slavery is not only an infinite wrong to the *What is called the Church of Christ is now subservient to human wickedness. It has bowed to the State, and embodies its spirit and principles to the State, and embodies its spirit and principles to the State, and a hindrance to the spread to the State, and a hindrance to the spread peril, to the States, and a hindrance to the spread and triumph of true democracy and freedom, both in America and Europe; encouraging and strength in America and Europe; encouraging and strength in America and Europe; encouraging and strength in the path of progress and philanthropy everywhere. We rejuice to hear that there are so many noble men and women in America, who are laboring for the abolition of this enormous and probability of the special to the States, and a hindrance to the spread and triumph of true democracy and freedom, both in America and Europe; encouraging and strength in the path of progress and philanthropy everywhere. We rejuice to hear that there are so many noble men and women in America, who are laboring for the abolition of this enormous and probability of the states. manity generally. We offer them our hearty thanks, and wish them all success. We sympathize

We hope the friends of freedom in America may have the unspeakable happiness to see not only the repeal of the Nebraska Bill and Fugitive Slave Bill, but the utter and eternal abolition of the gea: abomination of slavery itself, the wide world through.

My reason for putting together so many abolition of various classes is, because I think them

as they honestly aim in such ways as they think best, at the abolition of slavery. And I believe Lysander Spooner as honest and deserving as Wendell Phillips: and I love Theodore Parker, the Bro. Eli Noves, were he alive, consigned to dell Phillips: and I love Theodore Parker, the free-soiler, and Gerrit Smith, the liberty partyman, as heartily if not as ardently, as W. L. Garrison. Their points of difference are trifles with me, compared with their points of agreement.—
They love humanity, they love freedom, they love truth, and that is enough for me. The reason why I have not inserted a thousand other names is. because I had not room. But I ought to have put in cause I had not room. But I ought to have put in cause I had not room. But I ought to have put in Harriet Beecher Stowe and Henry Ward Beecher. I ought, too, to have put in C. C. Burleigh, C. L. Remond, R. Purvis, Mary Grew, Sarah Pugh, &c. And I certainly ought to have put in S. H. Gay, M. Robinson, H. J. Blackwell, the Wisconsin abolitionists and slave-rescuers. And where should I stop? I love them all. But those who honor the noble men and women whose names I have given, have given, and they had come on some business connected with they had come on some business connected with they had come on some business connected with they had come on some business connected with

From the Dover Morning Star.

In order that the spirit of this meeting may be known and appreciated, upon this subject, we shall to herself! be under the necessity of giving the report in full. Bro. Mod No language can be more bold and expressive than that of the following resolutions. And at a Southern by

1. Resolved, That, although the F. W. Baptists have occupied a high and praiseworthy position as touching the subject of human oppression—have maintained a manly opposition to this brutalizing and inhuman system, and have been nobly outspoken against it—yet we conceive it is no time, at the present, to slacken our hand, or to soften our voice, against this most damnable of all crimes;—but that while it is seeking, by it most subtle and satanic devices, to fasten its serpentine coil around, and din its poisonous fangs into the quiverance on my poor, oppressed daughter, and deliver her

2. Resolved, That we repudiate all Laws. Con-2. Resolved, That we repudiate all Laws, Con-stitutions, Governments and Religion, that give sanction or support to oppression in any form, so-cial, moral or political, and will do all in our pow-er for their overthrow and demolition.

3. Resolved, That we believe the sacred Scrip-

3. Resolved, That we believe the sacred Scriptures, which we acknowledge to be a revelation from God, pure and infallible, so far from giving countenance to slavery or oppression in any form, stand forth an invulnerable defence of the highest, deepest, broadest and longest liberty of the whole race of man, regardless of color, character

And therefore, all laws and legislative enactments, by the General Government, for the perpetuation, or re-enslayement of man, under the pretended guarantees of the Constitution, are a gross perversion of the same, alike unconstitutional, un-scriptural and inhuman,—that we will, to the utscriptural and inhuman,—that we will, to the utmost of our power, seek the repeal of all such laws, and to make them a nullity while they remain on our statute books,—that we will offer our sympathy and succor to the panting fugitive—will feed and furnish him—will protect and defend him—will hide him and help him on his road to liberty, the Fugitive Slave Act to the contrary gets the status of the successful of the success

notwithstanding.
5. Resolved, That since the treaty of amity be tween Liberty and Slavery, formed by the Missouri compromise, has been dissolved, and the warfare is opened, we will gird on our armor, defensive, and waving our banner to the breezes of heaven, with the significant motto—Liberty to the Bondman, or Death to the Union—written in let ters of fire, we will fight on, and ever, till the last tyrant falls, and the last slave is free.

On these spirited resolution

Slavery:

Bondman, or Death to the Union—written in letters of fire, we will fight on, and ever, till the last tyrant falls, and the last slave is free.

On these spirited resolutions,
Rev. D. L. Rice moved their adoption.
The motion being seconded,
Rev. S. C. Parker took the floor and observed, that the more he saw of the slave system, the more aggravating it appeared to him, and he felt hot displeasure against it. When I stood on this floor, (said the speaker.) in 1839, when the General Conference was held here, my mind was a little foggy. I objected to the course pursued against Dr. Wm.
H. Housley, a professed minister of the gospel from Kentacky. [Dr. Housley was a slaveholder, and his slaves consisted of a mother and three small children, and the husband and father of that family lived about thirty miles distant from them, and was permitted to visit his wife and children only occasionally.—Rep.] But now I have no queries on this subject—my mind is perfectly clear. Now, I do not question my duty to aid the paning figitive on his way.

Thore is, however, one thing in those resolutions to which I object. It is that clause which says, we will hide the fugitive slave. I used to hide them, but now I do not. I act openly, and carry the colored man in open day-light. I am willing to cast in my interest with theirs. I feet that willing to cast in my interest with theirs. I feet that willing to cast in my interest with theirs. I feet that in lie, that they may be destroyed. They are working out their sure destruction. Labjure that heaven a continuous continuous their surface of the oppressed conse up into their ears. No mainty generally, we would especially tender: it will ascend up to the God of the oppressed come up into their ears. No mainters will not let the cryoff the oppressed come up into their ears. No mainters it will ascend up to the God of the oppressed come up into their ears. No mainter it will ascend up to the God of the oppressed come up into their ears. No mainter it will ascend up to the God of the oppressed come up into their ears. No mainter it will ascend up to the God of the oppressed come up into their ears. No mainter it will ascend up to the God of the oppressed come up into their ears. No mainter it will ascend up to the God of the oppressed come up into their ears. No mainter it will ascend up to the God of the oppressed come up into their ears. No mainter it will ascend up to the God of the oppressed come up into their ears. No mainter it will ascend up to the God of the oppressed come up into their ears. No mainter it will ascend up to the God of the oppressed come up into their ears. No mainter it will ascend up to the God of the oppressed come up into their ears. No mainter it will ascend up to the God of the oppressed come up into their ears. No mainter it will ascend up to the God of the oppressed come up into their ears. No mainter it will ascend up to the God of the oppressed come up into their ears. No their into it will ascend up to the God of the oppressed come up into their ears. No their into it will the min their authorises, and which the God of the oppressed come up into their ears. No their into it has a subject to the course pursued against Dr. Win, He Houley, a professed them in their labors. We will have a professed them in their labors. We will have a professed them in their labors. We will have a professed them in their labors. We will have a professed them in their labors. We will have a professed

have ventured to raise their voices in favor of freedom, and to risk their liberty and life in the war with slaveholding despotism. We rank these advocates of freedom, and these martyrs of humanity, and all who have labored and suffered with them, among the first, the best, the noblest of our race.

'We have listened with delight to the account of the Annual Meeting of the Western Anti-Slaveiry Society, and of the noble deed with which those meetings were concluded, the rescue of the helpfess little slave girl. We would thank the abolitionists of Salem for their brave and generous deed. We hope they will repeat the deed as often as occasion may require, and opportunity offer.

'We hope the friends of freedom in America may have the unspeakable happiness to see not

My reason for putting together so many aboli-tionists of various classes is, because I think them all deserving of encouragement and praise, so long all deserving of encouragement and praise, so long the runaways, or sold down the river, to be worked to death, cut up as an example for other runaways, or sold down the river, to be worked to death in five years! Do you believe I

as we do other people. If we have good victuals, my wife sets them before him: if we have a com-fortable apartment for lodging, the poor man has do in truth honor all who work with them. whose that line. At first, I did not know but that they do in truth honor all who work with them.

I have not given. May blessings alight upon them all! Amen!

I OSEPH RARKER.

That line. At litst, t do unds, chasing down some were Southern bloodhounds, chasing down some oppressed man or woman, who was so fortunate oppressed man or woman. But they showas to get on the track for Canada. But they showed no violence. It appeared that some slaveholder had stepped his bloody foot on the free soil of PREE.WILL BAPTIST ANNIVERSARY AT Chio, and was seeking to tear away one of her free citizens. Slavery tears in pieces families, sells children away from parents, and parents from children; and think you that nature will not be true

Bro. Moderator, I love my children, and could I No language can be more bold and expressive than that of the following resolutions. And at a time, when our nation is reeling under the weight of Southern tyranny; and at a time when tha last bold step, in the Kanzas and Nebraska fraud, is fresh in our minds, it becomes us to be out-spoken in our principles, and persevering in our adherence to them. The Committee being called on, reported, by their Chairman, Rev. F. W. Straight, as follows:—

1. Resolved, That, although the F. W. Baptists have occupied a high and praiseworthy position as was still in slavery. This daughter, Br. Reeves suffer them to be sold into that great house of

but that while it is seeking, by it most subtle and stanic devices, to fasten its serpentine coil around, and dip its poisonous fangs into the quivering flesh of American Freedom, we should seek to strengthen and fortify our position, whet our sword, replenish our cartridges, and charge bayonet upon this treasonable, piratical and diabolical foe. not in favor of the hiding of fugitives. Still, it will not hinder my voting for the resolutions.

Prof. H. E. Whipple was not of the same opin-ion with Bro. Parker. He was in favor of the hiding process. If we can do our duty to the slave, as he flees from his master, without openly exposing ourselves, it is as well for the cause and ourselves too. Paul did not refuse to use the hiding process when he was pursued by his ene-mies. While preaching in Damascus, the Jews became off-ended with him, and took coun-sel to kill him. But their lying in wait was est, deepest, broadest and longest liberty of the whole race of man, regardless of color, character or condition.

4. Resolved. That the Constitution of the United States, ordained and established for the common defence, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, cannot, either from the letter or spirit of it, be construed into an instrument of oppression.

And we read of the early Christians, how they used to hide away from the bloody tyrants, in dense and eaves of the early. They could not worship and caves of the earth. They could not worship without hiding away from their persecutors. It appears that this brother (Bro. Parker) keeps a tavern on the underground railroad, the very name of which implies a secret passage from slavery to liberty; and when it is needful to carry on their

THE MICHIGAN METHODIST CONPER-ENCE ON SLAVERY. At its recent session, the Methodist Conference of this State took the following action concerning

Slavery :-

American Slavery is an invasion of the rights of

anti-slavery sentiment in the Church to such an in-tensity of advancing power as will effectually, through the proper channels of ecclesiastical ac-tion, totall sever the evils of slavery from our Zion.

4. That we are in favor of the next General Conference enacting such a rule of discipline as will directly operate to exclude all slaveholding from the M. E. Church.

Action on the Troy Conference resolution was postponed for one year.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

OUR BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Arrest, Arraignment, and Recognizance of Rev. Theodore Parker-Particulars Thereof-No At-tempt to Indict Geo. R. Russell-Strange Bedfel-lows-Hallett Tossed by the Four Seas. Boston, December 6, 1854.

The papers have told you of the indictment and arrest of the Rev. Theodore Parker for seditions words, spoken in the old Cradle of _____, commonly called Faneuil Hall. When the history of the times comes to be impartially written, this ineident will assume gigantic proportions, and from several different points of view. When the mists of passion, and the other media which ambition, political and personal rancor, and religious intol-erance, interpose betwirt the minds of men and the absolute right, shall be cleared away by time, the fact will hardly be credited, standing out in its na-ked simplicity, that, in Boston, the capital of New England, the Pilgrim City, in the year 78 of the Independence of the United States, a clergyman of the highest integrity and the noblest life, the constant and courageous friend of the poor and downtrodden of every sect, nation, and color, a son of old Harvard, and perhaps the ripest and profoundest scholar ever graduated from her halls, a man of the most blameless life—aye, of the most gentle and endearing social and domestic character, and especially loved and venerated by the very old and he very young ; never uttering a harsh nor angry word, except against sin ; that such a man, who word, except against sin; that such a man, whose life is devoted to doing good and battling against evil, and who every Sunday morning preaches to the hearts as well as heads of two thousands of the best citizens in his own city : that this man, I say, should be indicted by a grand jury of his fellow-citizens, for speaking in Fancuil Hall against kidnep-ping—for raising his warning voice against that awful sin, within those four walls once consecratd to Liberty, and still adorned with the portraits of its early apostles, the Adamses, (though they of its early apostles, the Adamses, (though they have lately been put out of the way to make room for Daniel Webster's.) Here is a picture, a chapter of our history, which will be looked upon with incredulous wonder until the full history of the times shall be written. Then will the corruption of corruptible men, the intrigues of private hate, of corruptione men, too intrigues of private nate, the unscrupulous bids of mercenary ambition for power and place, explain it all. But none the less will an indelible stain remain upon the state and city where such wickedness is possible at so advaned a stage of our civilization.

Perhaps the detail of this arrest and arraign-

ment might interest your readers. It was a week ago Friday, I think, that Mr. Parker was sitting in his study, walled in on all sides by his books, when a member of his family brought up a respectable looking man, who had asked to see him. On entering, Mr. Parker looked up from his desk, and the following confab ensued :
Mr. P. 'Did you wish to see me, sir !'

Mr. P. 'Did you wish to see me, sir!'
Visitor. Yes, sir, on business—(turning significantly towards the person who had come up with him, who thereupou retired, and closed the door.)
V. (resuming.) I have come upon a very unpleasant business, Mr. Parker.
P. Ah! and what may it be!
V. (hesitating.) I have come to arrest you, Mr. Parker.

V. (hesitating.) I have come to arrest you, Mr. Parker.

P. Oh, is that all! Wait a moment, and I will accompany you. And they went thus to the District Court, then in session, with Judges Sprague and Curis upon the beach. Then the indictment was read and the recognizance, fixing the bail at \$2,000. Judge Curtis, who had not hitherto spoken here remarked, (and it was observed that he looked pale and his voice slightly trembled.)

'The Court have decided to fix the bail at \$1,500.'

Mr. Parker had, on being arrested, instructed one of his family to acquaint one or two friends, who might go to the court-house, to offer hall for him; so that he found there the venerable Deacon Samuel May, with his white head; the noble Francis Jackson, and Mr. Manly, one who has

Francis Jackson, and Mr. Manly, one who has earned his name, and these three signed the recog-nizance with their friend and pastor. As soon as the news of the arrest became known, it was a contest of affection and devotion, (for such men have no half friends,) who should appear on his have no half friends,) who should appear on his bail bond; but the above gentlemen were the first on the ground. Here was a spectacle for Boston in the nineteenth century! This was a scene, I think, which justified Mr. Parker in saying, from his pulpit, the following day, that this was the greatest honor he had received in his life.

I propose to give you, at some future time, an expose of the proceedings in a certain grand jury room, and to lift the veil from the machinery of this prosecution. It will illustrate, among other

this prosecution. It will illustrate, among other things, what strange bedfellows hate and ambition. (as well as poverty.) make us acquainted with.—
At present, suffice it that influential persons of all
parties in politics and religion. though from very parties in politics and religion, though from very various motives, are almost unanimous in con-demning the action of the quartett who have, as their habit is, sacrificed policy to gratify personal revenge, and at the same time advance their per-sonal fortunes with the administration. Boston

sonal fortunes with the administration. Boston people are beginning to realize how much villany there is within the four seas!

That Mr. Parker uttered nothing indictable on that occasion is perfectly well known, not less to the prosecuting officer than to the public, and of course there would be an overwhelming mass of evidence to contradict any positive testimony to indictable words spoken. For my own part, I have little doubt that the miserable persons, who must thus have perjured themselves at a secret and exparte hearing, will never be dug up again; but a trial Mr. Parker has a right to demand, and if he does not insist on his right, I much mistake the man. We guess such a trial will, if not extract the bitterness, at least stay the further encroachments of the four seas, and confine their impotent rage to narrower bounds. More anon from Yours, Yours,

P. S.—There has been no attempt to indict Geo.
R. Russell, who presided and spoke at that meeting.
Nothing would better please that earnest and excellent citizen, you may be assured; but the clique dare not go against so much wealth and social position—not they.

ARREST OF THEODORE PARKER. On the charge of AREST OF THEODORE PARKER. On the words, for exercising freedom of thought and speech—the Rev. Theodore Parker is placed under arrest by a United States officer. At the time of the rendition of

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Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave, Mr. Parker, in a Fancuil Hall meeting, used language which the government choose to term seditious, and for doing which, it purposes to fine him one thousand doilars and imprison him six months. Observe, Mr. Parker's crime is not in any overt act of resistance Parker's crime is not in any overt act of reasstance to the law, but in his freedom of speech. It re-mains to be seen whether a New England Jury is prepared to convict a man of crime, in the mere act of "speaking his mind" in view of a deed of great atrocity. We are not yet prepared to believe that this right of every freeman is to be wrested from the sons of the revolution .- Christian Repository.

THEODORE PARKER. This gentleman has been arraigned on a charge of constructive treason, and has given bonds for his appearance in Court. His offence, we believe, consisted in denouncing in terms of fitting severity the kidnapping of Borns, in Boston. For the exercise of the freedom of speech, he is put on trial as a vite criminal. Thus the issue is made direct between slavery and free-dom in the birth-place of the American Revolution. We hope it will be met fairly and manfully—that the defence will be put on the broad ground of every man's natural and constitutional right to free speech. Let there be no side issues, and no technical quibbles, but a manly confronting of the real issue. If the Slave Power rules in Boston as it does in Charleston, it is time the country knew it.

The Boston correspondent of the New York

Christian Inquirer says :-Some little excitement was produced in this community last week, by the arrest of Theodore Parker, under an indictment of the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of the United States, for opposing and interfering with the United States Marshal in the case of Anthony Burns. This indictment is not under the Fugitive Slave Law; probably because that law has become so odious that it could not be trusted to support an indictment. But the indictment is found under an old law of the United States; under which not any has been found before against a single person in Massachusetts during against a single person in Massachusetts during the forty or fifty years that it has stood upon the statute-book. The opinion has been freely expres-sed here, that Mr. Justice Curtis has been assist-ing, in an extra judicial way, Mr. District Attor-ney Halfett in procuring this indictment. But we trust, for the honor of the Judiciary, that he has done nothing more than express his wishes and opinions, as he did very openly to the Grand Jury last June. 'My instruction to you is,' Judge Cortis said in that charge, 'that language addressed to persons, who immediately afterwards commit an offence, actually intended by the speaker to incitthose addressed to commit it, and adapted thus to incite them, is such counselling or advising to the erime as the law contemplates; and the person so inciting others is liable to be indicted as a princi-pal.' Under this direction of the Judge, it was supposed that Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips might be indicted for treason. But it seems that for this the Grand Jury were not prepared. Therefore, if Theodore Parker should be convicted of uttering words in Faneuil Hall adapted to in cite men to rescue a trembling fugitive from the hands of legal kidnappers, Messrs. Hallett and Curtis will not have the pleasure of seeing him hung, but merely that of having him punished with fine and imprisonment. This they may think

is better than nothing. Nevertheless, we think

they have made a mistake in pressing this indict-ment, as its natural effect will only be to enlist on

his side the sympathy of thousands who were be

fore opposed to him, and to give him a higher plat-

He laments on general grounds that a Massachu-setts Grand Jury should have been found to find

such an indictment, because one of the outward

bulwarks of freedom is thus swept away. But h

thinks it a good thing that the Slave Power should

have thus reached its hand into Fancuil Hall to

seize a victim. He will no doubt defend himself

assisted, as regards matters of law, by his friend

C. M. Ellis. It will be a memorable occasion; and whichever way the trial ends, the advantages to

the cause of liberty will be very great. If convicted and sent to prison, Mr. Parker will write a

sermon every week as usual, which will be read by some one of his friends, to his congregation of 3,000 persons in the Mosic Hall, and printed in the newspapers next morning; so that if Mr. Hallett succeeds in having him imprisoned, he will at the

form and a larger hearing than he has ever

The Atlas has an article upon the arrest of Wen-

same time procure him such a chance of being heard as he has never had yet.

'Mr. Phillips is an excellent lawver and an admirable speaker, and he will stand in Court, the representative of a sentiment most creditable to human nature. He may have committed grave errors, but society will forget them when he comes to speak of liberty of speech, of freedom of discussion, of the wrongs of the slave and the rights of Massachusetts. It may well be asked if Mr. Attorney is wise in giving him this opportunity. Most men who have been placed in the position which he will occupy, have left either the bar or the pris-on triumphant. Men without the moral character of Mr. Phillips—such men, indeed, as Wilkes and Horn Tooke—have triumphed over the ministry and the Attorney General, by faithful adherence to the principles of liberty, and it is not now in the power of a hundred Congresses to legislate wrong into right, or to make the people believe that resistance to tyranny is treason. A certain something will save Mr. Phillips from all disgrace in this business, for men will forget his many errors, and remember him only as the object of Executive wrath, as the persecuted of flunkeys, and the prosecuted of subordinate officials.'

'ARRAIGNMENTS IN THE U. 'S. COURTS.' Under

. For the benefit of our distant readers, no than for the character and reputation of our city, we desire to state that as far as we can ascertain the sentiment sof Democrats, Whigs, Free Soilers and Know Nothings, the arraignment of the orators at the Fancuil Hall meeting is regarded here as the veriest judicial farce enacted in Boston for an age. It is a stupid blunder on the part of the U.S. officials, and can only redound to increase the slavery agitation. The great-mass of our citizens of all parties, we are convinced, have no more sympathy with the arraignments of the orators in questhe Court House, or the unwise meeting in Fancuil Hall, during the slave excitement. The mob and the meeting were both ill-judged and impolitic. The indictment of the speakers is equally foolish, injudicious and ill-advised. A man of generous impulses is forgiven when he commits an error; but the gag law will not be tolerated in this community, and those who undertake to enslave our own people assume a difficult task

The only ground (says the Worcester Spy) for the charge against Mr. Phillips is, that he made a speech in Fancuil Hall, on the evening of the at-tack on the Boston Court House, denunciatory of the cowardly kidnappers of the poor slave. It is for this speech that he is to be tried as a criminal, by a jury of his countrymen.

indictment of Messrs. Parker and Phillivs is certainly a singular phenomenon in Massa-chusetts. They went to Fancuil Hall to talk about freedom. They awakened its echoes with the impassioned elequence of 1775. They preached the gospel of universal liberty, and pronounced the condemnation of God and free men against the oppressor of his brother—the enslaver of man. lips were touched with the fire of the Revolution and the spirit of the Revolution flowed in electric and the spirit of the Revolution nowed in electric eloquence through their impassioned utterances. In 1775, their speeches would have obtained for them an apotheosis from the American people; in 1854, they produce for them an indictment for treason. There is, surely, a singular discrepancy between our traditions and our present legal practice.

Mr. Attorney Hallett seems destined to succeed in one thing, in the course of this prosecution, how-ever much he may fail in the immediate object he has in view. He is likely to succeed in glorifying the prisoners' dock, by filling it with men of the bighest virtue, genius, and eloquence. He will succeed, also, in producing a wide-spread contempt for the new species of prosecutions at law. THE BEAUTIES OF SQUATTING.

Every day brings us fresh evidence of the fact Every day brings us tresh evidence of the fact that Joseph W. Whitfield, the delegate elected—or said to be electel—to Congress from Kansas, was foisted into the place by the illegal votes of visitors in the territory from Arkansas and Missouri. Thus at Douglas city, near Lawrence, there were but 51 legal voters, but the judges returned 283 votes for Whitfield. The following extract from the St. Louis Intelligencer shows what aid was relied upon:

'Timely Aip .- The Glasgow Times says that one hundred persons lately left Saline County, Mo., Winter street, in this city, and presented such a variefor Kansas, and were in that territory in time to ty and an abundance of useful and beautiful article ook after the election of Delegate to Congress. Likely.'

ry, on the day before the election, stated that large

LAWRENCE, Kansas Territory,

To the Editors of the Boston Atlas :- A short time and constant extension of chattel slavery in our counsince, the citizens of Kansas were informed by a pro-clamation from Governor Reeder, that an election to universal decision, and strengthening every form of would be held on the 29th of this month, to elect a delegate to Congress. This public proclamation of the Governor of Kansas awakened the citizens of Independence, Missouri, to the importance of holding a public meeting, to take some means of raising But let those who, surrounded with every comfort, money to pay the expenses of poor men coming into the though compelled to forego mere luxuries, remember territory, depositing their vote, and returning to their the world privations to which the millions in bondage homes in Missouri. And \$1000 was raised for this

Your readers may be surprised to learn that citizens of a neighboring State can have the privilege of voting in Kansas. But they must remember that soon after the arrival of the first pioneer par-ty from Massachusetts, a meeting of actual settlers was called, and several Missourians, outnumbering our crowd, came to said meeting, and demanded th right of voting in all meetings held in Kansas. hether residents of Kansas or not. For some time the Yankees refused to grant them this privilege, and at last it was proposed to appoint a committee of six, three from each party, to draft resolutions, &c. As a matter of course, the Missourians who acted on said committee were earnest in demanding the right to vote. At last, a Mr. Mng the right to vote. At last, a Mr. M-, of demanding said privilege. The action of one of our committee, in giving in to the Missourians, greatly offended our party. But for the time, draw open the tightest purse-strings. Even those no there was no preventing their voting. This way able to buy will find abundant entertainment, of five of voting is new to people East, but here it is differ-

Day before election, the California road was covered by men on borseback, and a great number of teams, (40 wagons went along in one train,) containing something like six men each-men, some of whom were never in the territory, and mistock this city as the place for them to stop. They soon go—irs Revolutions and irs Patriots'—delivered belearned their mistake, and went on to Douglas fore the Metropolitan Athenum, London, May 16, and City. 10 miles above, on Kansas River, to vote, get at St. Thomas's Church, Philadelphia, December 20. drank, and return to Independence and other towns in Missouri.

It is reported by a gentleman from Willow Creek. 15 miles south of this city, that 800 Missourians were there and voted.

In great haste, yours most truly, S. F. T. In addition to the above, we are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter received

in this city, and dated Lawrence, Nov. 25th, 1854 mined to come in and vote next Wednesday. A slaveholder—claiming twelve human being as his property-from Jackson County, Missouri, has been appointed by the Governor, Justice of the en appointed by the Governor, Justice District South of this, on the Santa Fe road.'

before. Sagacions men, full of worldly wisdom, are apt to act very foolishly when they allow themselves to be led away by private feelings of anger or spite. This view is taken by Mr. Parker bimself, with whom I have conversed since his arrest. The testimony of the Springfield Journal is not less explicit. The plans of Senator Atchison have been exposed, and it now appears that they were fully carried out. The Journal says: · Senator Atchison recommended that the Mis sourians in the neighborhood should go over and

TRIUMPH OF THE KNOW NOTHING CAN-DIDATES.

We can have no confidence in the anti-slavery reliability of the men thus elected. If they are faithful to the cause of freedom, they will speedily be compelled to proscribe and denounce the new grind renown in legislation and government, as well as in war. Both full the moment they had attained surpreme authority. Both finished their career on a barren rock.

The parallels, however, have their contrast. Tousand the contrast of the contrast o party which has elevated them, and this all history saint fought for liberty; Napoleon fought for himself, proves to be a feat almost invariably beyond the Toussaint gained fame by leading an oppressed and inreach of office-holding honesty. Thus again will jured race to the successful vindication of their rights; freedom be cheated. In every way, as it seems to Napoleon made himself a name and acquired a sceptre us, is successful Know-Nothingism to become the by supplanting liberty and destroying nationalities, in ally of slavery, and the foc of freedom, religious, order to substitute his own illegitimate despotism. Naus, is successful Know-Actumingsul and the foe of freedom, religious, order to substitute his own illegitimate despotism. Na-ally of slavery, and the foe of freedom, religious, poleon transferred Toussaint from the warm and sunny political, and personal. It will do it as the climate of the West Indies, to the cold climate of the sure way to win success. It will do it, because itself is a proscriptive despotism,-it will find its true affinity with chattel slavery. We have said it is proscriptive. If we understand the great principle of its action, the object it seeks is proprinciple of its action, the object it seeks is pro-scription of men from office for their religious opinions and relations. A most executable tyranny by whom-revered by all lovers of freedom, Napoleon's will be desoever adopted. It is an old folly. Protestants and Catholics have in different ages and times tried it with the like success upon each other, as have bigots of every age and name. Now, as ever before, it will work the effect of all other persecution for opinion sake : it will but attach the persecuted more zealously and long sufferingly to their opinions, whether true or false, and thus perpetuate

the evil it attempts to remove.

Whether the party can be successful as a nationof party is, we think, quite doubtful. It may claim, and even purpose, to know nothing but antipopery. But slavery will not permit it to be neutral or silent on the great question of the age. It adopts and rigidly enforces, the New Testament rule, 'He that is not for me is against me.' It will require and receive an adhesion to slavery and a denunciation of liberty, before it will give aid to elevate any man to office. Already have the organs of this party commenced their denunciation of anti-slavery, even of dead free soil, as well as of living abolitionism. True, it is a pliant instru-mentality. It can accommodate itself to slavehol-ders or abolitionists. It has already done this. In Massachusetts, it fused with free soil-and free soilers to sustain it, left free soilism to die of their desertion, and even the free soil champion and candidate for Governor was among the first to give his congratulations to his successful Know Nothing rival. While in New York it warred upon soil, and fosed with hunker whiggery; the pro-slavery whigs playing the same game the free soilers, had done in Massachusetts, defeating their own candidates, and letting out the last life's blood of their own party. Whether they succeed or not in establishing their national power and securing national office, evidently slavery is to be fortified the assaults of anti-slavery men are to be suspend-ed, and directed to another question; and during this respite, slavery will succeed in accomplishin some of its foulest purposes upon freedom. Anti-slavery men, as in Massachusetts, are to be beguil-ed into closer fellowship with slaveholders and their principles, and the band of freedom, now weak and struggling, is to be robbed of members and power.—Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle.

His Honor Mayor Smith, in his address on MAYOR SMITH Monday to his fellow-citizens, referred to his calling out the military last June, and expressed his readi ness to do the same thing every day in the week, necessary to protect our lives and property. His Honor omitted, however, to say why it would not have been just as well to have called them out in a constitutional as in an unconstitutional manner. have been just as well to have called them out in a constitutional as in an unconstitutional manner. He forgot to say whose property was in any danger on the occasion referred to, or what lives were threatened, except those of his own fellow citizens, endangered by deadly weapons in imprudent and not trustworthy hands. And while His Honor was referring to the subject, it would not have been amiss if he had explained how he had reconciled his professed anxiety to 'save lives and property,' with the encouragement he gave to mob violence by his promise that the police should not be permitted to interfere in the event of a rescue, or why he regretted so mach his inability to preside over the Fancull Hall meeting, which resulted in the attack upon the Court House. These are interesting points in Mayor Smith's administration, which points in Mayor Smith's administration, which need to be elucidated. We regret that His Honor neglected so good an opportunity to give us light.-

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 22, 1854.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR

Was opened on Wednesday, in the commodious Hall is Charles Stearns writes from Lawrence, Nov. 30.
Great numbers of Missourians, not inhabitants of the territory, have voted. The Parkville Luminanunificently contributed by the friends of freedom a ry, on the day before the election, stated that large numbers of Missourians had just been going over most attractive features, to whom are proffered the into 'Kansas,' putting the number as high as between three and four thousand. The following letter received at this office, tells the same story:

they are more effectively seeking the overthrow of Euclidean states. most attractive features, to whom are proffered the they are more effectively seeking the overthrow of European despotism than they can in any other way; for it is more and more apparent, that the perpetuation oppression under the sun. We hope that the pecuniary result will be greater than ever before; and yet, in the present money pressure, this is hardly to be expected. are subjected, and to whose deliverance the proceeds of this Bazaar are sacredly consecrated, and resolve to make as liberal purchases as possible. Let no one fail to buy something; for it is by general cooperation in this manner that grand results are obtained.

The Transcript, of Tuesday evening, has a hand ome notice of the Bazaar, and the Telegraph says-

The annual Anti-Slavery Fair, which has become one of the old regular Boston institutions, opens to-morrow. By a reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen what a variety of elegant, useful and curious articles will be offered for sale. As this Fair has fo its contributors ingenious women, scattered all over Europe as well as America, who take this way of sigin the cause of humanity, it has long been noted for its unique collection of things new and beautiful. This year, we are assured, it will outdo itself, presenting temptations sufficient, even in these hard times, t times the value of the entrance fee, in the mere sight of the goods offered for sale.

MORE SLAVE LITERATURE. Beln Marsh 15 Franklin street Boston has publish

ed in a handsome pamphlet, a Lecture on 'Sr. Domix-1854, by WILLIAM WELLS BROWN. This Lecture was prepared and delivered by Mr. Brown, while he was yet a fugitive slave in England, though now he treads his native soil as a free man, ransomed by British philanthropy; and the manner in which he has executed his task, in regard to the St. Domingo tragedies, and ir a literary point of view, will surprise and gratify ever the most prejudiced minds. It contains some sole · Several slaveholders from Missouri are deter- and admonitory lessons to this horribly oppressive land causing every true patriot, with Thomas Jefferson, t tremble for his country when he reflects that God just ; that his justice cannot sleep forever ; that, con sidering numbers, nature, and natural means only, revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is among possible events; and that the Almighty has no attribute which can take side with us in such a contest.'

As a specimen of the style of this Lecture, we mak the following extract, contrasting the noble Toussain vote. This they have no doubt done in large L'Ouverture with Napoleon and Washington :-

'The history of Toussaint, placed by the side of tha of Napoleon, presents many striking parallels. Both born in a humble position, they raised themselves to the height of power by the force of their character. Both gained renown in legislation and government, as well as in war. Both fell the moment they had attained su-

' The parallels, however, have their contrast. Tous north of France; the English transferred Napoleon from the cold climate of France to the warm climate of S

Helena 'This was indeed retribution; for the man of the cold regions died in the tropics, to atone for his crime in

'And, lastly, Toussaint's career as a Christian, of an oppressed and outraged people, each had a power-ful enemy to contend with, and each succeeded in founding a government in the New World. Toussaint's government made liberty its watchword, incorporated it in its constitution, abolished the slave-trade, and made freedo universal among the people. Washington's government incorporated slavery and the slave-trade, and enacted laws by which chains were fastened upon the limbs of millions of people. Toussaint liberated his country men; Washington enslaved a portion of his, and aided in giving strength and vitality to an institution that wi one day rend asunder the Union that he helped to form Already the slave in his chains, in the rice swamps of Carolina and the cotton fields of Mississippi, burns for

THE SLAVEHOLDING OLIGARCHY.

The following table presents the whole number of the actual slave-owners and 'lords of the lash' in all the South, according to the returns of the Census of 1850 -a table which was suppressed at head quarters in the official publication of the Census-for what reason, ev ery intelligent reader can easily divine:-

CLASSIFICATION OF SLAVEHOLDERS IN THE UNITED

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105682	589 852 952 951 11716 11756 13254 6072 5881 6228 6878 9668 1164 11682 2640 15560	7787 1951	One and un der five.
80675	180 770 770 770 4827 8827 6148 4870 68129 68119 8814 18030	6572	Five and us der ten.
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LADY'S ALMANAC for 1855. Boston : John P. Jewett Some twenty-five or thirty engravings-one hundred and thirty pages of prose and poetry, in fine type, pitch of enthusiasm, the applause being frequent and on a variety of subjects, useful, entertaining and in- universal. Mr. Hale never appeared to better advan structive—and the whole in as neat and compact a tage, and in handling his subject, he brought it to bear shape as desirable—and all for twenty-five cents. We with commendable boldness and directness upon the reare surprised and sorry, however, to see in this Alma-nae the article entitled, 'What are the true Rights of Wendell Phillips, also,) and all concerned therein, from disparage the Woman's Rights movement, which is be wrested away by judicial usurpation. After given worthy of universal encouragement. It begins by an ing a lucid account of the origin and progress of the allusion to 'these days of feminine disquietude,' and jury trial in England, and the glorious struggles wheredeclares that 'there is an instinct in a pure feminine which it perceives man is naturally best fitted.' Then there need be no anxiety on that score. But, for a ' pure feminine nature,' we suspect the writer means a sickly sentimentality, or a selfish indolence, or a craven submission to masculine usurpation. 'In our estimation,' he or she says, (we know not the sex.) ' men and women have rights as different as the different duties God created them to perform.' This is a novel discovery. Does the right of a man to ' life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,'-to personal security, development property .- to determine his own sphere and pursuit, -- differ from that of woman? If so, let us have the proof. Naturally, the rights of one human being are the rights of every other; but not so duties. These are modified by circumstances, and, to some extent, determined by sex, though in spirit and aim essentially one. When equal rights are recognized and enjoyed by all, there will be no collision or non-performance of duties. . Women, says the writer, were no more made for ru lers than men were made for mothers.' That is to say the natural disqualification is as great in the one case as in the other.! Yet, in all ages, and in various climes, women have acted in the capacity of rulers, and proved as successful as any of the male sex. The most popular ruler in Europe, at this time, is a woman-Queen Victoria. If the writer had said, ' Women are no more made for rulers than men,' we should have shut up the rum shope. No matter if the trial by jury endorsed the sentiment, with this addition, that neither does go with them. The judges saw the trouble, and of them were made for any such purpose, in a warlike proposed a question which in effect said, we will allow or physical force sense; and hence, in the kingdom of no man to go on the jary who will not promise to give non-resistance, or divine love and peace, 'all rule, and such a verdict as we dictate; and then began that inall authority, and all power,' terminate in obedience to famous course, by which, before a freeman who was 'the higher law.' But this writer adds-Because returned to sit in a case between the State and his fellowthere are women who have capabilities for ruling a right to do so.' Indeed ! Then, by the same logic, stand aside. The conviction of the rum-sellers be men thus qualified have no right to rule, even 'wisely all created things. Had he intended both should rule nected with an unpopular cause. equally, it would have been given to both equally. This is an appeal to the Scriptures, and not to the fitteach on this subject :- 'And God said, Let us make have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, &c. &c. So God created man in his set aside. A greater iffsult, the speaker said, was neve of the sea, and over the fowl of the air,' &c. Where is over woman? Next, we are told that no matter how

& Co. 1855.

affect intelligent minds.

a mother ' !! Is it possible that any woman could have

written such trash as this? We submit that its inser-

This is another Christmas and New Year's story book for children, beautiful as an sunbeam to look at, ety to be seen on their counters. Call and see.

THE CHEERFUL HEART; or, 'A Silver Lining to every lips, Sampson & Co. 1854.

THE CHARM; an Illustrated Book for Boys and Girls. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1854.

Either of these books, as a token of love, would make the eyes of every child sparkle with delight, and fill all hearts with the highest satisfaction. Nothing more tastefully executed has come from the press, for the rising generation, than these volumes; and their contents are as interesting as their mechanical finish is It is with the people. The right is with the people. beautiful. The style of the engravings in 'THE CHEER-FUL HEART' is novel and pretty. Those in 'THE CHARM' are also well executed. Both need only to be examined to find ready purchasers. We commend them to Santa Claus in particular.

HISTORY OF A ZOOLOGICAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. Held in Central Africa, in 1847. By Edward Hitchcock, President of Amherst College, Northampton : Published by Hopkins, Bridgman & Co. 1854.

tended as a hit at the vices and follies of the age, es- and the insulter on the bench, as he would if h pecially in regard to the use of intoxicating liquor, and met him elsewhere. [Applause.] If objections be tobacco. All kinds of beasts, birds and reptiles meet made, don't stand aside. Let the prisoner and his in general convention, and discuss the subject pro and counsel assert their rights. Let the judge imprison, if con, and finally adopt the following among other res- he will; it will only hasten the grand issue, and it olutions :- Resolved, That we now pledge ourselves, cannot come too soon. by touching noses, that we will entirely abstain from all beverages but water,-that we nauseate the poisonous weed called tobacco,-that we will discountenance their use by other animals, and that we will do all in our power to increase their use among men, as the surest means of their ruin, and the only hope of preventing them from gaining the entire control of the whole animal kingdom. For the same reason, we will do all in our power to encourge the war spirit and slavery among men. This capital work is profusely il- DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: lustrated with cuts, very happily designed and executed; and a cheap edition, on fair paper and good type, has been printed at the low price of 25 cents a copy. It ought to be in every family.

LIFE SCENES OF THE MESSIAR. By Rev. Rufes W. Clark, Author of 'Memoir of Emerson,' 'Heaven and its Emblems,' 'Lectures to Young Men,' &c. Boston : Published by John P. Jewett & Co. 1855.

The author of this volume has a local reputation for pulpit real and eloquence, which its circulation will serve to widen and confirm. The style is natural and flowing. It is printed in the best manner, and on excellent paper, and presents an attractive appearance. The topics discussed range from the advent to the ascension of Jesus, and are treated in an interesting manner; though we should take some theological exceptions to what is occasionally advanced, if we were disposed to be critical. The author-true to the teneies of his profession-accepts every thing as true which he finds recorded of the subject of his eulogy; whereas, there is much need of discrimination.

TRIAL BY JURY.

A crowded and brilliant audience listened to the Lec ture of Hon. John P. Hale on Thursday evening o last week, at the Tremont Temple, on the old Saxon right of Trial by Jury, and were carried by it to a high Woman? '-surprised, because it must hinder the sale Judge Curtis down to Benjamin P. Hallett. Liberty of the Almanac, and prove a needless bereier to it. of the Almanac, and prove a needless barrier to its gen- speech is not yet a crime in the old Bay State, nor i eral circulation; and sorry; because it is intended to the right to denounce a horribly wicked enactment to by the jurors are in all cases allowed to judge of th nature, that shrinks from a position in society for law as well as the fact, Mr. Hale concluded as follows The framers of the Federal Constitution made provi

sion to secure to the accused a speedy trial by an im partial jury. The Supreme Court soon after decided that juries had a right to judge of the law as well as the fact. Chancellor Kent, of New York, gave a similar decision; the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided the same. It was the common law in New Hampshire, in Vermont, and in Maine; and it may be said, that if there was any doctrine in law which was settled, it was this. But there has a change come over us, and he proposed to speak of it. He should speak the truth, and was not here to compliment any The first infringement of this right, he said, wa

made at the time the public mind was first agitated in regard to the right or lawfulness of inflicting the death penalty for murder. The courts saw the tendency i the public mind which led jurors to hesitate before ren dering a verdict which involved the life of the criminal and they set about remedying the evil by propounding the question to every juryman, whether he had such opin ions respecting capital punishmentas would preclude his finding a verdict, if the case was proved; and if he had, the juror was set aside. By and by the license laws came up, and everybod

said it was a great thing to put down the rumsellers and man could take his place, he must be questioned, and wisely and well, it by no means follows that they have if his answer is not satisfactory to the court, is told to thought was nurchased at too great a price, wheh, to and well '! Again :- 'It was to the father, not to the obtain it, the right of jury trial was surrendered. It was mother of all mankind, that God gave dominion over stricken down by arbitrary judges, because it was con-

Here was a precedent, and bad judges are tenacious of precedents. The abolitionists came up next, and a quesness of things. Let us then see what the Scriptures tion was framed for the jurors in such cases whether they had doubts or scruples as to the constitutionality man in our image, after our likeness; and let THEM of the Fugitive Slave Law, which would prevent their finding a verdict of guilty, and if they had, they were own image, in the image of God created be him; MALE offered to a Massachusetts man, and it ought to have and FEMALE created he THEM. And God blessed THEM, been resisted on the spot. [Applause.] He was always and said unto THEM, . . . have dominion over the fish a peace man, but if ever he should be placed in such a position, he should say to the judge, 'The question is the distinction of sex here, or the supremacy of man an insult, and I will receive it in no other manner; my coming here in obedience to the law does not aueloquent a woman may be at the bar, or how fervid a therize you to insult me. H this was ever tried here, let preacher, or how great soever her diplomatic skill, she every citizen of Massachusetts treat the insult as it dewill only be 'an anomaly in-nature,' and will then serves. [Applause.]

Perhaps the judge would commit for contempt of

court! Good! He should like to be imprisoned on such a charge as that, as that would hasten the settlement of tion in an Almanac designed for universal circulation this controversy, and settle it right. We have need of was at least a very great mistake on the part of the all the nerve and blood and spirit which have come publishers. But it is too weak and too ridiculous to down to us from our fathers. What a good thing it would have been for the British government, if they could have got a grand jury to have found a bill of THE SUNBEAM. Boston : Published by John P. Jewett indictment against James Otis and Samuel Adams for making a speech in Fancuil Hall! [Applause.] They tried it, but could not get a bill. If we have a right of trial by jury, it is the same

elegantly printed and bound, and pure and good in the right brought to this country by our fathers. Mr. lessons it inculcates. The author says she has called Hale then spoke of the disregard of this right by the it 'The Sunneam,' because she could think of nothing Union-saving measures of 1850, by which, while the else which might bring up so many pleasant images to jury trial was reserved to a horse, in Massachusetts, for whom it is designed; and she prays that this claimed by a Southerner, it is sacrificed so far as i may be like a sunbeam, thining down into their hearts, relates to the colored man, though he be a husband and blessing them, and making them glad. We do not re- father. He spoke of this right being infringed in Boscollect a season when so many instructive and attraction, in sight and under the shadow of Bunker Hill, tive books for children have been offered as at the pres. where, he said, a judge had sat and trampled in the ent time ; and we are sure that at the establishment of dust this sacred prerogative of freemen. [A voice-J. P. Jewett & Co., parents will find an assortment that 'Shame!' Applause.] No! not shame. The judges cannot fail to meet the most fastidious taste in the vari- did it because they knew the people would bear it Shame on the people! [Loud applause.]

This question, he said, had not been carried to the Supreme Court. We all know what the decision will Cloud.' Illustrated with Engravings. Boston : Phil- be, if it goes there. If Theodore Parker is found guilty of the charge now pending against him, and the judge charges the jury that they are only to find the fact that he did speak in Fancuil Hall, leaving the law for the Court, this ruling will be found all right. If a Southern fillibuster is tried in New Orleans, and acquitted on the charge of the judge, that the jury are to judge both law and fact, and the case is carried to the Supreme Court, that ruling will be found right.

Reform is wanted, and that is not with the Court. There is not a right, dear and inestimable to the citizen which is not connected with the preservation of this right. The remedy is with the people. Let every man settle in his own mind what is his own right and prerogative and duty, and the right and prerogative and duty of every citizen; and when the attempt is made to impose restrictions on those rights, as they have been made in this city, let the juryman remember his ancestry; let him remember, that for the time being is committed to his guardianship and custody the right This is a very witty and keenly satirical Fable, in-

Mr. Hale closed by repeating the words of John Lilburn's address to his jury : 'May the gracious spirit of Almighty God aid such cause as will be for the good of the State and his own glory !"

Three cheers were given for Mr. Hale, and the audiende retired.

LECTURE OF MRS. E. L. ROSE. PROVIDENCE, Dec. 15, 1854.

The fifth lecture of the Independent Course was de-

livered last Wednesday evening by Mrs. Egnesting L. Rose, of New York, before a large audience, and it was highly reformatory. She showed up plainly and clearly a number of the great evils that exist in our present state of society, and it was well received by all free thinkers, of which a great majority of the audience was composed. The next evening, she gave a special lecture on the influence of slavery on the North and on the South, and the passing of the Nebraska Bill and its tendency. She spoke with great power and eloquence for an hour and a half, to the great gratification of almost all present. Although, she said, she had not been known as a disunionist, and had not so avowed herself until recently, she was now openly and avow elly for no union with the Slave Power. I could not but think, while listening to her earnest appeal for the poor bondman, how happy it would be for the world if the people generally would hear such preaching, instend of the old dogmas which have so long been pro claimed for no good. Mrs. Rose's lecture has set many people to thinking, I trust to their advantage hereafter

that gathering may be, it is not possible to see, as cessary to predict. Its prospects seem set in I am stopping for a few days with Rev. Mr. Es one of the Unitarian ministers of this city, and A one who ever gives the anti-slavery enterprise m tention. He is truly devoted to every good wet. haps no minister in Great Britain has ever in a deeper interest in enterprises of bractoline form than be. Particularly in Anti-Slavery ut perance, he has ever stood in the foremest rail in the cause of the poor—a desperate cause a l like Liverpool—he finds his chief mission; and, at present, he is preacher and missionary to the alone. And the extent of his parish, and then of his flock, can scarcely be tolder known to fidelity and devotion to the work, and his rad cheerful zeal in the great enterprises of phila and reform, no matter if British or foreign, proto be a model minister or man, and one for the li whom unnumbered pulpits, I fear, will sufer fea years yet to come. William Henry Channing has come over to take charge of a Unitarian capy in this city. He has preached only three or fact, days as yet. But he is said to have become extremely popular, and is likely to succeed to all

ters are far more friendly to anti-slavery than to evangelical denominations. Whether the dar future endless suffering, in a fiery perdition, has dening effect on the human sensih tionable. But it is not doubtful whether those is that theological idea are very often more taken human woes, than are most of those of a more la faith. Among the Univarian ministers here, then several who make humanity parameunt to at claims of sect or party. Among these are be Steinthal, of Bridgwater, whose name I am see occasionally in THE LIBERATOR. Then then Rev. Dr. Hatton, a venerable and most works her of the profession; and the Rev. Philip Can of Warrington, too, is never afraid to look sentiment, however heretical it may appear, he face. And the Rev. Mr. Crocskey, of Glagon, yet, like Mr. Steinthal, a young man, is still a rue and the brave, and will never some claims of Humanity and Freedom to any part authority. And Rev. Mr. Howarth, of Bort, to declining somewhat now from Unitarianism, is at devoted and true-hearted man. I have see pulpit en two or three Sabbath afternoons as

Unitarianism in this country is almost as use as anti-slavery is with us; and yet, there any diversities in its character, amounting almost ly different sects, though nearly the whole being as I have heard or read their discourses we counted with Theodore Parker in the United Sun attended, some time since, a meeting of the In and Lancashire Unitarian ministers. The and mon was by a Rev. Mr. Beard, and while depl admirable talent and ability, was still fully a heresy as we ever heard from Mr. Parker in the lideon; and at the close, when the discussion the sermon was alluded to by very many, advereighly as well as unanimously praised, hus lished, and as a copy of it has come to me, laire you some extracts in a future letter.

Most of the evangelical ministers I have not much afraid of corruption in dectrine to the preaching much purity of practice; and the rather help a Vigilance Committee away with a family of slaves, than aid the American Ablia in overturning the slave system. They think latter case, they would be countenancing into while to stealthily run away by night with a slave though owned by some minister, whom they as the same communion table, is in itself perfectly gelical, and involves no recognition of heresy We declare the American ministers who bree

or work slaves, anti-Christ-nay, 'as of the dail and we treat them accordingly. The class of but ministers of whom I am speaking, refuse to copen with us in trying to break up this foul crime, les they say, they cannot lend their countenance it or fidelity, if they, or any body else, knows what he or fellowship with the American ministry, so gar whom carry on slave-breeding and preaching top pel at the same time. And so they virtually sit we their preaching, or preach for them, and partile dis sacrament, during the day; and at night, help the Ve ilance Committee to steal their slaves (I seed tot.) not call it theft) and carry them away to Cust They can recognise men as Christians, and Orien ministers, who have immense property is their land, so unjustly obtained and so unrighteously held, is they count it a religious duty and obligation to get night, or send somebody, and steal that property of their possession, and send it for ever out of their man Dr. Plumer has many slaves. British ministen : not help us to induce him to give up his il-pas goods, because they say we are infidels in ren the Dr.'s church and religion. But they can per for him on Sunday afternoon, and aid the Villat Committee to run away with his slaves at night repudiate us and our religion; but they virts us and the world that Dr. Plumer is enite model Christian, in whom they have faith, with the they have fellowship; while, at the same tint, admit that he is such a robber and pirate, as to mir stealing his 'goods and chattels' from him a part the currency with which they purchase salvation either the Doctor or his friends can be sated by said religion as that, let them be so saved. For my per-I prefer to trust to something more consider, on less erangelical; something that has housely in mitmend it, even though it be heresy. It is all very so to get away the slaves-even by stealth; lot a se church members and ministers thus stealing (a s many of them call it) from one another, is inder t spectacle for angels and men. One part half size, nd traffic in them. They say Got instituted same and that the Bible sanctifies as well as sanction i The other part eat the communion loaf with thee, is drink the sacramental cup. Then they steal out, and cover of night, and rob one another of what the sign holder certainly conceives his most valuable joses The next day, they all unite in denouncing the as slavery cause as 'damnable heresy,' or high-bank and daring infidelity; 'and so they wrop it up.'

But we are advancing all the time. Every 10 adds to our force, and weakens that of the for. Sort shall be more sure of this than new. Light and into gence are beaming upon the people, and in this and hope. Heresy is begging to be endured; perl 3 5 be believed and embraced. All new dectrines, to Christ to Calvin, and from Luther until now, ser is first heresy, and cost many human lives. So it po be with new truth now, and for some time yet to an

Yours, in patient waiting, PARKER PILLSBUEL

ARRAIGNMENT OF WENDELL PHILLIPS. On FO. last, Mr. Phillips was arraigned before the U.S.C. ouit Court, in this city, on the charge of obstract the U. S. Marshal in the execution of process at time of the Burns excitement !! He was held in \$1 for his appearance before the March term of the cuit Court; and when the trial takes place, 'may' be there to see ! Messrs. George W. Phillips, San May, William I. Bowditch, Francis Jackson, Robert Apthorp, and Charles Ellis, because his sureties

The arraignment of Messrs. Phillips and Parks as impotent an act of malice us was ever perpetri What infamy is in secree for Curtis and Halled Verily, they shall have their reward."

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT WESTMIN-

The third Quarterly Meeting of the Worcester North 15 Society was held at Westminster, on Friday, the

At 11 o'clock, A. M., the Convention was called eder by the senior Vice President, J. T. FVERETT. House Garrison, of Boston; Rev. Elnathan Davis, o Llord Davis, o. Furbhurg; Rev. Mr. Baboock, of Lunenburg; Rev.

The following persons were appointed a Committee The Bloom P Raymond, of Hubbardston; Bensor Figure at Westminster; Benjamin Snow, Jr., of

The Chilman of the, Business Committee (Mr. Gar mitted the following resolutions :-

gostred. That any person who defends or apole l. Residence, under any circumstances,—or who per part is the movement for its abolition, -or who takes no pass to its growth or extension, -or who is is indusered of the Fugitive Slave Law, -or who is for graduating human rights by the color of the the may resile; and though not netually in the possession of sizes, he is to be placed on a level with the taskmasters

" Recivel. That the only way to put down antiparry aritation is at once and forever to abolish slavethere, such as desire repose and peace must first bearing give themselves to the work of removing the cause of all the excitement in the land.

2 Resolved, That nothing more is wanted to bring this great system of crime and blood to a perpetual this great spread of the sentiment, in regarl to its danger and iniquity; and towards effecting this charge, there is none so poor or so uninfluential as not to be able to do something.

4. Resolved, That Southern slavery is upheld—not

by its own inherent strength, for it is as weak as it is by its own unserted strength and politics of the whole country; so that Massachusetts is as guilty before God as Carolina, and to this hour as incorrigible. 5. Resolved. That genuing abolition relates to the

enancepation of our enslaved countrymen at the South: therefore they have no claim to be regarded as antislavery in spirit, position or effort, who are simply remonstrating against what are styled the aggression of the Slave Power upon the rights of the North. 6. Essoved, That we view with deep regret the devel-

opments that are being made in regard to the so-called American purty-developments which establish, beyond all question, its redical pro-slavery character,—and which should effectually warn all the friends of our common humanity against it.

Resolved, That so long as slavery is guarded and unheld by Constitutional compromises, and sanctioned by the popular religious sentiment, there can be no effeetful barriers raised against the designs of the Slave Power as to its indefinite extension and perpetuity.

Resolved, That the motto of the American Anti-Slavery Society, ' No Union with Slaveholders, religleasly or politically,' is the only solid ground on which to stand, the only vital issue now presented to the people of the North, and the only Christian and democratic principle to advocate and carry out, so as to reliere the North of all responsibility for the continuance

Ber. Mr. BARCOCK and Mr. Davis, of Fitchburg, speke briefly upon the resolutions before the meeting.

Mr. Gazzisos then addressed the Convention upon the essential and inherent weakness of the Slave Power, showing that in whatever light they might be viewed, the slave-owners were contemptibly insignificant , that they had neither intellectual development, moral power, nor the force of numbers ; that all the developed esources and real power of the country lay with the North; and yet, with all our culture, with all our energy, with all our expedients for promoting and accomplishing our own ends, we suffer ourselves to be trampled upon, insulted and slegraded by a body of insolent tyrants, whose number scarcely equals that of the population of some of our Northern cities. From these facts, it was clearly shown that the work of the antislavery people was with the North ; that were there a sound public sentiment here, slavery must at once and for ever cease. This being the case, it follows that, wherever the lave-owners may reside, the slave-holders are at the North. Hence, we are as guilty of the sin of slavery as is the Southern task-master.

Mr. Garrison's speech was profoundly logical, and was a triumphant answer to the question of croaking conservatives, 'What has the North to do with sla-

AFTERNOON SESSION.

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· On the assembling of the Convention, the resolutions were again read, and Mr. GARRISON proceeded to addres the meeting upon the general question of slavery, and the position of political parties and the church in reference thereto. He showed that, in politics, the all-engrasing tapic-before which all others dwindle into insignificance -is the rights of man ; the just claim of every human being, of whatever nation, sex or color, to be recognized as a man-a child of God and an heir to immortality. On this comprehensive basis alone can car own liberties be secure. Therefore, he who leaves the slave out of the question, disregarding his title to humanity, and ignoring his claims for justice, is no

He reviewed the course and policy of the American, alias Know-Nothing party, and demonstrated that, taking its own organs as witnesses, and its actions as evidence, it had sold itself body and soul to the Slave Power; that of it, as a party, the friends of freedom had nothing to hope; and that, though the youngest, it was the most corrupt of all political organizations. He showed that, as the Constitution of the United States and of the several States recognized the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his ewn conscience, any attempt to proscribe men on account of their religious faith was an invasion of the inalienable rights of man, and consequently this new party is unconstitutional, as well as unjust.

Touching the churches, he said, that for any man to profess to be a follower of Christ, and yet turn a deaf ear to the cry of the slave, was to be guilty of hypocrisy that could not be transcended. If there was any Christianity in the churches of the North, it would hear and answer the voice of Jesus, speaking to them through the groans and tears and blood of three and a balf millions of our own brothers and sisters, whom Gol created, and for whom Christ died.

Mr. Garrison was followed by Rev. DANIEL FOSTER, who spoke ably and elequently in behalf of suffering hamanity. He contended for the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, and portrayed the fearful doom of those who, like the Priest and Levite of old, pass by on the other side, and leave the suffering one to

He reviewed the actions of the American party, espe cially in reference to the recent municipal election in Boston and the reelection of Mayor Smith, and commented with merited severity upon the course of pretrates anti-slavery (!) men, who would lend their in-fluence and support to an organization so proscriptive in

its measures. The meeting was addressed briefly by Mr. Bancock and Mr. Davis, after which it was voted to adjourn till

On motion of H. W. Canten, it was voted, that the Society expend thirty dollars in the purchase of antislavery tracts, to be distributed in the various towns of the District. Mr. Davis suggested, that when the tracts were distributed, it be done through the schools, giring them to the children, as in this way we should be more likely to ensure their reading.

The resolutions were again read, after which, Miss Sattiz Hotter addressed the meeting in reference to the arongs of the auffering slave, and our duty in re-

lation to him. She spoke of the trials and self-sacrificing devotion of the true reformers; of the scorn and contempt heaped upon them by the self-righteous scribes and pharisees of the present day, but said that he whose heart was filled with reverence for God and love to man was willing to do, and suffer, and die, if need be, to redeem the fallen, to lift up the oppressed, and to save this guilty race. Her pathetic appeal could not fail to arouse the sympathies of every feeling heart. She spoke with great earnestness, and her speech was characterized by a profound reverence for God and an abiding love of man. O, the blindness and stupidity of those who accuse the working men and women in the anti-slavery cause of infidelity! The day is rapidly approaching when this charge-as false and wicked as it is contemptible-will recoil with tremendous power upon the heads of those who now make it; and wo be to him who standeth in the way of the mighty avalanche of popular indignation, when public sentiment shall be

Miss Holley was followed by Mr. Garrison, who showed that slavery has struck, not only at the liberties of the black man, but at our liberties also; and that unless its progress be stayed, unless slavery be totally and for ever abolished, see had no security. He maintained, that if it be infidelity to assert that 'al men are created free and equal,' then the names of Jefferson and Franklin, of Washington, Adams and Henry should sink to everlasting infamy and disgrace.

At the close of Mr. Garrison's speech, the resolution were unanimously adopted, and the Convention adjourised to meet at the call of its officers.

The exercises throughout were of a high order, and profound attention was paid to the speakers by those present ; but the small number present, especially during the day, forces upon the mind the sad conviction, that we have yet a great work to do, before the suffering slave can be relieved from his prison-house of wo. It is not to be denied that we are a priest-ridden and godless people. With a few noble exceptions, the religious teachings of the American clergy are carrying men further and further from the kingdom of heaven; and happy will it be for this nation if, by any possibility, it can be aroused from the dreadful lethargy which

know, neither do my people consider.' D. M. ALLEN, Secretary.

LECTURE OF REV. WM. S. STUDLEY. . LYNN, December 14, 1854.

Lattended a meeting of the Lynn Lyceum, last eve ning, to listen to a poem by the Rev. Wm. S. Studley

of Lowell. hits,' however, were pretty well charged with small wit, and being rather funny, made the audience laugh

being decidedly in the line of Joe Miller.

If I am not much mistaken, Mr. E. P. Whipple emploved some of his boyhood hours, many years since, ible in stringing most of these 'hits' together for his own Just at this time his theme ought to interest all intelliamusement and that of the Mercantile Library Associa- gent men. Listlessness in regard to the origin, charaction, and the jokes, such as they are, have long been common stock among the people. Mr. Studley has taken we heartily, and with the fullest confidence that none them up again, added a few more to their number, and who take our counsel will repent it, commend Dr. Sal-with a feebleness not to be charged to Mr. Whipple ger's Lectures to all who wish instruction, community in the community of the country of with a feebleness not to be charged to her. and 'gets cated in the most elective and agreement of Europe at even in his juvenility, has re-arranged them, and 'gets ing the dynastic and diplomatic condition of Europe at H. W. B. them off,' at so much an evening. Still, as there is this moment, some labored fun in them, they serve to while away an evening, and-setting aside the vulgarity of many passages-are perhaps worth the money paid.

to that of monarchy was, that they had been obliged to tors, of the cle gy, of false philanthropists, and of the spiritualists; then upon juvenile lovers of both sexes. The Rev. Mr. Studley then descanted at come length ing himself and family in luxurious idleness upon their toil, was dogring their tracks, and set up the preposteupon the Conventions

To improve the rooster of a Shanghai hen!

The Rev. gentleman then spoke of other ' hen conventions,' (great applause,) and repeated the poor stale advise him to return from whence he came, and work wit upon 'Woman's Rights,' her right to vote, etc., for himself, hereafter, or pay those wages who labor for was particularly coarse upon ladies wearing 'coats and him. the never-to-be-mentioned unmentionables." ote and

the applause here was deafening.

It was truly humiliating and disheartening to see hundreds of the women of New England thus helping to ridicule the sarel and invaluable rights which they should be the first to honor and demand; but the man country.—Cleveland Leader. who was mean enough to take advantage of his position upon the platform to cover, with coarse and vulgar quirer of Tuesday says: Fourteen fugitives from sla-ridicule, a cause which at this moment engages the very, most of them from the city and neighborhood of ridicule, a cause which at this moment engages the very, most of the interval of the river yesterday into Canada, hearts and the efforts of thousands of the noblest men and women of America, deserves the contempt of all the chattels' about which they tried to make a fuss in independent minds; and I had the satisfaction of his- Chicago, last week. They are safe now, and out of the reach of fugitive laws. The Detroit Tribune says that sing the coward alone, in an audience of some eight hun- reach of fugitive laws." dred people; but I have since heard with pleasure, that

a portion of these were heartily disgusted. How much better it would be for the Rev. Mr. Studley to let 'his muse' alone for a while, and go like a THE ARGUMENT which Lucy Stone, Ernestine L. Rose, perty worth from 150,000 to \$200,000. or Lucretia Mott produce in support of the doctrine

before the simplest rights and duties of our race are understood and performed

Yours, for all truth,

GEORGE W. PUTNAM.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED. SPRINGFIELD; Dec. 17, 1854.

The letter of our esteemed friend H. C. Wright, published in the last LIBERATOR, contained a mistake which ought to be corrected. In his pertinent remarks touching our recent municipal election, he makes our Mayor that State, is 247,112 souls. ing our recent municipal election, he makes our Mayor elect to be 'Eliphalet Nash,' whereas it should be Eliphalet Trask. He, moreover, says that this individual was chairman of Thompson's meeting, &c.

vindicate the freedom of speech. Eliphalet Trask is a by Fowlers & Wells, New York. high-minded, honorable man, of very liberal views and principles; and among all our citizens, it is doubtful human liberty, and especially freedom of speech, will vance.

not be betrayed by him. up under the terrible disgrace that attaches to the Ath- year, in advance. ens of America in the re-election of that pre-eminently bad Mayor, J. V. C. Smith. All the saints help you ! . E. W. TWING.

We understand that Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, will leave here about the middle of January, to fulfil a series of Lyceum engagements in New York, Ohio, Michigan, and Canada West. He will be absent about a fortnight, and wishes a few more engagements of public men which now adorn our print-shops and in that direction, to fill up several vacant evenings. A Williamsburgh, (N. Y.) paper speaks thus of his

lecture on 'The Old Puritan Clergyman' :-

'It contained more fact and more philosophy, more reason and more religion, more entertainment and more good sentiment—delivered in a foreible and attractive style, than any lecture we have listened to for a long time.'

MUNICIPAL ELECTION ON MONDAY. In Boston, Mayor Smith, nitas the Black Huntsman of Shawmut, was re-elected by a plurality of 2000 over Mr. Upton, the Whig candidate. We have no doubt that all Pandemo-Was opened in the new and spacious Rooms, No. 15 WIN
THE TWENTY-FIRST NATIONAL ANTIBAZAAR.

Was opened in the new and spacious Rooms, No. 15 WINThe Anti-Slavery Bazaar was opened on Wednesday, Whig candidate. We have no doubt that all Pandemonium, including South Carolina, is delighted at this result; but every true man, who has an American heart beating in his bosom, ought to hang his head in shame. Simultaneous with the election of Smith comes the blood money from the general government, the price which Boston receives for selling innocent blood and bartering her own honor. The whole brigade which escorted Marshal Freeman and his band of thieves, villains and murderers, in all the pump and pride of martial array through the streets of Boston, ought now to be mustered and marched in company with their Irish brethren, and there receive, in humble imitation of their elder brother, those pieces of silver which they so richly earned the had the good sense to hang himself; but it is to be feared that this example may be lost on them, as the Union may require to be saved again, and there may be more money to be earned in that glorious cause.—

Dedham Gazette.

BOSTON AGAIN DISGRACED. Mayor Smith is re-elac

MAYOR SMITH. The Albany Argus refers to the re election of Mayor. Smith as a 'noticeable feature in the history of the times,' and adds :-- 'He was the antihistory of the times, and adds:—He was the anti-Abolitionist candidate—as such opposed, and as such elected. He saw that the Fugitive Slave Law was exe-cuted, and aided in the enforcement of it so far as lay within his jurisdiction. His success is an event in the annals of Boston; and he is the first mayor of whom Boston can boast for many years as being a national

ed and enthusiastic audience at the Tremont Temple, last evening, to hear the Hon. John P. Hale. The address was popular in its character, and was the best lecture Mr. Hale has ever delivered in Boston. As a caucas speaker or senatorial debater, he has few equals, but in general is dull in the lecture room. Last night, however, he had the sympathies of his vast audience, and made quite a bit. He made felicitous use of the sad blunder recently committed by the Mr. It. blunder recently committed by the United States offi-cials in their arraignment of the Fancuil Hall orators, for constructive crimes. The leading idea of his lecture in regard to the rights of jurors to be judges of the law ity, it can be aroused from the dreadful lethargy which has fallen upon it. In the language of one of old, it may truly be said, 'The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib; but this nation doth not the same his master's crib; but this nation doth not and Hallett differ about national matters, both are opponents of what they term 'Judge Law.'—Mercantile

DR. SOLGER'S LECTURES .- To the Editor of the Christian Register :- I have indirectly heard that Dr. Solger is about to deliver, at Boston, his course of Lectures or the present state of Europe. Unsolicited by him, and without his knowledge, I think it a duty, and find it a pleasure, to testify to the highly instructive and enter-taining character of those lectures. A stranger and without any prestige, he commenced his course in this city, with a dozen or two of hearers, and so soon con-Mr. Studley had prepared a somewhat long performance, the burden of which was, 'Hits at the follies of
the times.' The composition contained a few passages
moderately poetical, and the rest was doggerel The highly respectable audience, his whole course. For terse and graphic language, clear unfolding of difficult wit, and being rather funny, made the audience laugh heartily. Unfortunately, however, the 'hits' were, most of them, quite old, the greater part of the ideas being decidedly in the line of Joe Miller.

If I am not much mistaken Mr. E. P. Whipple emourage with an accuracy and elegance of which few natives can boast, and his accent is hardly percept

ter and probable issue of the great conflict now waging New York, Dec. 7.

Eight colored persons,-five men and Mr. S. was severe upon politicians and office-seek-ers, and their pretended love of country. This was very well, and was well received. He spoke upon the follies of the lawyers, and of the M. D's, of the quack doc-tors, of the cleary, of false philanthropists, and of the toil, was dogging their tracks, and set up the preposte-rous claim that, because he had defrauded them of the fruits of their labors, and treated them as cattle for many years, he had a right to continue such treatment to the end of their days, and for that purpose he was after them to force them back. He failed. We would

In Turkey, Russia or Austria, these fugitives would

The Escaped Fugitives .- The Detroit En 482 have crossed the river at that point since the 6th of

I A worthy French barber, of Cincinnati, named Ferris, who has been in very moderate circums stances, learned on Saturday last, that, by the death of man to the next Woman's Rights Convention, and MEET a near relative in New York he had fallen heir to pro-

Death of John Gibson Lockhart. - Th they preach.

Such scenes as these painfully show how long and how faithfully the friends of human progress must labor, before the simplest rights and duties of our race are unday evening, Nov. 25th.

Loss of Life.-The schooner Whirlwind arrived recently at Racine, Wis., with part of the crew of the propeller Westmoreland, which sunk in twenty-five fathoms of water, about eighteen miles from the Sleeping Bear. Seventeen lives were lost.

The City Council of New Bedford proposes to purchase a steam fire engine for the use of the city, at a cost not exceeding \$7000.

The population of Arkansas, according

LIFE ILLUSTRATED. A new first class Family News paper, devoted to News, Literature, Science and the He was one of the Vice-Presidents on that memora- Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress. ble occasion, and nobly did he then, as at other times, Published WEEKLY, at Two Dollars a year, in advance,

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Devoted if a more unexceptionable selection could have been to Phrenology, Physiognomy, Human Nature; to Edumade for the chief officer of our city. His career hith- cation, Biography, (with Portraits,) Mechanism, and the erto amply warrants the expectation that the cause of Natural Sciences. Monthly, at one dollar a year in ad-

But, as for Boston, I can only pray that you and every other decent man and woman in that devoted city Hydropathy, and the Laws of Health; with Engramay have all the 'special grace' that has ever been vings, illustrating the Human System. It is, emphativouchsafed to poor mortals, to enable you all to bear cally, a guide to health and longevity. One Dollar a

Please address FOWLERS & WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York; or, 142 Washington street, Boston. December 1. 8t

PORTRAITS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS AND THEODOR PARKER. The numerous friends and admirers of these eloquent men and brave reformers have now an opportunity to secure capital likenesses of them, finely exe cuted by Grozelier, in the style of the series of portraits residences, executed by the same admirable artist. They may be obtained of Mr. WILLIAM C. NELL, at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill. Price, \$1 00 each.

Our friends in Rhode Island will see, in another column, the announcement of a State Anti-Slavery for Lucy Srown must be addressed to her at Bo Convention, to be held early in the year at Providence. Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill.

TER STREET, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of December, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Large and elegant as have been their previous collec-

tions, the Managers beg leave to assure the public, that in variety, beauty and magnificence, the present collection far exceeds that of any former year.

Ireland, we have received a larger amount than usual Cream, Hams, and any kind of Cooked Meats, are the of useful and costly donations, and from those of our articles we particularly request. Home-made Bread Managers resident on the Continent, a very large and and nice Butter will be especially acceptable. We rare selection of the most elegant objects of taste and would suggest to such ladies in the neighborhood of art. Undeterred by the loss of their last year's box in Boston as may not be able to help us in any other way, the 'Humboldt,' our German friends have again for- that they will give very important aid by supplying warded a most unique and abundant assortment.

the French Protestant churches, we have received col- the town friends may be apprised how best to arrange lections of the most attractive, tasteful and costly de- their own donations. All articles designed for the R Switzerland, received through the kindness of Mrs.

We cannot make mention of many home contributions at this time, most of those being received but a few either by attendance and purchase, or by donations of days before the Bazaar opens; but we have accounts money, articles, or refreshments, would not the result from various parts of the country promising donations be such as mightily to inspirit the friends and discourof a most useful and saleable description.

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

Very elegant Honiton Luce Collars, Sleeves, Chemi-

settes, Handkerchiefs and Head Dresses. Veil of Point d'Applique, Collars and Sleeves of the same. Collars, Clarke Greenman, Greenmanville, Conn., Sleeves, Handkerchiefs and Morning Caps in very Thomas S. Greenman, beautiful French, Swiss and Scotch embroidery. A Allen A. Avery, Groton, Mass., great variety of patterns prepared for embroidery. Crochet collars and sleeves of unusual beauty and finencess. Affghan Blankets of all sizes, some extra large than the state of the sta and of very brilliant colors. Knit cotton bed and crib Joshua Thempson, Jr covers, Patch-work Comforters, made in the best manner. The most elegant Embroidery in Berlin wool ever Benjamin W. Bently, een in this country, consisting of Cushions, Ottomans, John R. Chaplin. Tabourets, one beautiful Chair, one Coffre à bois, a J. P. Stillman, magnificent Hearth Rug, Piano Forte Stool, Fender magnificent Hearth Rug, Piano Forte Stool, Fender Amos Stillman, Stools, Embroidered Pictures for Fire Screens, splen- Matthew Stillman, did Embroidered Picture, 'The Departure of Rebekah,' C. C. Stillman, framed and glazed; 'Scene from English History,' by Miss Murray ; Travelling Bags of various sizes, Toilet Cushions and Work Bags. One Jardiniere, very Aaron Pierce. beautiful Garden Chairs, an Etagere, Tea Caddies, J. H. Potter, Work Boxes, and cases & odeur, by Tchan. A beau-Robert Lungworthy, tiful Backgammon and Chess Board, made from the N. H. Langworthy, arbutus wood of Killarney. Arbutus Wood Book T. Wells. Stands, Satin Wood Reading Stand, Writing Desks, Henry H. Brown, Work Boxes, Knitting Boxes, Card Receivers, Porte Work Boxes, Knitting Boxes, Card Receivers, Porte James H. Hoyt, Feuilles, Note Cases and Card Cases of Papier Maché, H. M. Babcock, Feuilles, Note Cases and Card Cases of A part of T. W. Segar,
Small Table Covers and Mats in Bead Work, a new and
T. W. Segar,
Catharine Wilcox, 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- J. Brockway, Gowns from Albany, N. Y., some very handsome, Gen- R. Reeve, tlemen's Shirts and Collars, the needle-work very exquisite. A great variety of Basket Work Hom Paris. burgh, from the Blind Asylum, Bristol, and from Paris. Mr. Hamlin, "Mr. They are designed for New Year's presents the coming season. Baskef Work Picture Frame Gilded, very elegant and a great novelty, Cache pots and Jardinières
in straw. A very exquisite assortment of China, conCapt. Charles Nve. sisting of Coffee and Tea-cups and Saucers, Extinguishers, Inkstands, Tete a Tete service for children, Vases, of small objects. The cups, saucers and plates that bethem, are of the most beautiful porcelaine Sevre. They are very rare, since the last chateau of the Orleans E. S. Preston, New Ipswich, N. H., family has been broken up. Porte Monnaies and Pur- T. B. Moses, Somersworth, ... in coral, steel, pearl, garnet, and various kinds of enamel. Marble Allumette Stands, Cigar Cases. Jewel

Flacons, Pitchers, Baskets, and an innumerable variety longed to Louis Philippe, and have his cypher on ses of every price and description. Ladies' ornaments case, with five brooches in enamel, Statuettes Stearine. The Venus de Milo, Diane Chaseresse, Sappho, Medea, 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 Candlesticks, after Benuvenuto Cellini, Bronze Bust of Beranger, Necessaires for Children. Handbook to Potishomachia, 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 Carter. A tinople. very large variety of beautiful Water-Color Drawings and Engravings. Very beautiful Swiss Wood Work- Austria, Prussia, &c., with regard to the question. Baskets, Paper Knives, Boxes, Salad Services, Fans, Groups of Animals, Napkin Rings, and Chalets of every large of the military resources of all the powers engaged in the conflict, and of the distribution of their ery variety, and numberless small carvings in wood. Carvings in Ivory. Beautiful Medallion of Oberlin. Maps and Charts in Oberlin's own hand-writing. Me-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 people of Poland, Hungary, Italy, Germany, &c.

The expedition to the Crimea and History of Scoastopol. (Will be illustrated by Maps and Plans.)
What England and France are likely to do for the people of Poland, Hungary, Italy, Germany, &c.
The Lectures will be six in number, and will com-Cases, Letter Cases, Desks, Reticules, Manifold Writers. Albion Ink Stands. De La Rue's Paper and Envelopes 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 Wurtemburg. A Herbier (Flora Alpina). Very costly and beautiful

Ribbons from Lyons. Coiffeurs in silk and gold from the The largest, prettiest, and most unique collection of Toys ever offered at the Bazaar, including Dolls dressed in the costumes of all the Swiss Cantons, Highland Dolls, Dolls in wood, wax and porcelain, Dolls' Tea services, plated and gilt, German Baby Houses, 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; Pas-cal's Pensées; Life of R. L. Edueworth; The Geneva Bible of 1588; 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.

NOTICE.-For the next ten days, letters designe

The Anti-Slavery Bazzar was opened on Wednesday, 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 the Bazaar no better service than by furnishing these. From the friends of the cause in Great Britain and Cake, Pastry, Confectionary, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Milk, nice cake, blancmange, jellies, or preserved fruit. Any As if to meet the slave's increasing claims, new friends in the country designing to give this assistance, riends have come up to our help. From the ladies of will please address A. W. Weston, 21 Cornhill, that scriptions. The same may be said of the boxes from freshment 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. age the foes of freedom? Let each one so resolve, and the work will be done.

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

\$1 00

1 00

COMMANDS.

Westerly, R. I., Taylor Pendleton, David P. Main, J. Taylor. John Kinnith, Two friends, William C. Munroe, Central Village, R. I., A. Gaines,

Dr. J. H. York, Boston, Cornelius Etdred. Seward Mitchell, Cornville, Me Noah Safford, Springfield, Vt., Friends, through J. M. McKim, Philadelphia Joseph Savage, Syracuse, N. Y., by S. J. May, December 2, Oliver O. Brown, Newburgh, Ohio, by H. C. Wright,

T. B. Moses, Somersworth, "Friend, Chelsea, Mass., Benjamin Chase, Auburn, N. H.,

H. Cary, J. F. Sikes, Bellevue, Eaton Co., Michigan,

Wm. Doane, Charleton, James M. Eveleth, Princeton,

Amory L. Babcock, Sherburne, Mass., Members of the Clarkson Anti-Slavery Society, Pa., by Joseph Moore, Treasurer, as follows, viz: -Thomas Whitson 5, Charles Hamilton 4. Levi Coates 10, Peusy Bernard 3, Thomas Hamilton 5, Ezra Grey 8, Clarkson Brosius 4, Mahlon Brosius 4, Daniel Kent 2, Moses Printon 2, Rachel Sharpless 1, Simmons Coates 1, John Hamilton 1, Joseph

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

DR. SOLGER will deliver a new Course of Lectures on the 'Eastern Question,' illustrated by maps and plans on a large scale, of the battles, sieges, posi-tions and marches of the belligerent forces, and embracing the following topics :-The object of Prince Menschikoff's mission to Constan

forces, both of attack and defence, over the whole ground of Europe and Asia. (Will be illustrated by Maps.)

The expedition to the Crimea and History of Sebastomence on Tuesday, December 19th, at half-past Seven o'clock, at the Meionaon, to be continued on Fridays and Tuesdays, consecutively.

Course Tickets at \$1.50, and at \$2 admitting a lady

and gentlemen, or two ladies, sold at Messrs. Jame Munroe's, and Ticknor, and Field's Bookstores A. M. POWELL, an Agent of the American Anti-

Slavery Society, will lecture in the following places: Henrietta, Monroe Co., Sunday, Dec. 24. Victor, Ontario Co., Tuesday eve'g, " 26. Macedon Locks, Wayne Co., Thursday, " 28. Friday, 28. Sunday, 31. Tuesday, Jan 2. Wednesday, "3. do. West Walworth, Walworth, Do. Marion, Williamson, do. Saturday. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, do. do. Do. Pultneyville, Do.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass usetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture at
Hubbardston, Sunday, December 24. Sunday, Lunenburg. T We understand that Miss Holley has been in

ited to occupy the pulpit of Rev. Mr. Babcock, of Lu nenburg, on Sunday afternoon, 81st Dec. RHODE ISLAND STATE CONVENTION.

A State Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in the city of PROVIDENCE, on Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 10 and 11. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, and several other distinguished friends and advocates of the anti-slavery cause, wil

be present.
Further particulars next week.

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

Journal.

DIED-In Georgetown, Dec. 11, of consumption, Sa-nau Jane Schieren, wife of Joshua H. Ordway, aged

20,000 COPIES

TWENTY DAYS.

AN EXQUISITELY TOLD STORY, Still less, any Anti-Slavery man or woman, will neglect the opportunity to read

IDA MAY;

THE relations of Master and Slave, as sanctioned by law, are seen in this book; and the

Practical Workings of the System, under the control of those who would be humane, if circumstances and the laws permitted, are most graphically depicted.

As the reader proceeds, it becomes evident that the authoress knows of what she affirms, and

TESTIPIES OF THAT SHE HAS SEEN.

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BEAUTIFUL JUVENILES For the Coming Holidays.

The Boys and Girls not Forgotten.

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117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, HAVE just published four of the choicest and most Helgant Books for Children which have been is-sued this year. They were written for us by a lady who stands preëminent as a writer of Juvenile Litera-ture, Mrs. Phone Harris Phene.

THE SERIES IS ENTITLED

HOME STORIES,

And consists of the following stories, elegantly illustrated from original designs by Billings: MARY DAY'S STORY BOOK. MARY DAY FORMING GOOD HABITS. HENRY DAY'S STORY BOOK.

HENRY DAY LEARNING TO OBEY BIBLE

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

The Sunbeam!

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POETRY.

For the Liberator. A PICTURE. At midnight, in the Senate Hall, Rude crowds of boist'rous men. Venal as Romans in their fall, Old Rome revived again. But ruder dashed these Western waves On stained and sullied shore; Full well, I ween, those Roman slaves Abhorr'd the bonds they bore ! Not thus with these; they wore their chains Right vain-like gems of gold ; Guiding a nation's chariot reips, Themselves were bought and sold !

The scene was wild, and full of gloom; A mighty people there, By their own chosen, sat in doom On Freedom, beaven-born, fair !-Whilst yet but freshly free, they wove Chains round a feeble race: Whilet their begannes float above Veiled Freedom's godlike face ! Swift shade the scene ! the deed is done! The stars shine pale with shame; Yet, -even there, -calm like the sun, Shone forth one hallowed name.

A courage his, more sternly true Than, in you Eastern lands, Glowing forth so oft in blood-red hue, Show brave old England's bands! Alf honor his !- may glory shed In richly affluent streams, Aye o'er that unbow'd, noble head, Her bright and radiant beams! God guard him from the dazzling gaze Across the vortex deep; No starry circle veil their rays For him !- no people weep! May the Great Lost one's faltering light, In him burn bright and clear ! For him no traitor feel delight-No patriot shed one tear!

But, in the far-off future time.

May grandsire's legends run,

Stood Massachusetts' son !

From the National Era. TO C. S.

That, firm as truth, 'midst snare and crime,

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. If I have seemed more prompt to censure wrong, Than praise the right; if, seldom to thine ear. My voice hath mingled with th' exultant cheer. Borne upon all our Northern winds along: If I have failed to join the fickle throng, In wide-eyed wonder that thou standest strong, In victory, surprised in thee to find Brougham's scathing power with Canning's grace co That he for whom the nine-fold Muses sang,

From their twined arms a giant athlete sprang, Barbing the arrows of his native tongue With the spent shafts Latona's archer flung, To smite the Python of his land and time, Fell as the monster born of Crissa's slime, Like the blind bard who in Castalian springs Tempered the steel that clove the crest of kings, And on the shrine of England's freedom laid The gifts of Cumm and of Delphi's shade-Small need hast thou of words of praise from me Thou knowest my heart, dear friend, and well can

That, even though silent, I have not the less Rejoiced to see thy actual life agree With the large future which I shaped for thee, When, years ago, beside the summer sea. White in the moon we saw the long waves fall Baffled and broken from the rocky wall, That, to the menace of the brawling flood, Opposed alone its massive quietude, Calm as a fate, with not a leaf nor vine Nor birch spray trembling in the still moonshine, Crowning it like God's peace. I sometimes think That night-scene by the sea prophetical-(For nature speaks in symbols and in signs, And through her pictures human fate divines)-That rock, wherefrom we saw the billows sink In murmuring rout, uprising clear and tall In the white light of beaven, the type of one, Stands strong as Truth, in greaves of granite mailed

And, tranquil-fronted, listening over all The tumult, hears the angels say, Well done! 11th month 25th, 1854.

From the Illustrated London News. BY THE ALMA RIVER.

Willie, fold your little bands; Let it drop, that 'soldier' toy, Look where father's picture stands, Father, that here kissed his boy Not a month since-father kind, Who this night may-(never mind Mother's sob, my Willie dear)-Cry out loud that He may hear, Who is God of Battles-say, ' God keep my father safe this day By the Alma river ! '

Ask no more, shild. Never heed Either Russ, or Frank, or Turk Right of nations-trampled creed-Chance-poised victory's bloody work : Any flag i' the wind may roll, On thy heights, Sebastopol! Willie, all to you or me Is that spot, where'er it be, Where he stands-no other word-Stands-God sure the child's prayer heard ! Near the Alma river.

Willie, listen to the bells. Ringing in the town to-day; That's for victory. No knell swells For the many swept away : Hundreds, thousands! Let us weep, We, who need not-just to keep Reason clear in thought and brain, Till the morning come again; Till the third dread morning tell Who they were that fought and-fell-By the Alma river.

Come-we'll lay us down, my child : Poor the bed is-poor and hard ; But thy father, far exiled. Sleeps upon the open sward, Dreaming of us two at home; Or, beneath the starry dome. Digs out trenches in the dark. Where he buries-Willie, mark !-Where he buries those who died Fighting, fighting at his side. By the Alma river.

Willie, Willie, go to sleep ; God will help us, O my boy ! He will make the dull hours creep Faster, and send news of joy; When I need not shrink to meet Those great placards in the street. That for weeks will ghastly stare In some eyes-child, say that prayer Once again-a different one-Siy-'O God ! Thy will be done, By the Alma river.' D. M. M.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Millions of throats will bawl for Civil Rights; -No woman named !

SPIRITUALISM.

Having recently perused an article in the Woburn Journal, supposed to have been written by an Ortho dox divine, in which he freely stigmatizes the *spirit rappers, and as we happen to belong to that *deluded class, we would ask the privilege of speaking for our-self. All that we regret is, being restricted by the lim-

ited columns of a newspaper.

It would seem that the gentleman has seized on the New Motor ' to upset Spiritualism, just as a drowning man would grasp a straw. His description of the thing was truly novel and amusing, even to us, as we never before heard of its possessing so many attributes, es-pecially that of throwing off the little ones! But as we never had any faith in the machine, we are not sensitive on that point, and we are assured that ninetynine hundredths of the Spiritualists are of the same opinion. We have ever viewed it the same as babysprinkling-a something that had no foundation either in Scripture or reason. We would ask, Does the gentleman really believe us so demented, or has he not some secret motive, which he would rather not divulge? Or why did he not tell us that his craft is in danger? for it is plainly apparent that there is the rub. We would refer him to Gallileo and Copernicus, who endured similar enithets from the same cause. We well know that time gives sanctity to many absurdities, while the advocates of subjects however profound, have always suffered from sectarian intolerance. The time is at hand when it will be useless to cry, 'Great is Diana, the goddess of the Ephesians!' without showing what constitutes her greatness. Can the very elect be deceived? Will the gentleman give us the chapter and verse? Again, he especially advises all who are constituted

nervous and excitable, with a large organ of marvellousness, to give no heed to those who would persuade them to seek intercourse with 'familiar spirits.' Allowing the consistency of his remarks, we would advise him, in all candor, to dismiss the nervous, excitable and marvellous part of his congregation, before quoting such passages from the Bible as we give in the following synoposis :- The sun and moon standing still to give the Israelites time to carry on their work of human butchery ; and of the whale swallowing Jonah ; and the vast army of the dead arising at the sound of the last trumpet! He probably believes in a physical resurrection. Now, we would ask, where is there greater stretch of the marvellous than is found in those passa ges, and in a host of others that might be named? If the gentleman were truly a believer in Moses and the prophets, he would have paused before denouncing us so freely; for Moses and the prophets testified of these things. Did not Moses talk with the angel at the burning bush? and did he not receive the Law through the ministry of angels? And the prophets, were they not all conversant with angels? Did not Daniel talk with the man Gabriel? Have we not proof that angels and the spirits of men are the same? The angel, or familiar spirit,' that appeared to John, said that he was of his brethren, the prophets; and when Peter was released from prison by an angel, his brethren would not receive the account of the damsel, supposing, no doubt, that Peter was dead ; they said it is hi angel, judging from the resemblance he bore to Peter. Time would fail us in speaking of a tithe of the ancient manifestations.

proof that such manifestations are ended. Christ declared that esigns shall follow them that believe,' and he promised to be with his disciples even unto the

Finally, we would seriously inquire of him, what has he proved against modern Spiritualism? Does he think the infatuation of one or two individuals sufficient to unset the whole? Members of Orthodox churches have conducted strangely sometimes. Would he renounce and denounce all such churches on that account? 'O, Consistency, thou art indeed a jewel!' thwarted in argument by the most unpretending Spir itualists, their last resort is the pulpit or the press. But these are not invulnerable. There are many Davids springing up, who are not afraid of our modern Goliaths, knowing that truth is mighty, and will prevail.

do wish that he would not condemn us any longer without knowledge. He might investigate the subject, at home, by his fireside, if he chose; but if he would nix He look abroad, we would refer him to Mr. Jonathan Koons, of Athens Co., Ohio. His spirit room is visited by scores of the most intelligent, who testify to the truth of the remarkable phenomena. A spirit hand is said to give the communications. We would ask him to be candid in his investigations, lest the spirit hand write, candid in his investigations, lest the spirit hand write, as it did for Belshazzar, ' Mene, mene, tekel,' &c. M. H. G.

LETTER TO GERRIT SMITH.

My BROTHER,-I have written you so many letters, finding fault with you, that you have, perhaps, ere deliberately aimed at each other and fired. most trouble us. Thus, you see, my fault-findings are but compliments. I admit (graciously (!) admit) that you do not stand in need of my compliments; but if we will continue to form the standing are but if the then three his pistel down, and was in the act of you do not stand in need of my compilered; but it you will continue to furnish me with texts, you must drawing his knife to advance upon his opponent, when expect me to continue to preach. Like most preachers, I find it difficult to preach without a text; and when try his luck again. This was seen by Captain Buford, the affect of the street of the st the text is furnished, I find it equally hard to keep a from preaching.

I have read your letter in THE LIBERATOR of Nov. 24, in relation to the avowal of HENRY WARD BEECHER, that he would not have his wife or sister speak in pub- Indian style. lic. When he made that avowal, he made himself appear very silly. This silliness is, however, not only wounded in the thigh, had been conveyed to a carriage, and driven to the hotel. He was shortly after followed gation to take the Bible as his standard; for the Bible by a carriage conveying Ferguson to the same place—some parts of it, rather—is any thing but favorable. I happened to be at the hotel door when the carriage —some parts of it, rather—is any thing but favorable to Woman's Rights. But you say, "That blessed book is to be read in the life of Jesus Christ." Now, why will you not apply to the Bible a rule of interpretation as sensible as the one you apply to the U. S. Constitution? You and I think the Garrisonians unreasonable in refusing to take the Constitution as it reads—in refusing to admit that its meaning is to be were parties to the field. The Fair grounds were accounted to the at the hotel door when the carriage drove up, and Furguson stepped out. His head, face and neck were literally covered with blood. He walked up to his room, however, without assistance, when a physician was sent for and the wounds were dressed.

Thomas also had his physicians in attendance, who can be at the hotel door when the carriage drove up, and Furguson stepped out. His head, face and neck were literally covered with blood. He walked up to his room, however, without assistance, when a physician was sent for and the wounds were dressed.

Thomas also had his physicians in attendance, who can be at the hotel door when the carriage drove up, and Furguson stepped out. His head, face and neck were literally covered with blood. He walked up to his room, had his physicians in attendance, who can be a sensible as the one you apply to the U. S. Constitution? You and I think the Garrisonians unreaded in the wounds were account. very sensible construction, you and I can see no slavery action was going on, and it is almost a miracle that a number of innocent persons were not killed or serious ly injured. Constitution favorably, I will go out of my way to say, that I would as soon do almost any other mean thing, as to swear to support it. Surely, it would not be saying very much in a man's favor, to say that he was neihold was shot in the mouth by one of the men, and a negro man, who was a hundred and fifty yards from the scene of action, was wounded in the arm with a ball. I have also heard that a horse was hit. It was first rether a thief, a pirate, or a murderer; and, surely, it is not saying much for the Constitution to say, that it sanctions neither theft, piracy, nor murder. It may sanction a great many mean things, for all that. One regard to this fight, and if a stray shot had killed a sanctions neither theft, piracy, nor indices. There is a great deal of indignation expressed here in sanction a great many mean things, for all that. One of these mean things is a permission to tax visitors from other lands at the rate of ten dollars a head! I really believe that the three combatants, Thomas, Again, I could not swear to support the Constitution, the neck without judge or jury. As it is, nothing has been done about arresting the parties, and probably Again, I could not sweaf to support the Constitution, for the reason that I have come to disbelieve in any arbitrary government. And again, I would not swear to support it, because I could not consent to go through the support it, because I could not consent to go through the foolish and wicked ceremony of an eath;—foolish, because it is

pretation of the Bible? The latter part of it was not written till he had left the world, and the fore part he never had much to do with, except to oppose the greater part of its sentiments. Do not, I entreat, attempt to saddle the responsibility of such a conglomeration of good and bad, sense and nonsense, as is the Bible, upon that noble man. I say noble, for such is my estimate of him; an estimate which would be made much poore were it made up, entirely, from the New Testament account of him, which is, in my opinion, to say the least,

very meagre and imperfect. FRANCIS BARRY. Berlin Heights, Erie Co., O., Dec. 1, 1854.

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF SOUTHERN A. TROCITIES AND HORRORS.

The Perils of Slave Driving.—Murder.—Mr. J. E. Holmes, overseer on Mr. Henry Métcall's place, on Second Creek, ten miles from Natohes, was most brutally murdered on Saturday last, about 10 o'clock, A. M. The above report reached town on Sunday, when Coroner Wood immediately proceeded to the spot, and held an inquest over the body of the deceased, when the following testimony was elicited. The testimony is that of a negro man of Mr. Metcall's, whose former good character (as we learn from one of the incree and of a nogro man of Mr. Metcall's, whose former good character (as we learn from one of the jurors on the inquest) and disposition have been such as to elicit from his master the utmost confidence, and will doubtless be entitled to some weight.

This negro General, Mr. Metcall's stock-driver, states

that some time ago, a negro man named Levi, belong-ing to Mr. Chandler, near Cold Springs, was detected by Mr. Holmes in the act of stealing corn, whereupon he was caught and chastisement inflicted. In the presence of this negro, General, Levi vowed vengeance against Mr. Holmes, and declared that he would have that early on Saturday morning last, while he was in a field attending his daily arocation, stock-driving, that this negro Levi approached him, armed with a pistol and dagger, and asked him whether he would betray him if he killed Mr. Holmes. General told him he would not. Levi then asked General if he could not manage to in-duce Mr. Holmes to come down into that field. Gene-ral's answer to that question we do not at present re-collect distinctly. ral's answer to that question we do not at present recollect distinctly, so we refrain from giving any answer
at all, for fear of making a mistake. But, at any rate,
the negro Levi remained in the field, on the look-out for
Mr. Holmes, until about 10 o'clock, when he discovered
him approaching on horseback. Mr. Holmes rode up
to the bars at the entrance of the field, dismounted,
and unsuspectingly walked in, for the purpose of looking at some young mules. He had advanced, however,
but a few steps, when he was fired upon by this negro,
Levi, with a horse-pistol, from a place of concealment.
Mr. Holmes fell instantly, and it is supposed, from a
wound on the side of the neck, that the ball merely produced a slight flesh wound. Before he could rise, howduced a slight flesh wound. Before he could rise, how-ever, Levi rushed upon him and caught him by the throat, and after strangling him until he was insensi-ble, drew his dagger, and plunged it into his heart, causing instant death. General further relates, that

causing instant death. General further relates, that Levi, with his assistance, took the body, as soon as life was extinct, and carried it to an adjoining hollow, and deposited it, carefully concealing it by placing three logs, brush, weeds, &c., upon it.

The neck of the deceased bore evident marks of a terrible struggle with his murderer, before the fiendish crime was accomplished. The throat was mutilated, the face of a purple bue; the eyes protruding from their sockets, bearing evident marks of strangulation, whilst on the left breast, immediately above the heart, was a ghastly wound some three inches in length.

The firing of the pistol was distinctly heard by the plantation hands, who were working in a field some

plantation hands, who were working in a field some three hundred yards distance; but no importance was attached to it, until Mr. Holmes failed to return at his usual hour. He being a very punctual man, appre hensions were then felt for his safety. Search was then instituted, but without success, until dogs were pro cured, when the body was discovered in the above-de-ceribed position and condition. The negro man Gene-ral has been incarcerated as a participant in the crime, and when arrested, upon examination, blood was found upon his clothes and finger nails.

The negro man Levi has not been arrested, so far as

The negro man Levi has not been arrested, so far as we have learned, but he cannot hope to escape the vigilance which will be imediately exercised for his arrest. A preliminary investigation of the affair will take place before Esquire Wood on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, Mr. Holmes leaves a wife and child to mourn his un-

There are now two negroes confined in our jail on the charge of having murdered their masters, from which fact it would seem that the spirit of insubordination is not immediately taken and stringently urged by the proper persons to crush this germinating spirit of rebellion in its incipiency, who can foresee to what a feat ful extent it may reach, and what a terrible state of al fairs the future may develop? Should the two unfor-tunate negroes be found guilty of the crimes of which they are accused, they will, beyond a doubt, expiate

them on the gallows.

Let but one negro, with this insubordinate and murdering spirit lurking in his bosom, escape the just penalty of the law, and roam at large amongst our slaves, and the mischief which he may create, and the heinous crimes which he may stimulate others to commit, are fearful to contemplate, and the historian of our future may have to record the bloodiest annals of crime that Cases are not unfrequents where individuals, being pi Free Trader, Oct. 1.

A Pistol Fight at the Kentucky Fair-One of the But these are not invulnerable. There are many Davids springing up, who are not afraid of our modern Goliaths, knowing that truth is mighty, and will prevail.

We wish the gentleman no harm whatever; but we do wish that he would not condemn us any longer without knowledge. He might investigate the subject, at and gory,' and deposited in separate rooms at the Phe It appears that a personal feud had existed for near

that they had a fisticul fight in the forencon, somewhere on the Fair grounds, but were parted before either had been seriously injured.

About two o'clock this afternoon, they met again close to the amphitheatre, in the centre of the Fair

grounds, each armed with one of Colt's revolvers When within about fifteen paces of one another, they this, got out of patience with me. But, remember, it shot took effect. They continued to stand and fire, is the faults of those we consider the nearest perfect that until each had fired six rounds. Buford's fourth fire

a brother of the young man engaged in the affray's who immediately clinched him and fell upon him, and was in the act of giving him a very decided pummelling, when young Buford advanced with his knife, and as Furguson lay on the ground, he scalped him in true Indian at la.

His head was dreadfully cut, and the blood flowed

reads,—in refusing to admit that its meaning is to be were parties to the fight. The Fair grounds were gathered from its words. Giving the Constitution this

foolish and wicked ceremony of an oath;—foolish, because all ceremonies are foolish; wicked, because it is the means of sustaining and perpetuating the strange and perneicious delusion, that a man's word is more binding after than before going through with a senseless form.

And now, to return, jet me ask, What has Jesus indeed, bis whole outward man. The loss of his scalp christ more than any other man, to do with the inter-

Cruelly to Slaves.—The New Orleans Picayune of Oct. 21, has the following :— Fanny Smith, alias Mrs. Hinckley, who keeps a house in St. Louis street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets, was charged on Wednesday with torturing her slaves. It seems that on Wednesday morning, one of the policemen of the Second District was walking down St. Louis street, when he was startled by the sudden appearance of a negro woman, who rushed out of an alley-way perfectly naked, with the exception of a piece

of blanket tied round her waste. Her back was bleeding in several places, and on questioning her, she told the policeman that she had fied to escape the cruel the street. The policeman took her to the guardhouse, and on examining her, her body was found to be covered with lumps and soars, the effects of former whippings. She also stated that her mistress was in the habit of beating all her slaves in the most cruel manner, and mentioned a couple of stare boys, whom she was confinually torturing by burning with red hot tirons, and sticking forks and other pointed instruments into them. On hearing these statements, Lieut. Monde immediately made an affidavit, got out a warrant, and had the woman arrested. When brought to the Police office, the accused indignantly denied these allegations, and produced a boy, who, she said, was one of those she was accused of torturing, and upon whom no marks could be found. The slave woman first arrested, however, reiterated her statement, and said that the boys were kept locked up in the back yard, and no one permitted to see them. An officer was despatched to her house, and soon returned with the two boys, who did not appear to be more than seven or eight years of age.

On stripping them, they were found to be marked in number of places with the sears of fresh and old burns, and punctured wounds were found in different parts of their bodies: The secured wounds were found in different parts of their bodies: The secured wounds were found in different parts of their bodies: The secured wounds were found in different parts of their bodies: The secured wounds were found in different parts of their bodies: The secured wounds were found in different parts of their bodies: The secured wounds were found in different parts of their bodies: The secured wounds were found in different parts of their bodies: The secured wounds were found in different parts of their bodies: The secured wounds were found in different parts of their bodies: The secured wounds were found in different parts of thei

go, for Mr. Hare called out to some people on the opposite bank, who very adroitly clenched the runaway as he emerged from the stream. He was again bound, and placed in the cell of our jail, without further daring attempts on his part for notoriety, till he receives judgment and punishment for his theft and other des-

A Certain Style of Civilization .- The following is from the New Orleans True Della. The facts stated, as well as the style and spirit of the narrative, are em-

'On Monday evening, an amusing, though ,rather On Monday evening, an amusing, though, rainer pointed passage-at-arms took place between Recorder Summers and Counsellor Field, when the case of the fair but frail Jennie Glesson was on the tapis, and when the case was closed, and the Recorder simply fined the accused, the counsellor protested against the act as an outrage on public justice. Having slept over the matter, the Recorder took his seat on the following manying and the counsellor took spritted consoliction. morning, and the counsellor took spiritual consolation. Eventually, the counsellor took it into his head to go before the Recorder, and when there, he asked permission to make a motion. Leave being granted, he launched out into a running commentary on what he was pleased to consider the Recorder's illegal act of the revious evening, whereupon the Recorder told him to hold on.' And so the counsellor did hold on, in a sense different, however, from that intended by the Recorder. This brought the blood to the Recorder's face, and the ire to his bile, and bringing his knuckles down hard on the desk before him, he ordered the counsellor to be committed to prison for twenty-four hours for contempt of Court!

'The counsellor here observed, that since the present

dead as h-ll!" drawing, at the same time, from un-der his vest, as pretty a "bull-dog" as ever drove a piece of cold lead through a fellow's bread basket. The living opposite to where the hellish deed was about to be committed, which caused the monster to desist, and police here interposed, the Recorder returned to his seat, and the counsellor was conveyed to prison, to purge himself of his contempt.'

Horrible.-Two occurrences of a horrible nature occurred in Kent Co. last week, accounts of which will be found under our head of 'Kent and Sussex affairs,' copied from the Kent Co. papers. One was the burn-ing of the house of Capt. Scoutt, at Rothwell's Landing, near Smyrna, the other an atrocious outrage committed on a man named George Shores, living near Reed's Mill, in the forest, some four miles from Dover. Two of the men engaged in the outrage on Shores have been arrested. It was done in mere wantonness, from a devilish spirit. They overtook him, one heavy man sat on his neck, with his knees in some way on his arms; one holding his legs apart, while a third maimed its legs apart and the last a man named Brown, at the house of Mrs. Been had not been arrested at the last accounts, but was supposed to be hid in Bull-last accounts, but was supposed to be hid in Bull-last accounts, but was supposed to ing, near Smyrna, the other an atrocious outrage com-mitted on a man named George Shores, living near sat on his neck, with his knees in some way on his arms; one holding his legs apart, while a third maimed him. He is not yet dead, as reported in the Dover Reporter; but in a critical situation. The penalty for this penalty having been passed after the mutilation of a boy in a similar manner, by a man named Porter, in the lower end of this county, about twenty years since. -Blue Hen's Chicken.

the Mobile Advertiser, writing from Kemper county,

Miss., relates the following :-'I was stopping at Mr. James Rupert's plantation on Saturday night, and found Mrs. Hall, the wife of on Saturday night, and found Mrs. Hall, the wife of the overseer, in great distress about her husband, who had gone to De Kalb. She said that a Mr. Bias had rented a part of Mr. Rupert's land from Mr. Hall, and not long since, some of the gentlemen in the neighborhood, suspecting Bias of trading with their hegroes, set a trap for him, and caught him. Hall, seeing that Bias must leave the place, bought the crop that was growing on the place, to secure the rent for Mr. Rupert's lead the crop that was growing on the place, to secure the rent for Mr. Rupert, because he, as Mr. R's agent, had rented it to him. Some words passed between a Dr. Brown and Hall, upon Hall's purchase of the crop, and Hall was accussed of being accessory to Bias's rascality, or conniving at it, which exasperated Hall, and he put a No discovery has been made tending to reveal the d of being accessory to Bias's raccand, at it, which exasperated Hall, and he at it, which exasperated Hall, and snapped

coming from De Kalb—about a mile and a half from De Kalb. Hall rushed past them; Gully then wheeled and role up, and summoned him to surrender, telling him that he bad men enough to take him. Hall swore he would not be taken, and fired his pistol at Gully, which had two balls in it; one shivered his knife, and the other took effect in the right groin. Gully then rode up to him again and presented his pistol, intending to shoot firet; but (as Gully told me himself) Hall was ready to fire again, and both fired at once. He is not sure that he shot Hall, but Hall's shot took effect in Gully's left arm. Gully, finding his bridle arm useless, dropped his pistol and caught the bridle rein with his right hand, and then pursued and rode ahead of Hall. Hall then seized Gully, and they both fell to the ground. Gully called on his friends to shoot Hall, as he (Gully) had been nearly killed.

Hall, seeing one in the act of shooting, rushed at

words, made tracks for parts unknown:—

'On Sunday, Mr. J. A. Hare and wife were driving out in a buggy to spend the day at Mr. Edward Howlett's, in Chesterfield, and while trotting quietly along. Mr. Hare came suddenly in view of a dingy face and figure, which he fancied he had already had cause to remember. It proved to be John, the pork fancier, Mr. Hare ordered the fellow to stop, and go with him immediately. At this the negro demurred, and started to run. Mr. Hare then jumped out of his buggy, leaving the reins with his wife, and started off in pursuit of the slave, who, seeing Mr. Hare gaining on leaving the reins with his wife, and started off in pursuit of the slave, who, seeing Mr. Hare gaining on him, pulled out a fearful, glittering, spring dirk knife, with which he seemed resolved to do or die. As Mr. Hare had no weapon, he, with fortunate presence of mind, picked up a chance fence-stake, and dealt out the first blow to the negro. The fellow John made a rush with the knife, and, after a little scuffle, received a second blow from the stake, which tumbled him. He throughout the section to assemble the citizens. A specific of the received and the indignant pursuit with the knife, and, after a little scuffle, received a second blow from the stake, which tumbled him. He spoon, however, rose to renew the attack, when Mr. Hare large number of planters convened in the morning, and fetched him such a touch on the back of the cranium thoroughly and dispassionately investigated all the cir that drove the fellow's face into the sand, face down-wards, with the dirk knife still tight in his grasp. Be-fore he could recover, Mr. Hare tied him, fastened him behind his buggy, and drove on fo make his visit and fore he could recover, Mr. Hare tied him, fastened him behind his buggy, and drove on fo make his visit and spend the afternoon according to invitation.

Towards evening, they returned to Petersburgh, with the black fellow tied behind, and trotting close up to the buggy, and when coming round the turn, not far mane master, and rarely if ever punished his slaves—from Pocahontas bridge, the negro managed to sever his servant. The punishment was just and prompt, cords and break loose, and rushed for the river, into body servant. The punishment was just and prompt which he plunged, and swam across. But it was no and calculated to check the known evils of which s

Sad Occurrence in Virginia .- The Charleston Spir it of Jefferson of Tuesday says :-

fair, which occurred in our county on last Friday morning. William West, Esc., an aged and esteemed citi ing. William West, Esq., an aged and esteemed citizen of our county, shot his son-in-law, Jefferson Smith dead. The circumstances attending this melancholy affair, as near as we have been able to learn, are as follows: -Smith was a very ill-tempered man, and was in the habit of treating his wife in the most shameful almost every possible manner. On Friday morning Smith went to Mr. West's, where his wife was, and acted in a very violent manner. Mr. West went out and drove him away. Smith started for his home, and ed his wife running into the kitchen. He picked up ad to go a spade, and commenced forcing the door, and while in that act, Mr. West shot him, with a fowling-piece, ated, he out of the window. Smith fell, and immediately expired. Mr. West surrendered himself to the auth killing at our next Court. Outrages by Slaves .- We have been informed of sev

eral outrages attempted to be committed recently by negroes in the upper section of the first district, which calls loudly for vigilance on the part of the police. A few nights ago, a lady, living on Prytania street, was startled from her slumbers by a noise in her bed room. On getting up to ascertain the cause, she discovered negro in her room. Her screams soon drew to her as-sistance a male relative, who slept in an adjoining room, who attempted to arrest the intruder. The ne-

be committed, which caused the secure his own safety in flight.

'I have just learned that Jacob W. Beene, who keeps a grocery at a place called Scrouge About, in Itawamba county, on the road from Russellsville to Cotton Gin, killed a man named Brown, at the house of Mrs. Ridge tionally, by her sister, an older girl, or a man named Kelly Caruthers. The sister was committed to jail, but Caruthers is at large."

Desperale Fight in Mississippi.—A correspondent of river, at or near the Sawance Shoals, a few days ago, no Mobile Advertiser, writing from Kemper county, indicating a death occasioned by violence, and supposed to have been lying in the water eight or ten days. A post mortem examination was held, and opinions of physicians were given to this effect: She bore on her

No discovery has been made tending to reveal the

niving at it, which exasperated Hall, and he put a pistol against Dr. Brown's breast, and snapped a cap; whereupon a warrant was issued to arrest Hall, who said that he would not be taken.

'I had not been in the house more than an hour when Hall's horse returned without him, but with the saddle and bridle on. Mrs. Hall exclaimed that her husband was killed. I then sent a boy out to look for him. He returned with Mrs. Hall's father, who was with Hall, and reported that the latter was killed. It mappears that the sheriff, Mr. Gully, and four men were drew a huge butcher's knife, and gave chase to Mr. East, who had started to run. Overtaking him, he pursuit of him, and met him and his father-in-law East, who had started to run. Overtaking him, he ming from De Kalb-about a mile and a half from stabbed him behind till be fell, when the assassin stood

as he (Gully) had been nearly killed.

Hall, seeing one in the act of shooting, rushed at him. It appears that the man shot Hall through the hand, who, finding himself disabled, leaped a fence about ten feet off, at which time the man (I do not recollect his name) fired his second barrel (a shot gun) into Hall's back, just below the neck. Hall fell, and by the time he could be examined, was dead.

Arrest of a Daring Outlaw in Lafourche Parish.

—The New Orleans Picayune is indebted to a gentleman of veracity, just returned from a trip to Thibodaux, for the following account of the capture of a daring runaway and outlaw — and the course of the way. Brannan fell dead immediately, and the other man was severely wounded, and subsequently died. Baker was arrested.

. We are called upon to note a very lamentable af manner, whipping her at times and maltreating her in ties, and has been bound over to answer the charge o

Recorder had been presiding, the Court had generally been considered a legitimate object of contempt; and then, shaking his finger at the Recorder, he said, "While clothed in your little brief authority, you may play after this fashion your fantastic tricks, but the time will come when I shall meet you on equal terms, and then I shall have my revenge, for I consider you to be nothing but a d—d jackass."

- "At this juncture, the Recorder abruptly adjourned the court, and, springing from his magisterial tripod, appeared determined to visit the portly counsellor with a touch of the Lex Tulionis. The counsellor, observing the rapid movement, said, "I'm ready for you; thut if you dare to lay a hand on me, I'll kill you as dead as h—ll!" drawing, at the same time, from under his vest, as pretty a "bull-dog" as ever drove a dead as home to the court of the court of the court of the latter. On going home, she was overtaken by a negro at the place above specified, who threw her down on the sidewalk. Her screams brought to her aid a gentleman living consents to where the hellish deed was about to living a proper to the court of the court.

* Murders.—A correspondent of the North Mississippi Union writes to the editor as follows:—

Death of a Lady by Violence.—A correspondent of the Jacksonville Republican, writing from the Mineral Springs, gives the following horrid recital:—

'The dead body of a lady was found floating in the

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

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