Tinki-\$2 50 per annum, in advance. Will remittances are to be made, and all letters in the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to of the pecuniary contents of the paper a

of fer ropies will be sent to one address for TEN ment be made in advance. ents making less than a square in-

there times for 75 ets.—one square for \$1 00. The Arents of the American, Massachusetts, miand Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auto receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

Committee. - PRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS LORISO, EDNUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, fort lairs, Educate Golder, Samuel Philbrick, wheth faucial economy of the paper—not for



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-1AL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

TY. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. 10L, XXII. NO. 41.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1133.

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

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their

sagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

lelivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons. . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION

ufuge of Oppression.

From the New Orleans Bec. LETTER PROM MR. UPTON. Island, Parish of Iberville, Aug. 8, 1852.

Men Orleans Bee : best Sir: The democratic press south is much and with its endeavors to lead the people of are States to believe that Gen. Scott is a free and a favorer of the policy of the Van Burens nes and Rantonis of the north in relation to egation of slavery, and this, too, directly in roles positive evidence to the contrary as unbly be adduced. It is supererogation, al-

existing on this subject. Sea in Washington City, just previous to the of the Baltumore Convention—among the rat Gen. Scott was favorable to the free soil of the north, a sustained at a southern cancus of delegates

supporarily, like myself, in Washington.
Interomor, as stated, I replied, that Gen. Scott's
me unit of course be distinctly defined. That sential would of course adopt a platform of desthat would speedily cover the slavery ses, and that previous to a nomination. But the people of the south, or if the convention less the people of the south, or if the convention along a platform of principles, and to encient sost destinctly the finality of the Fugitive Sards, then I, for one, even though I stood alone, at a sothern man, would leave the convention, where absolutely, and declare that portion of san that I had the honor to represent, unbound

rne fetere action of the convention!
Ne was I alone in this assumed position—I beresthat the Louisiana delegation would have been mas, not do I believe that a southern delegate and have remained within the Convention, had it ed to have adopted Duncan's resolutions, or to ure adopted the platform reported by the Resolu-

Bit anxious to know Gen. Scott's real sentiments mathe Compromise, most particularly on the Fugi-tu Sare law, I addressed to him a note upon the ect on the 7th of June last, and on the same day, own request, I had a personal interview with The interview was a long one. Gen. Scott on interservedly gave to me his views upon all the to concerl-most particularly upon the Compromise sea, ucloding the Fugitive Slave law-and his posiin vas then, as now, a position that must be satisor to every southern man. Speaking of the Fugi-Sare law, Gen. Scott used this language:

'Il lever, as Gen. Scott, at the head of the armof my commission or as President Scott, if it tion, if I ever do anything calculated to impair efficies of the Fugitive Slave law, or having a ner towards its repeal, then write infamous be t my name, write infamous after my name, and

The haguage was so emphatic, so strong, and made such an impression upon me, that I quote, I think, General Scott's very words.

write that I will anticipate the question, and taster thefore it is put—and, as he said this, he fixed he eggle eye full upon me, and with a proud and many tone said: 'Sir, I will make no bid for the position. 'mdenial nomination.' General Scott added, that there is a Supreme Ruler of the Universe.' the same sentiments daily in conversatoo; that his sentiments were well known to all his whiled to know them; that he expressed them policy, and that I was at perfect liberty to use his excitations to make I.

Wintever doubts night have existed in my mind perional, were now entirely removed. And I left bright have the bright have been some and the bright have been periods, were now entirely removed. And I left Grand Scott with the determination to give him, a site event of his nomination, a hearty and cordial appear—a determination which. I adhered to immediately after the consummation of his nomination by the Convention, and which every day's experience of arres to teach me was a determination which is people, sanctioned and ratified by those whom I had be honor, in part, to represent in that Conventor.

The nomination of Gen. Scott and his acceptance, casing apon the platform adopted by the Convention, preserved the nationality of the whig party. h seccess in November next can hardly be Por I think it now certain that the south

I am, sir, very truly yours, R. A UPTON.

General Scott answered my note on the morning of the hi of June, in writing, which answer, taken in con-amina with the conversation of the day provious, was complistly satisfactory.

POSITION OF GEN. PIERCE. hew paper has been started in Natchez, called maippi Free Trader. We cull from its columns

FOR SALE-A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN, acclimated, a

to seasons washer and ironer, and fair cook, to should be seasons. Title guaranteed, and sad its erry respect. The owner is about to leave its section of country, consequently wishes to dispace of ber, Apply at this office. June 30—1f. DEMOCRATIC TICKET. For President of the United States,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. For Vice President, HON. WILLIAM R. KING, OF ALABAMA.

NEGROES. andersigned would respectfully state to the that has leased the stand in the Forks of sidner Nathez, for a term of years, and se meeds to keep a large lot of NEGROES and dering the year. He will sell as low, or that any other trader at this place or in New sea.

has a lot of about forty-five now on hand, havas a lot of about forty-five now on hand, havhas day received a lot of twenty-five direct from
his, two or three good cooks, a carriage driver,
house boy, a fiddler, a fine accountries, and a
lot of FIELD MEN AND WOMEN.

of whom he will sell at a small profit for cash,
horselon, a proved commission houses in
Orleans, as he wishes to close out and go on to
This agir a lot for the fall trade. Call and see.

Michel, June 2, 1852 THOMAS G. JAMES.

INSUBORDINATION AMONG THE SLAVES IN VIRGINIA.

The Fredericksburg Herald says :- It is useless greater degree of insubordination has been manifested by the negro population within the last few months, than at any previous period of our historylas a State. Our exchanges from all quarters of Virginia come to us freighted with accounts of attacks degree of insubordination has been maninegroes on their masters or overseers; and a of negroes of their masters of the pervade the length and breadth of the Old Dominion. And not only is it abroad that the spirit of mischief seems brewing, but even here, we might cite several nota-

brewing, but even here, we might cite several nota-ble instances that have been named to us.

We have heard of negroes who refused to be chastised by overseers! and who have gone so far as to resist; kitchen servants, who teach their children hat no such relation as master and slave ought of repudiated, and instead of master, it is to be Mr. And instead of their offspring applying the terms heretofore known as father and mother among the blacks, it is to be Pa and Ma! This might be ludicrous to comment upon, but it shows the progressiveness of the times, and develops a feeling among the colored population which has never been known to

exist.

We conceive it to be time that all parties understood each other upon this subject; and while we should object to anything which might smack of heartless severity, yet personal safety may demand some abridgement of the extended privileges which are now allowed to the colored population. It is now a debatable point, as to which color shall use the sidewalk, and which give way—a point which we think had better be settled at once. Let the public see to these matters in time, or great severity will be required after a time, while a little wholesome restricion just now will obviate its necessity and applica-

TERRORS OF THE SLAVEHOLDERS.

The Virginia Recorder, speaking of the pardon of he slave Jordan Hatcher, under sentence of death or an assault upon a white man, says:-

'That pardon has taken the Virginian's life out his own hands, and placed it at the mercy of negro slaves, who are at once false, treacherous and desperately malicions. Who feels safe now amongst lave population where the story of Jordan Hatche has been told? And where has it not been told;

ABOLITION AT THE SOUTH.

The Southern (Ga.) Democrat, secession paper estifies in the following terms to the existence of anti-slavery sentiments in that State :-

'As humilisting as is the thought, we are force to the conclusion by recent events, that the Free Soilers of the North have able auxiliaries at the South, yea, within the borders of our own State, who are doing every thing in their power to bring about the dire calamity of the abolition of slavery, first, in all places over which Congress has jurisdiction, and then in the States. We do not mean to say that all those who belong to the self-styled constitutional Union party are Free Soilers and Abolitionists—but that there are many belonging to that party, even at the South, who would be rejoiced to see slavery abolished every where, we as much believe as we do

UNCLE TOM IN ENGLAND.

We have before us a London edition of Mrs. Stowe's book, compressed into one volume of 320 pages. Its high colorings and overwrought descriptions are having just the effect in England that might have been expected to have. The British Abolitionists—with white slaves in their own metropolis ten times more degraded and in bondage than the negroes of the South—have always denounced and vilified our country and its institutions in the most outrageous and indecent manner. Mrs. Stowe's book is food for such, and they can quote an American author in support of their most absurd and extravagant charges. The 'Preface to the English edition gant charges. The Preface to the Linghies, is written in the true Thompsonian spirit. It says, the smoner the story is circulated in every country and willage where English can be read, the sooner must he dreadful realities it chronicles be mere traditions to wonder over. Until, however, this consummation be effected in so far as she is criminal, it is vain to assert for the United States greatness, or any share in the progress of the world. Commercial greatness we are willing to allow her; but prosperous infamy is not palliated infamy.' Such is the character which is not pallisted infamy. Such is the character which Mrs. Stowe's fictions, received as facts, give our country abroad. To do away with such impressions—to give a 'plain unvarnished tale,' 'setting down nought in malice and nothing extenuating,' is the purpose of 'Uncle. Tom's Cabin as it is'—to give scenes in real life, instead of fancy sketches and contraits drawn by an imagination deeply prejudiced. portraits drawn by an imagination deeply prejudiced and intent on making a taking story.—Buffalo Cour.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

sentation of the institution of the South, it is wide from the truth. It is popular; so is Robinson Crusoe, and for the South, and who have got tired of the old mode of attacking that section of our Union, are quite glad to gratify their feelings by a new assault upon the whole South. And to a large number it would be as impossible to convince the young reader that Robinson Crusoe is a convince the young that Robinson Crusoe is a convince tha We have perused this much-extolled novel with feelings of disappointment. As a high-wrought tale of fiction, it is well enough, but as a truthful representation of the institution of the South, it is wide from the truth. It is popular; so is Robinson Crusce,

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

There is now quite a strong current sgainst the book called Uncle Tom's Cabin, particularly against its morals. The 'Thunderer' across the water has spoken so loud as to make even the New York Evangrist hear, and acknowledge it to be no 'uncertain sound.' The Transcript of this city has spoken through a correspondent, and through a republication of a portion of the English article. The New

York Observer, of a recent issue, has fired a long, loud, and sharp gun at a row of errorists and errors, in which this book and its authoress comes in for a large share. Associations of ministers discuss its merits at dinner tables, and many of them condemn the general tone, spirit, and intention of the book. All this in a few weeks, without mentioning what your own journal, and still others, have done. So much for the sober, second thought of American thinkers, and the same thought of the American people will be sane and right also. Many, long ago, said in private what is now said in public, but it must be confessed, there was a time when it required some moral courage to say, 'I have not read Uncle Tom's Cabin, and do not believe its teaching, which I am obliged to hear, and which if I did not, I should know to be false from the general false teaching of know to be false from the general false teaching of its abolitionist writer, and all of the school when on the peculiar subject.' As a mere literary produc-tion, portions of the book are quite clever, while other portions are hardly tolerable.—Boston corres-pondent of the Journal of Commerce.

AUNT PHILLIS'S CABIN.'-- Of this work, recently Observer, a New School Presbyterian paper, says:

'The incidents of the story are highly interesting. In the cabin of Aunt Phillis we find no 'raw heads and bloody bones'—nothing like the creatures seen the other day in Uncle Tom's Cabin, (but never at the South.) little colored girls using New England provincialisms — but we find around Aunt Phillis just such colored people, old and young, as one will often meet with in many estimable families in Virginia and Maryland. The work merits the special attention of those who have been inside of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' It will be read with great

The following paragraphs are from the Preface of Aunt Phillis's Cabin, or, Southern Life as it is : '

· Slavery, authorized by God, permitted by Jesus Christ, sanctioned by the apostles, maintained by good men of all ages, is still existing in a portion of our beloved country. How long it will continue, or whether it will ever cease, the Almighty Ruler of the universe can alone determine.

I do not intend to give a history of Abolition Born in fanaticism, nurtured in violence and disor der, it exists too. Turning aside the institutions and commands of God, treading under foot the love of country, despising the laws of nature and the nation, it is dead to every feeling of patriotism and How many of the citizens of Richmond go to bed now without pistols under their pillows? Who does not regard Johnson's Administration as a REIGN OF TERROR?' with difficulties, accomplishing nothing good, forever creating disturbance."

And this work, the Philadelphia Christian Observer approves, and commends to its readers, as deserving special attention !

LIFE AT THE SOUTH, OR UNCLE TOM'S CABIN AS rr Is.—Being Narratives, Scenes and Incidents in the Real 'Life of the Lowly.' By W. L. G. Smith, Esq. Buffalo: George H. Derby & Co.—A new edition of this work has just been received in this city. It has met with a large sale. Though not possessing the grace or intrinsic interest of Uncle Tom's Cabin, it is, we have reason to think, more truthful to fac's in its descriptions of Southern life.

Selections.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN AS IT IS.

A book by this title has lately been published, and according to all accounts is a regular catch-penny affair. With no mark of genius or of ability, it is attempting to foist itself into popularity by means of the work which it vainly essays to answer. The Boston Post, although an apologist for slavery, thus notices it:

'Verily, Mrs. Stowe will have much to answer for, if good paper and ink are to be wasted, and the pub-lic pocket picked, by any more of these 'replies' to her 'Uncle Tom.'

We have already noticed 'Aunt Phillis's Cabin.' It is not without merit: it is a pleasant, interesting, well-written book, the tendency of which will undoubtedly be to correct some of the erroneous in-ferences that have been drawn from the exaggerations of Mrs. Stowe. But the volume now be tions of Mrs. Stowe. But the volume now before us is a very different affair. It is beautifully got up, on the nicest, whitest and thickest paper, with clear and beautiful print, well-executed illustrations, and with a handsome and substantial binding. As a book, it is highly creditable to publishers and printers. But its matter is insufferably tedious. It is a mere collection of 'nigger talk,' pointless and prosy. As far as we could read it, the chief plot was the attempt of a rascally abolitionist to seduce from a Virginia plantation this 'Uncle Tom as he is '—an envious, nerly and disappointed slave. But without reference ugly and disappointed slave. But without reference to the doctrine of these pro-slavery and anti-slavery novels, the execution of Uncle Tom's Cabin as it tis' is miserably bad. Mr. Smith is evidently no practical hand at story-telling. His dislogue is awkward and terribly verbose, while his management of plot and incidents is that of a school-boy. He may give a very correct picture of Southern life, for all

would be as impossible to convince them that all Mrs. Stowe says is not true, as to convince the young reader that Robinson Crusoe is not a real history.

A Fourient, a Come-outer, a maligner of the marriage institutions, could visit Boston, select isolated cases of hypocritical church members, bad hisbands, unfaithful wives, and cruel parents, and then write a book about our institutions, based upon such cases in the same style of the Log Cabin, and make out a picture of life among us, social, domestic and religious, as truthful as Mrs. Stowe's, and as frightful. We all remember 'Borrow's Bible in Spain;' it had a tremendoos run. It was a novel for good people. They were glad of it, and would be glad to have another. For the same reason, Life among the Lowly' is popular.—Boston Daily Chronicle.

A more remarkable instance of assinine pretension than the announcement of this insipid volume as the counterpart to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' has never fallen under our notice. Put forth with a view of extenuating alavery by faithful pictures of Southern life, its object is defeated by the wretched manner of its execution. The story is improbable in the highest degree—the plot is awkwardly managed—the descriptions of nature are artificial and tame—no in-

Tom's Cabin as it is':

'The inadequacy and lameness of the plot are made palpable in the carrying out and the filling up of the details. The whole 519 pages prove just as much in favor of human slavery as three of these lines will prove in favor of arson. Take a case like this: An incendingly set fire to a steamboat on the Hudson; she was immediately run ashore, where she was consumed, and no person was burnt to death or drowned. If an isolated case, in which a slaveholder treats his chattels like a father, and does not oppress them beyond endurance, is evidence that the enslavement of human beings is in accordance with humanity and Christian ethics, then a ance with humanity and Christian ethics, then a case like the one given, in which no one is destroyed by the conflagration, is evidence that there is no moral turpitude in the commission of aron.

From the Dover Morning Star. -AUNT PHILLIS'S CABIN. AGAIN.

Was it written by a friend or foe of slavery?-Though there is probably nothing doubtful about the answer to this question, still there is no wrong in asking it. But while admitting that it was written by its accredited authoress, many plausible reasons

exist for denying it.

1. As we intimated in the notice we gave of it. its style is just the low and vulgar, which we should ppose any abolitionist, who was mischievous lough for the deception, would employ, in a story for which he meant to make the slaveholding aris tocracy responsible, and thus indirectly serve the

2. It betrays just that ignorance of anti-slavery men and measures, which, while it makes its author write as though her readers were all as ignorant as her own 'Bacchus,' is just what a fee of slavery

like piously to palm off upon pro-slavery, and there-by serve the cause of freedom.

3. It is written in just the spirit which a foe of slavery would like to make appear in a work, pur-porting to have come from the hands of one of its friends, and especially one of its male friends and defenders. For instance, at a great ball at Washington she meets, among other noted characters, 'a she abolitionist.' Or to notice a religious instance, the following will answer: 'We need not wait till the Rev. Mr. Aldie says grace, though that would not detain us long, for the Rev. Mr. Aldie, besides

not detain us long, for the Kev. Mr. Alde, besides being very hungry, has a great deal of tact, and believes in short prayers.'

4. Finally—for we have patience to spend no more time upon the matter—the whole book is just that coarse, bungling thing, ever exposing its cause to the raking fire of anti-slavery, and its authoress to derision and scorn, which a wicked for of slavery night like to see palmed off upon pro-slavery head teart, and literature. It is a fine thing for freedom It serves it admirably! It stands, in this respect second only to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Its authores is immortalized. In the history of providential gov-ernment, she shall be written down as an efficient co-laborer with Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mrs. B., in writing 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' did a glorious work.
But, in provoking Mrs. E. to write Aunt Phillis's,
she has put herself above all praise. With two such
champions for its cause, anti-slavery is indeed hope-

vulsed with laughter.
I sent to New York for the book, and when I carried it home and laid it upon the table, it was taken up and read by a young Southern friend then present, who has trafficked in slaves; and he soon remarked, this description is true to the life; the writer must have had some personal experience of slavery. He asked and obtained the first loan of the book. Since then, it has been going the rounds, and before one is

collect facts. This very day, a Southern lady, a slaveholder, detailed to me scenes of cruelty she had witnessed, equalling in atrocity the worst representation in Uncle Tom's Cabin.

A NEW THING.

'Uncle Tom's Cabin' has been dramatized, and draws nightly large houses at the National of New

York.

The representation is gotten up 'well,' and the New York Herald declares that it is received with rounds of applause. 'Negro traders,' it says, 'with their long whips, cut and slash their poor slaves about the stage for mere pastime, and a gang of poor wretches, handcuffed to a chain which holds them wretches, mandedled to a chain which holds their all in marching order, two by two, are thrashed like cattle to quicken their pace. Uncle Tom is scourged by the trader, who has bought him, for whining at his bad luck. A reward is posted up, offering four hundred dollars for the runaway, Edward Wilmot, (who, as well as his wife, is nearly white, the re-

In the Buffalo Republic, the work is reviewed with a good deal of severity. The critic says of Uncle Tom's Cabin as it is':

'The inadequacy and lameness of the plot are Desperate Resolve and Escape of Morna on Floating Ice; Mountain Torrent and Ravine; Cave of Crazy Mag; Chase of Edward; Maniac's Protection; Desperate Encounter of Edward and Traders on the Bridge; Fall of Springer down the Roaring Torrent; Negro Chorus, 'We Darkies Hoe the Corn;' Meeting of Edward and Morna; Escape over Mountain Rocks.
Acr 3-Roadside Inn; Advertisement Extraor-

Acr 3—Rondside Inn; Advertisement Extraor-dinary; the Slave Auctioneer; Rencontre between Edward and Slave Dealers; Interposition of Crazy Mag; Arrival from the West Indies; Singular Discovery; Mountain Dell; Recognition of the Lost Mother; Repentance and Remorse; Return of Ton; The Log Cabin in its Pride; Freedom of Edward and Morna,&c.

Strange, is it not? A few years since, and the rowd at the National would have mobbed an antislavery speaker. Now it cheers—'rounds of ap-plause,' we are told, follow the representation of the play nightly, and, at the most popular theatre in New York, no play has had such a run as Uncle Tom.

The New York Herald says -

'We would advise all concerned, to drop the play of Uncle Tom's Cabin at once and forever. The thing is in bad taste, is not according to good faith to the Constitution, or consistent with either of the two Baltimore platforms; and is calculated, if persisted in, to become a firebrand of the most dangerous character to the peace of the whole country."

Bennett is a Satanic wag. The gravity with which he affects to regard such a play as 'not according to good faith to the Constitution, or consistent with either of the two Baltimere platforms,' is inimitable as a stroke of satire.

From the New Hampshire Sentinel.

MEETING AT HILLSBORG'. The devotees of the eminent statesman and gallant soldier of fortune, Frank Pierce, performed their pilgrimage to his native town, Hillsboro, on the 19th inst., with due pomp and solemnity, it being the anniversary of his fall, and of one of Gen. Scott's most brilliant victories in the valley of Mexico. Disinterested witnesses estimate the number present to have consisted of some 8000 or 10,000 souls,

The eminent speakers who intered consolation and hope to the multitude consisted of such men as Capt. Rynders of New York, Col. Clemens of Alabama, and John Van Buren of New York, and Alabams, and John Van Baren of New York, and one or two others, of equally pure character, or, to speak the truth plainly, they are the greatest blackguards and most wretched demagogues in the country. Capt. Rynders has long been known as a loose, quarrelsome fellow, who stands at the head of the country rowdy politicians in New York city. He made display of his peculiar ability and fitness to address an intelligent New Hampshire audience on the eve-ning of the 18th; of which the Statesman gives the following notice:

God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to periorm.'

From the New York Independent.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

New Obleans, August 18, 1852.

To the Editors of The Independent:

Gentlemen:—When Uncle Tom's Cabin was first issued, it was predicted in your paper that it would be read in New Orleans, and it has indeed found its way here, and numbers of our citizens have, as with avidity they perused its deeply interesting narratives, been alternately moved to tears, or convolled with laughter.

Levi Woodbury, Saq., (son of the late Hon. Levi Woodbury, Capt. Rynders, and others. We are assured by many witnesses, that such a disgraceful and absolutely revolting address was never heard in Concord as delivered by Rynders. Some portions were an outrage upon the mor 1 sense of any people not trained from childhood amought the deens of the Five Points. It is gratifying to know that even men whose opinions harmonize with the meeting were shocked by what they had heard from Rynders, and left the ground. Among others was a venerable found its way here, and numbers of our citizens have, as with avidity they perused its deeply interesting narratives, been alternately moved to tears, or convolled with laughter.

Leve Woodbury, Capt. Rynders, and others. We are assured by many witnesses, that such a disgraceful and absolutely revolting address was never heard in Concord as delivered by Rynders, some portions trained from childhood amought to know that even men deeply interest the concording and absolutely revolting address was never heard in Concord as delivered by Rynders, and others. We are assured by many witnesses, that such a disgraceful and absolutely revolting address was never heard in Concord as delivered by Rynders, and others. We are assured by many witnesses, that such a disgraceful and absolutely revolting address was never heard in Concord as delivered by Rynders, and others. We are assured by many witnesses, that such a disgraceful and absolutely revolting address was never heard in Concord as delivered by Rynders,

Jeremiah Clemens, of Alabama, is not entirely unknown to the honest and laborious class of our mechanical and manufacturing population. The esteem in which he holds this class of our citizens, narked, esteem in which he holds this class of our citizens, for must however, rendered it peculiarly fitting that he should y.' He address that political party in this State which, by its Since legislation and general course, seems to regard them to one is a "white slaves" to the manufacturers whose indethen, it has been going the rounds, and before one is through, it is engaged by another.

Our papers occasionally copy notices of the work, such as the extent of the sales, the profits of the author, &c.—but I have seen only one notice upon the merits of the book, and that was in the Bulletin, whose editor pronounced it 'a pack of lies!' But I will venture the assertion, that he never read the book, and probably never saw it. My own view is, that Mrs. Stowe has presented the institution of slavery in too favorable a light. As to the truthfulness of the barbarities she describes, abundant confirmation may be had by any who will take the trouble to collect facts. This very day, a Southern lady, a slaveholder, detailed to me scenes of cruelty she whom he but yesterday most grossly insuited. And whom he but yesterday most grossly insuited. And the inference is, that this style of treating the labor-

the inference is, that this style of treating the laboring class is very palatable to those who boast of aristocratic English blood in their veins.

As to John Van Boren, any body knows that notorious character by reputation. We know of nothing good to say about him, and there is no need of stating any particulars. It is enough to say, that he is the same 'Prince John' of the Democratic party that he was years ago. Such were the public speakers at Hillsboro', called upon to entertain the Democracy of New Hampshire. 'Fit head to fit body.'

THE HILLSBORO' GATHERING.

THE HILLSBORO' GATHERING.

THE HILLSBORO' GATHERING.

The speaking was temporarily suspended just as our reporter reached the platform; but Capt. Isaiah gynders, who has bought him, for 'whining' at his bad luck. A reward is posted up, offering four hundred dollars for the runaway, Edward Wilmot, (who, as well as his wife, is nearly white;) the reward to be paid upon 'his recovery, or upon proof that he has been killed.' But Wilmot shoots down his pursuers in real Christians style, as fast as they come, and after many marveilous escapes, and many fine ranting abolition speeches, (generally preceding his dead shots,) he is liberated as we have described. And this is received with rounds of applause in New York nightly. How the play is written we cannot say; what its mode of action we are unable to determine; but the plot of Mrs. Stows is followed, except that Uncle Tom and Aunt Chloe are setfree. The small bills set forth the incidents of the play thus:

Act 1—Exterior of Uncle Tom's Cabin on Shelby's Plantation; Negro Celebration, Chorus; 'Nigga in de Cornfield;' Kentucky Breakdown's distinguished by the spotless whiteness of his garments, the swaggering vulgarity to fis manners, and the profamity of his oratory, with the swaggering vulgarity of his oratory, white swaggering vulgarity of his oratory, white say his manners, and the profamity of his oratory, white was a standar whiteness of his garments, the swaggering vulgarity of his oratory, white say his manners, and the profamity of his oratory, white we shall be of New Hampshire echo with the music of Tammany Hall. 'We'll shout for Pierce and King,' and 'Coonie Scott,' were action, war with any power which do ur reporter reached the platform; but Capt. Isaiah Nynders, who was distinguished by the espotless whiteness of his garments, the swaggering vulgarity to go his oratory, white, like whiteness of his manners, and the profamity of his oratory, white we hall so of New Hampshire echo with the music of Tammany Hall. 'We'll shout for Pierce and King,' and 'C

Yerk Observer, of a recent laste, has fired a long, loud, and sharp gun at a row of errorists and errors, in which this book and its authoress comes in for a large share. Associations of ministers discuss its merits at dinner tables, and many of them condemn the general tone, spirit, and intention of the book. All this in a few weeks, without mentioning what your own journal, and still others, have done. So address was of the most approved hunker pattern. He begged the people, in the most pathetic tones, to remember the clause in the Constitution, which commands us give back the fugitive to slavery. He asked the assembled crowd to pledge themselves to fullfil this sacred, blood-sealed, time-honored, holy bond of the Constitution. A few cries of 'yes' were heard in response to his appeal, upon which Mr. Gorman clasped his hands together, turned up his eyes to the sky, and cried, 'Oh, that shout went up to the chancery of heaven, and was written down by the angels as a renewal of the Covenant of Liberty.'

The whole object of Mr. Gorman's speech seemed to be to prove that the Fugitive Slave Law is the when it ceases to be faithfully executed, we shall cease to exist as a nation.—Exchange paper.

From the New Hampshire Independent Democrat. CLEMENS AND THE DEMOCRATS. 'The largest liberty' and universal equality of

privileges, is the boasted theory of the Democratic party, and when it is likely to prove profitable, it is carried out in practice to the fullest extent. As an instance, we may cite the fact, that a low-born ruf-fian, by the name of Isaiah Rynders, who has long been the terror of innocence, and of the lovers of debeen the terror of innocence, and of the lovers of de-corum, as well as of all respectable citizens in New York and elsewhere, and whose chief exploits have been performed at the head of ruffian and murderous mobs, in gambling-hells and bar-rooms, and at the mobs, in gambling-hells and bar-rooms, and at the polls—depriving, by brute force, peaceable and orderly citizens from exercising their privilege of voting—was received by the Democrats at Hillsboro', the other day, with pride and rejoicing, placed upon the rostrum, and listened to with respect and admiration. Not a gentleman, or any one on whom an inconsiderate world has bestowed that title, would inconsiderate world has bestowed that title, would permit the wretch to darken his doors, or to be seen in company with him; and yet the leading and most distinguished Democrats at Hillsboro' felt at home in, and honored by, his company, and they insulted and imposed upon the rank and file who had assembled, by presenting him as a proper politician and a good Democrat. It is true that a few of them appreciated the insult and felt the infamy; but the controlling influences at the time, and the pressure, were and are on his side. Instead of warning the people that their pockets were in danger of being picked anotheir throats cut, the latter were called upon to take lessons in politics and advice as to duty, from a source which would disgrace even a respectable (!) grogshop or a gambling-house.

Cuty, from a source which would diagrate even a respectable (!) grogshop or a gambling-house.

But this is not the most mortifying illustration of the degradation of Democratic politics, and Rynders is not the most infamous and besotted ruffian who besotted rowdy there, by the name of Clemens, from Alabams, who was received with much eclat and applause, and whose utterances were regarded by the pitiful host who surrounded him, as the language

of inspiration.

This Clemens's title to Democracy consists in owning and scourging human beings, infinitely su-perior to himself; in brutality and rowdyism; in de-nying to all but slaveholders every right accorded by the doctrines of Jefferson or the creed of Repub-licanism; of insulting his betters, and of voting and talking in such manner as to deprive the Free States, including the very men who applauded him at Hillsboro', of every legal and constitutional right. at Hillsboro', of every legal and constitutional right. He is opposed to the doctrines of free speech and a free press, and ready, at all times, to put down the people in the exercise of their constitutional privileges. He is a coarse and vulgar blackguard, just fit to preside at the orgies of a Five Points' pothouse; and yet the poor Democrats are led around by their Hunkers and keepers, to do him honor and applaud his tyra inical and domineering insolence.

Democracy—Hunker Democracy—takes the hardhanded yeomanry—those who are weak and ignorant enough to be thus imposed upon—into the presence of such low-browed and brazen-faced wretches as Rynders and Clemens, and bids them fall down and worship, as instruments and victims,

fall down and worship, as instruments and victims, so that their managers and keepers may obtain the

so that their managers and keepers may obtain the rewards of dishonor and the spoils of office.

Clemens is held up to the people of New England as a genuine Democrat; and, that we may learn to what infamous depths Democracy has sunk, let us present an example each of his principles and his manners. They both relate to Mr. Sumner—the honored and learned gentleman who represents the Free Democracy of Massachusetts in the Senate of the United States.

the United States.

Clemens may possibly know, that, in all the qualities of a statesman and citizen, he is not fit to serve as boot-black to Mr. Sumner, and his vulgar and low-browed insolence may possibly spring, in part, from envy. We rejoice that Mr. Sumner, in both cases, refra. In from noticing the miserable, bless d from noticing the miserable, bloat-l, whose vulgar insolence and con-North render him such an adored idol ed blackgu tempt of the North render him such an adored idol of the Pierce and King Democracy.

When Sur er asked the privilege of addressing the Senate up a the greatest question of politics and the age, Clemens tried his hand at choking him off,

the age, Clemens tried his hand at choking him oil, in a speech characterized by all the impudence of the alave-breeding race; and when the former had concluded his masterly speech, in defiance of the slave-drivers, the same wretch gave an exhibition of his manners and the spirit of that power which sways and controls the Whig and Democratic parties, in the following language:

Mr. Clemens, (Dem.) from Alabama, said he would not reply to the speech which had been imposed upon the Senate. The ravings of a maniac might some-times be dangerous. The barking of a puppy never did any harm.

The Democrats profess to entertain great respect for the honor of the nation, and are ready to go to war with any power which dares to offend our vanity or expose our hypocrisies; yet although theoretically the advocates of the doctrine of State Rights,

ically the advocates of the doctrine of State Rights, they will follow as a standard-bearer the very man who spits his vulgar insolence at Massachusetts, through the noblest representative that she has ever had upon the floor of the Senate.

Had the Democracy of the North a spirit above the meanest serf, they would, instead of having honored and applauded Clemens, at Hillsboro', have spurned him, with hisses and acorn, from the party and the territory of New England.

Kidnappers Again.—We learn, from undoubted authority, that a handbill is in town offering a reward of \$1600 for the apprehension of a number of slaves said to have recently escaped from Missouri; that the usual paper missives are in the hands of the official bloodhounds; and the starvelling bipeds are waiting an opportunity to do their dirty work. We caution all interested to be on their guard, and ready for any mergency—Chicago Citima.

slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an en-

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VERY IMPORTANT LITERARY NOTICE THE LIFE OF GENERAL FRANK PIERCE, the Granite Statesman, by 'Hermitage.' Tenth Tho York: Cornish, Lamport & Co.

From the Albany Journal.

This valuable, and at the present juncture highly interesting biography, commences by stating, that

'The reader can place implicit confidence in the state-ments which are made in this book. They have in every instance been deriveddirectly from documentary history, or from other authentic sources.'

history, or from other authentic sources.

This is gratifying. Fame had treated the democratic candidate for the Presidency with such scurvy neglect before his nomination, and, in trying to make up for it, deluged him with such contradictory favors ever since, that it is really a matter of rejoicing to find something about him that is reliable.

And first of all, we congratulate the country on the settlement of the dispute about his name. We trust that agitation of it will hereafter cease, for the compromise itself is not more final than the evidence

itself is not more final than the evidence

compromise itself is not more final than the evidence addreed by this volume.

Frank Pierce, as he signs his own name, was born in 1798, says his biographer. Not for a moment tolerating the suspicion that a candidate for the Presidency does not know how to spell his own name, we accept this as the correct version. Stripped of the complimentary initials that an admiring peofithe complimentary initials that an admiring peofithe complimentary initials that an admiring peofits of the complementary initials that an admiring the complementary initial ple have interwoven with his name, he stands before them plain Frank Pierce, General in the American Army, and five feet ten in his stockings: in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and the 49th choice of the

democratic Convention.

Gentlemen of the democratic press, please to take notice! He is neither Franklin H. Pierce, Franklin L. Pearce, Franklin O. Pierce, Franklin A. Pierce, Franklin Pierce, Franklin Pearce, nor Jacob H. Pierce, nor James A. Pearce, nor yet Joseph Page. Alter, amend, eradicate, and interpolate accordingly! Page 13 lets in some light on a question of political economy and morality:

Such men grow in no other part of the world but in New Hampshire—men who cannot be rich, be-cause they are honest, and their cold rocky soil gives lack only a meagre sheaf to the husbandman.'

From which it is clear that riches and honesty a incompatible in New Hampshire, as they often are elsewhere. But six lines further on comes this

'But there are no poor men in New Hampshire.'

Consequently, there are no honest ones! This satisfactorily explains why New Hampshire always goes Loco Foco; and fully shows the reason why the religious test is not repealed. General Pierce's father, we are told, was also a General. His eldest brother was a Colonel. His eldest sister married a General, and another sister married another General and so on. This fully prepares us for the announc ment which finally comes on page 14, that-

'The Pierce family have all been soldiers !'

We venture to say that there is not such another case on record—unless it is that of Toney Lumpkin
—who said 'his father was in the grenadiers, his
uncle a Colonel in the Militia, and his aunt a Justice Here we should do the author injustice, if we did

not pause to notice with what singular felicity he adapts his style to his subject. The book is eminently martial throughout. The very language is that of the camp and battle-field. Does he allude to the nomination—it is, 'the blending into one solid phalanx all the separate columns and divisions of the democratic party.' Do the States support it—'every one wheels into line.' Are the Whigs frightened—'Terror is excited throughout the ranks of the enemy.' The platform is likened to a 'shield,' and calumny itself takes the shape of a cannon to belch forth malignity against it. The election is to be 'a hard fought campaign," and the defeat of the Whire in the end, is described as an 'explosion' like that of a bombshell.
So it is throughout the book. Military ardo

breathes in every line, and bayonets bristle in the punctuation points. The periods are smoothly rounded, as though fresh from the bullet mould, but the facts lie hidden, as it were, in an ambuscade, and the narrative looms out vaguely, like armies through the smoke of cannon.

This tendency towards gunpowder is admirably exemplified in the celebrated anecdote about spelling 'but,' which we find here in an authentic shape. Here it is: Old Gen. Pierce was no scholar. He had devote

fold Gen. Pierce was no senoiar. He has devoted his life to deeds, and not to books; and it is said, that while he was sitting by the kitchen fire one night, writing his annual message to the Legislature, he came to a full stop on one word he could not possibly spell.

Now an ordinary man, in such circumstances would have looked up at the ceiling, or down at the floor, or on the fire, or perhaps have commenced scratching his head. Not so the gallant old Gen-

· After rallying all his own literary forces, and ma necevering them as skilfully as he could, he was obliged to draw off and ask for quarters! Was there ever so successful an illusion as

by which a perplexed old gentleman sitting by the kitchen fire, and bothering his head how to spell but, is transformed into a military chieftain, and invested with all the 'pomp and circumstance of 'Frank,' said he to a son sitting near by, 'how

The very inquiry smacks of an off-hand, soldie

like ease in profanity that reminds one of the day, when 'our troops swore terribly in Flanders.'

Another exploit that is recorded of our hero is that he was once invited to dine with Mr. Webster at a

he was once invited to dise with air. We be banquet in honor of the triumph of the Compromis

Gen. Pierce could not resist this appeal. He a cepted the invitation. He remained silent until the Union was toasted, and looking the proposer of the sentiment full in the face, he rose to his feet, and poured forth an effusion of eloquence such as those who had gathered round that table had seldom listen

This strongly reminds us of a passage in the history of the Puritans of New England, as related by Oliver Wentell Holmes:— "Twas on a dreary winter's eve, the night was closing

When old Miles Standish took the bowl, and filled i

to the brim:
The little captain stood and stirred the posset with his And all his sturdy men-at-arms were ranged about

the board. He poured the fiery Holland in—the man that never

feared.
He took a long and solemn draught, and wiped his yellow heard;
And one by one the musketcers—the men that fought

and prayed,
All drank as 'twere their mother's milk, and not
man afraid!'

At this point we imagine some captious, groveling At this point we imagine some captious, groveling, little-souled reader, instigated by the most sordid and contemptible meanness, petry envy and jessionsy of which the human mind is capable, inquiring, 'But what about his congressional career?' So eminent a statesman must have done something at Washington worthy of record.'

Now this is a delicate question. But the author, like a skilful tactician as he is, avoids it by a military stratagem. First he marches boldly up to it on agon 16. Then on page 17 he are page 16. Then on page 17 be counter-marches; then ingeniously gets around it by a flank movement on page 18, beats a retreat on page 19, and finally runs away from it altogether on page 20. It is summed up as follows:

'In this brief work, we cannot trace his career i

But his domestic character is portrayed at full length. The ladies, the best of all witnesses, are called on the stand, and one of them testifies thus: If he had not been so benevolent and generous

he would now be rich in spite of himselt.'

He drives round in his little wagon, and in works of public usefulness.'

You cannot help loving a man like him. And then, he is a fine looking man—all the ladies will tentify to that, and that goes a great ways.'

It does indeed go a 'great ways,' but not far, it i It does indeed go a great ways, but not far, it is to be feared, towards the Presidency. However, it is delightful to think, that, after those thirteen ugly old fellows, who kept the best of themselves on the inside of their heads, we are really going to have a handsome President at last! Churchill, McBride. and the rest of you, be on hand for a deguerreotyp of the Inauguration!

'He lives (just as a man ought to live before he is nominated for the Presidency of a great Republic) in a small white house, near Main street, in Concord. In front of it is a yard of beautiful green trees and little flower-beds, purifying and refreshing the air, and loading it with fragrance.

It will be noticed as not the least remarkable point about these trees, that, just like common men's, they are green. As to the general principle that a man, before he is nominated for the Presidency, ought to live in 'a small white house acar Main street, Concord,' it is too just to require comment at our bands!

As to Pierce's exploits, are they not—or rather are they—written in despatches from the seat of war? One of them, however, we must transcribe from the

efforts as a statesman and a soldier, respectfully suggest to him that he has studied uman nature to very little advantage, if he does not know that all men do not excel in all things alike, and bid him be content, as the Democracy are, with the information, that their candidate is of a military family, and that he is 'good looking,' that he din with Mr. Webster, and glorifies our glorious Union, and that he drives round town in his little wagon and other works of public usefulness.' Truthful indeed were the lines of the poet who sung-

· Lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime.

But the biographer of Gen. Pierce has done the world better service, by showing that it isn't any great thing to do it, after all.

From the Portland Inquirer. SLAVEHOLDING ARROGANCE IN CON-GRESS.—PAGANISM.

Not long since, Dr. Durkee, of Wisconsin, made an able speech against the Fugitive Act, in which he assailed the slave system pretty severely. Af-terwards, when he was absent, he was charged with great basness for vilifying that sacred thing. Sub-sequently, he obtained the chance of a personal explanation to reply, but was browbeaten, interrupted, and much effort was made to put him down. He

few days ago, on the Fugitive Slave Law, I quoted a tew days ago, on the regulare Slave Law, I quoted from able writers on public law, to show that cruel and oppressive enactments are not binding when their observance requires the commission of crime; and, among others, an extract from the words of a distinguished South Carolinian, which I will now in connection with my own remarks, which were obnoxious to the gentleman, 'But, Mr. Chairman, the citizens of South Caro-

lina have not only spoken, theoretically, on this sub-ject, but have given, in one case, as I am informed, a practical illustration of this sentiment. I was told. man, who resided several years in that State that a man, who resided several years in this state, that a negro in the city of Charleston, a few years ago, was sentenced to be hung for striking his master. The narrator, in speaking of the provocation, said:

for which he was sentenced to be hung! On the day appointed for the execution, the sheriff ascendscaffold with the prisoner, placed the ropais neck, but felt so much sympathy for the

Thus we see the triumph of the higher law eye 'Thus we see the triumph of the higher law even in South Carolina, and another proof that man is stamped with a divine principle by his Creator, that cannot be entirely effaced by barbarous legislation.' Aiken, of South Carolina, admitted the fact of a similar case, but said there was a mistake in it. Mr. Durke replied that—

'On Saturday evening, I received a letter from a person now in the city of Philadelphia, in which he states that he was a resident of Charleston at the states that he was a resident of Charleston at the time, and that there did such a case occur as related in my speech, in addition to the one already added in my speech, in addition to the one already addition. The secture rates of the oppressed boundmen. The lecture raise exposed the oppressed boundmen. The lecture raise exposed the fallacies, and iniquity of the colonization scheme. The conclusion of the lecture was appropriate and eloquent.

This was a fine opening of the present course. Pity it cannot find a place in the hunker N. A. Review.

The lecture next Sunday evening will be by Miss elogical properties.

and in my speech, in addition to the one already ad-mitted by the gentleman from South Carolina, and attendance. mitted by the gentleman from South Carolina, and that the only mistake in the statement is, that the man was finally EXECUTED, instead of being released. I have the letter before me, and will have leased. I have the letter before me, and will have pantleman desires.

Miss Sallie Holly.—This eloquent and talented young woman has delivered two discourses in Pantheon Hall, on the greatest moral question of the pantheon Hall, on the greatest moral question

ne, who was Governor of the State at the time, number of citizens, to pardon him. I am sorry ake this allusion, for I do not desire to allude by a number of citizens, to pardon him. I am sorry to make this allusion, for I do not desire to allude to the subject in this House; but it is true that one of the strongest reasons for allowing that man to be hung, was that this Abolition party had become so powerful in the Free States that it became necessary to make an example of this man, to let these free negroes know their duty. Now, sir, I repeat that I do not like to allude to a matter of this kind.

No wonder even this Southerner blushed with shame at what he was consolved to account of the state o

do not like to allude to a matter of this kind.'

No wonder even this Southerner blushed with shame at what he was compelled to confess of the Paganism, the worse than cannibalism of slavery.—And his effort to make out the woman as disreputable does not help the matter, nor the gambling character of the white villain. He ought to have been ashamed to represch a female thus unprotected by his own laws. And his attempted apology in refer-

Then follows a simple picture of his residence at Concord:

"He lives (just as a man ought to live before he is nominated for the Presidency of a great Republic) in a small white house, near Main street, in Concord. In front of it is a yard of beautiful green trees and little flower-beds, 'purifying and refreshing the air, and loading it with fragrance.

It will be noticed as not the least remarkable point about these trees, that, just like common men's, they are green. As to the general principle that a man, before he is nominated for the Presidency, ought to

From the London Inquirer. NEGRO SLAVERY. To the Editor of the Inquirer :

As to Pierce's exploits, are they not—or rather are they—written in despatches from the seat of war? One of them, however, we must transcribe from the book:

'A little incident of interest occurred in the battle of Chapultepec. When the victory had been won, the South Carolinians of the Palmetto Regiment, which had its full share of dead men in the field, met Gen. Pierce's brigade, when Pierce said to them—'Here come the heroes of the Palmetto Stats, from one end of the Union, and the Yankees from another are ready to embrace them. Thus isought the finen of Carolinia and of New England in the battles of the Revolution, and together, as they did then, we now send up our mingled shouts of victory over our foes, and cry, 'Union forever!'

'The fraternal meeting between the brave and free men, who had assembled in a distant country, under one common standard to flight for the land which gave them birth,' &c., &c.

Now it is a pity to spoil a good story; but when a man runs for Presidency, he cannot expect to have requify if he had a chance. By Gen. Pierce's own despatches on that occasion, it appears that he was not at Chapultepec at all, but some miles off on other duty. However, the author deserves credit for getting up so scenic an interview out of nothing, series. Nor let any desnige such sidney and interval in the state of the street, and it also forms one of the 'Railway Library' for getting up so scenic an interview out of nothing, series. Nor let any desnige such simple means of DEAR SIR,-Permit me to suggest a mode of aid despatches on that occasion, it appears that he was not at Chapultepec at all, but some miles off on other duty. However, the author deserves credit for getting up so scenic an interview out of nothing, and especially for making South Carolina behave decently under any circumstances. As for Gen. Pierce's speech, that must be looked upon in the light of a myth or fable, like the orations the historian Livy puts into the mouths of the Roman Generals, or that which Mother Goose puts into the mouth of the man in the moon—not intended to convey the individuals in question, but to inculcate sound moral truths under the pleasing garb of fiction.

The rest of his career upon the tented field is dismissed with the same brevity as that in the Halls of Congress:

'We shall despatch, in a few lines, all we deem it necessary to say of his participation in the Mexican campaign, and then proceed to considerations of greater importance.'

Now, if the captious reader aforesaid should inquire what considerations are of greater importance in a candidate than his character as developed in his efforts as a statesman and a soldier, we for there is no slavery in those countries which does not pale before that of the New World. God's image in man was never before so marred—Christianity never so disgraced as by Christian professors upholding this monster inquity. While America will not cancel this foul blot, it is a piece of the hollowest hypocrisy for her to say a word in behal of liberty abroad. Let, then, each friend of human ity, of enlightenment and progress, exert himself by every means—peaceably, lovingly, and with the un stinted employment of his time and money-to pregreat law of Christ, and 'to do unto' their slaves as

I themselves des...
Yours respectfully,
EDMUND KELL. Newport, Isle of Wight, Aug. 17th.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

The first of the annual course of lectures befor ed in Lyceum Hall on Sunday evening, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, of this city. The audience was O. B. Frothingham, of this city. The audience was large and deeply attentive. The speaker was earnest, able, and eloquent. His address was one of groat value, inasmuch as it grappled with the main objections to the anti-slavery movement, meeting them in fair and logical argument, and otherthrow-

then in fair and logical argument, and otherthrowing them by conclusive facts.

Mr. Frothingham commenced by alluding to the
unchanging character of the anti-slavery movement
—its principles, arguments and facts ever the same
—its foundation immutable and eternal truth—its
form and direction never changing. This he considered a proof that it contains the elements of ermanence, and hence ultimate success.

The reverend gentleman passed to a historical refintation of the incorrect assertion of Rev. Dr. Peabody in the North American Review, that the bolitionists within the last 20 years, have retarded mancipation, and have destroyed the emancipation party that existed in the northern slaves states the me ago. Mr. Frothingham proved most conclusive ly, by historical citations, that this is an error, for ch emancipation party existed in those States.

Having established this point, the lecturer pro-ceeded to show, on the other hand, that the abolition ists have advanced the cause of the slave, by caus The narrator, in speaking of the provocation, said:

ing a great change of public opinion in the North

"The master was discovered by the prisoner treading in the South, and by raising up a powerful pulitispeeches in Congress of Messrs Sumner, Mann, Pal-frey, Stevens, Haie, and others.

The lecturer now enlarged upon the presen 's about his neck, but felt so much sympathy for the slave that he could not perform the duties of his office, and officed \$1000 to any person that would; but not one could be found. All were aware of the circumstances, and presumed that a colored man had herves to feel on such an occasion as well as a white man. After a time, the rope was taken from his neck, and he was permitted to escape from the 'State,''

'Thus we see the triumph of the higher law even those who compare the signature obstacles to anti-slavery progress, and exhibited the obstacles to anti-slavery progress, and

icased. I have the letter before me, and will have treat, if the gentleman desires.

'Mr. Aiken. I understand that case perfectly, and will explain it, if the House will give me leave.

'Mr. Durkee. Would you like to have the letter *Mr. Aiken. No, sir; I do not desire it. I know all the circumstances connected with the case, and can give them if the House desires.

*I can explain this case in a few words. It is a matter which I dislike very much to bring before the House; but I will state the facts connected with it for the satisfaction of the gentleman. There was a case of this nature, which occurred in Conductors. it for the satisfaction of the gentleman. There was a case of this nature, which occurred in Charleston in 1830, but it had nothing to do with slaves. There was a free negro man married a free negro woman, whose character was not of the best description before her marriage. She had been in the habit of co-habiting with other persons; and in a short time after the marriage, I presumed she returned to her first love, and did the same thing again. It so happened that this free negro man met a white who was with her at the time. He was a gambler and a most disreputable person—a man who did not belong to Charleston, but was there for a short time. This free negro did strike him, and was tried, condemned, and HUNG. The laws were positive upon the subject. An appeal was made to the lamented General Hayne, who was Governor of the State at the time, by a number of citizens, to pardon him. I am sorry straiter secis.

Miss Holly will deliver one more discourse o

Murder in Colebrook, Conn.—A savage murder Marder in Colabrook, Conn. — A savage murder was committed in the town of Colebrook, on the night of Tuesday, the 28th of September. A man of the name of Taintor, (reported to be Hiram Taintor,) living in that place, went to the house of one Loomis, and was stabbed by Loomis seven times, producing death. The Liberator

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, OCT. 8, 1852.

THE JERRY RESCUE CELEBRATION AT SYRACUSE, N. Y.

The First Anniversary of the Rescue of the alleged flood,

Fugitive Shave JERRY, from the U. S. Deputy MarThey paid thirty pieces—the old price of blood! shal and his assistants, in Syracuse, on the first of October, 1851, was celebrated in that city on Friday last, by the friends of impartial liberty, in a manner minently appropriate and impressive. It was one of the most timely and important blows ever struck in He is gone—with no brand of the Slave on his brow the cause of human liberty.

Of course, it was not to be expected that such a

and indignation of slavedom and its lawless allies Accordingly, the Syracuse Star-a dirty, malignant hunkerish Whig paper-did what it could, in advance of the gathering, to stir up a mobocratic spirit agains , under a pretence of reverence for law and order Moreover, the city authorities refused to grant the ase of the City Hall for the meeting, and passed some resolutions in regard to it, that were calculated if not designed to lead to a riotous assault. The following exulting paragraph appeared in Bennett's Herald :-

An Abolition Anniversary nipped in the bad!— For some time past, calls for a meeting to be held in Syracuse have been advertised in the papers pubin Syracuse have been advertised in the papers published in that vicinity, and in the handbills scattered all over the country, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the rescue of the fugitive slave Jerry, which event created such an excitement a year ago. William Lleyd Garrison. Abby Kelly, the negro Ibouglass, and others of similar opinions, were expected to take part in the proceedings, and great preparations were made. The Common Council of Syracuse, however, have wisely, and in a very creditable manner, upset up all their calculations by the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, which were offered on the 27th inst., by Alderman Pope, in behalf of Mayor Woodruff:—

Whereas country, for the purpose of celebrating the what becomes of their lives and their sact of the following original ode was also sent memorable occasion:—

The following original ode was also sent memorable occasion:—

BY REV. JOHN PIERPONT.

Alr.—Oh, the days are gone when, looking back, O'er worn-out plains, I could see the hunter on my track,

Whereas, on the 1st of October last, a law of the United States was trampled on, and the government of our country set at defiance, in this city, by a mob: tion with others, propose to celebrate the anniversary of that event, which, in the opinion of this Common Council, will be disreputable to our city and danger-

ous in its tendency—therefore,

Resolved, That we solemnly advise the projectors of the proposed celebration to desist from a course fraught with such dangerous consequences, and earnestly recommend our fellow-citizens generally, to abstain from all participation in these or any other proceedings of a like character. This action of the city authorities, instead of 'nip-

ping the anniversary in the bud, only served to secure a larger attendance and create a deeper interest in it. The Syracuse Journal estimates the number of persons present at five thousand, the new Railway Engine House having been nobly proffered for the oceasion by John Wilkinson, Esq. It is estimated that the building will hold ten thousand people.

Mr. Chas. A. Wheaton, of Syracuse, nominated

Gerrit Smith for President, and by the unanimous vote of the meeting, Mr. Smith assumed the Chair. In doing so, he briefly addressed the assemblage; regarding his position as the most eminent of his life, and pronouncing the celebration one of the most solemn and religious events that have ever occurred in the country.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison read appropriate selection from the Bible.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Lyndon King. The audience joined in singing 'Hope and Faith,' hymn written by Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

On motion of Rev. Samuel J. May, the following officers were chosen :-

Vice Presidents-Chas. A. Wheaton, of Syracuse : Cyrus P. Grosvenor, of McGrawville; Nathan Soule, of Buelid; Lyndon King, of Fulton; Dr. Geo. S. Loomis, of De Witt; Wheeler Truesdell, of Camillus; Dr. Lyman Clary, of Syracuse ; L. P. Noble, of Fayettewille; Wm. H. Topp, of Albany; Samuel Stewart, of his participation in the 'Pearl' affair, and requested Otisco; W. L. Garrison, of Boston; Alfred Wilkinson, of Skaneateles.

Secretaries-R. R. Raymond, W. L. Crandall, and Dr. Laines Fuller, of Syracuse.

The following persons were appointed a Busines Committee :- Samuel J. May, John Thomas, Charles B. Sedgwick, Bnoch Marks, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, James M. Munro, and Jarmin W. Loguen.

Mr. James Johonnot read in an effective manner the following poem, written for the occasion, which elicited many hearty plaudits :-

RESCUE OF JERRY.

Tune-Yankee Girl. Morn comes in the east, and the world is awake And the bright sunshine gladdens the valley and lake The silver dew glistens on hill side and tree; Afar o'er the mountains the rising mists flee. Now the yeomen go forth for the fruits of the soil, And the artisans hasten again to their toil; But, hark! the wild cry which comes forth on the air Speaks of sadness and sorrow, of wae and despair ! How the blood moves apace, how the beating heart thrills.

As the low tolling bells echo out o'er the hills ! Haste! haste! for the boaster hath set on his hounds, And Oppression has leaped o'er Humanity's bounds ! Lo ! the wolves from their covert have scented their

Their fetter is on him! they bear him away To his doom they will take him, o'er field and o'

And the Tyrant's keen lash will drink deep of his blood! Un! up! to the rescue! O stalwart of limb!

From the salt-spring, and corn-field, and work-shop dim. Pass on the high summons, and, marshalled in might

Come forth, O ye people, for Freedom and Right! Hark! the uproar of voices! the tramping of feet! As they throng in their thousands the bridges and street :

And their words like the voice of the ocean gross, As they murmured defiance and wrath to their foes Say, brothers! for this did the Patriots toil ? For this did their life-blood once redden our soil?" And the hunters of men stood aghast at the sound. And trembled with fear as the watch-word wen rour,d,—
Come peaceful deliverance, or bloody affray,

The slave shall be free ere the dawning of day !

It was evening—the stars kept their watch in the sky When through the still heaven rang, glorious and high The cry of the PROPLE - Ho! down with the wall Bring him out! bring him forth! set him free from his thrall!

Hark, the crash ! it was done! with the quickness of thought. Mid the fire of the foe, in the path of the shot ! And the bright throng of heaven bent downward to

When they brought forth the man, still in fetters, but Fare! And the shout that went up as proud Tyranny fell.

Shook, with its deep thunder, the ramparts of hell ! Bear him on by the alters unscarred by the chain, Where the Trumpet of Freedom e'er echoed in vain Where the Priest hath not taken the robber's reward Or the man-thief once drank of the cup of the Lord Where they ponder what God hath inscribed on th

Man is great and immortal! the truth cannot die! Where long hath been heard, through Faith's open The dash of Time's wave on Eternity's shore;

Where was planted with tears, 'mid the tempest of

The germ of the harvest this night gathered in. And still by the torch-light they bear him along, With words of rejoicing, with shout and with song; And the young city won, in that hour's mighty strife, An honor unfading—green laurels for life! And pure-hearted Woman, high beauty and worth. To cheer on the deed and the doers, came forth. And to him whose transgression would stain ocean

And a Boaster's vain threat, and a slave's broke gyves, Side by side have their place in a Nation's archives

And the throne of a Monarch shall shelter him now But, Freemen, O keep ye, forever and ave, meeting could be called, without exciting the alarm In honored remembrance, the deed and the day And Life's coming host shall tell proudly the tale How the plotters were baffled, the boasters grew pale When the might of a Propie, by Tyranny curst, Gave their threats to the winds, and their 'Law

> And shall point where forever, on Time's record broad The lofty deed beareth the signet of God! Lvnn, Sept. 18. G. W. PUTNAM

the dust !

Depend upon it, the law will be executed in its spirit and to its letter. (Great applause.)
'It will be executed in all the great cities—here in
Syracuse—in the midst of the next Anti-Slavery
Convention, if the occasion shall arise: then we shall see what becomes of their lives and their sacred hon-or. (Tremendous cheering.)'—Report of Hon. Daniel Webster's Speech at Syracuse, May 26, 1851.

The following original ode was also sent for this

Air-Oh, the days are gone, &c.

could see the hunter on my track,

No more I hear. No more I fear The blood-hound's open throat; Oh! there's nothing makes my blood run cold, Like his hoarse note!

With whip and chains;

Oh! it seems to come from the jaws of death : That blood-hound's note! Oh! the day I dreamed of, long ago,

And the bondman's stripes, and tears, and woe, For aye are past ! From links, that gall The negro thrall, My limbs and soul are free ! Oh! there's nothing in this world so sweet

Has come at last,

Oh! the blessed day, that I can say I'm free! I'm free! Oh! the Lord be praised, that there are men. And women brave,

As Liberty!

Who have rescued once, and will again, The hunted slave! The smile of Heaven. From morn to even,

On all their souls shall shine! And for them shall the prayers of the rescued rise, As now do mine.

Letters of the right stamp were received from the Hon. S. P. Chase of Ohio, Rev. Theodore Parker of Boston, Dr. Snodgrass of Baltimore, Richard Hildreth, Esq., Elizur Wright, &c. The President introduced Capt. Daniel Drayton, of

the act which had consigned him to a National prison for four or five years, and the excitement which it gave rise to. The President appealed to the charitable for sid for Capt. D., who is in poverty and ill-health on account of

that contributions be left with Stephen Smith, of Sy-Mr. May, from the Business Committee, reported the following resolutions, prefacing the reading of them with a few carnest remarks upon the Rescue. I. Resolved. That inasmuch as slavery is the most

est insult to his Maker; and inasmuch as the sole end of law is to protect man and honor God; there can be no law for slavery. 2. Resolved, That Constitutions and Statutes, so

flagrant wrong to its victim, and, therefore, the deep

far as they undertake to legalize slavery, are but sham laws and no laws. 3. Resolved, That to trample on what is sham law and no law, is to honor true law; and that the

rescuers of Jerry did, therefore, prove themselves to be law-abiding, instead of law-breaking men. 4. Resolved, That Jerry was rescued, not by a mob. but from a mob; from the hands of a tyrannical Government, and by lovers of law and order.

5. Resolved, That slavery is to be overthrown by speeches and writings, which, however learned and eloquent, admit its legalization, and therefore its respectability; but by a regenerated public sentiment, which shall assign to slavery its pre-eminent place

among pirates.

6. Resolved, That the rescue of Jerry, being of in calculable value, as an efficient teacher and practical expounder of sound doctrines in regard to law, and slavery, and kidnapping, should be celebrated every year, until there shall no longer be a wretch, wh dares to be a kidnapper, and no longer be a slave holder to give employment to a kidnapper.

7. Resolved. That we solemnly pledge ourselves to each other, to the oppressed, and to the God of the oppressed, that, come what will to our property, liberty or life, we will obey no law, and know no law, for slavery.

8. Whereas, Thomas Jefferson, when predicting the probability of a civil war, declared, that there i no attribute of the Almighty, which can take side with the slaveholders in such a contest: Resolved, therefore, That to Thomas Jefferson'

declaration, we add the no less truthful declaration, that there is no attribute of man-true, unperverted undebased man-that can take sides with the slave holder in such a contest; but that every sentimen and sympathy of his soul must be on the side of the oppressed. 9. Resolved, That our oaths to support the Federal

Constitution, 'no less than our higher and holier obligations to be true to the constitution of our ommon humanity and obedient to the laws of God, require that we should set at nought an enactmen which despotically suspends the writ of Habeas Corpus; withholds the trial by jury in the most mo mentous of all cases that can arise between man and man, and per emptorily forbids, under heavy pains and penalties, the free exercise of the vital principles of religion. These rights, sacredly and jealously guarded and guaranteed, as well by the letter of the Amer ican Constitution, as by the spirit of the age that gave it birth, are all outraged by the Act of Sept. 18th 1851; and, therefore, that Act should be regarded and treated by every true man as no law, but as a despotic decree, which we should despise and trample pon, come what may to our property or our lives.

10. Resolved, That while we regret the action the Mayor and majority of the Common Council of the City of Syracuse, in refusing to us the use of the City Hall and of all the public grounds, for this cele ion, and regard it as an assumption which canno those who are set to watch over an be justified in defend impartially the rights of all classes of citizens among which is the right peaceably to assemble and freely to speak out all they may think and feel respecting any doctrine or measure of the Character specting any action on their action of the action of the action of the action of their action of the action of the action of t State, we regard than our own, clearly foreseeing that the time come when their cheeks will burn with the same and remembrance, that they thus gave aid and cones the oppressors of God's poor, and to the

The resolutions were again read by the Principle and presented, one by one, for the adoptic g meeting. The entire series was ratified many not one dissenting voice being heard in all the assembly. Three rousing cheers were give by assembly. Here toward the welkin for the rescue of Jerry, which 'made the welkin for the All the efforts made by the satanie pres to me All the cuore made and disturbance utterly failed, not even a soling as disapprobation being heard throughout the an h disappropation occurs and an extended any symmetring was one of the grandest ever held in my sy or country, and composed of men and work, whom the world is not worthy -and gubrel by all quarters, near and remote.

The speeches on the occasion were delired by Rev. Mr. Raymond of Syracuse, Gerrit Sand of h. Rev. Arr. Respective Douglass of Rochester, Walley Garrison of Boston, Lucy Stone of West Brailey Garrison of Boston, Lavy Stone of was Readed and Lucretia Mott of Philadelphia. These was let ened to with the most absorbing intrest, 150 these frequent bursts of applause.

We understand that the proceedings will be per-We understand in pamphlet form: it will be a soil it great historical importance and interest

We have received the first number of a new weekly newspaper, just commenced at Sprayer, is be edited by Rev. R. R. Raymond, and devoted by overthrow of the Slave Power. It is history printed, on a large sheet, exhibits much edited by and ability, and occupies an important position in the Empire State. Here is a specimen of its mini-LET IN THE LIGHT!

LAST DEVELOPMENT OF LAW AND ORDER. In pursuance of the joint edicts of certain tris-

In pursuance of the joint edicts of certain ris-crats, and certain politicians of the Austras Schol the following patriotic effosion has been punel, and with evident discrimination, circulated though our city. A copy of this brilliant cananion for the brain of Syracuse Upper-ten-dom hving files into our hands, we cannot willingly permi at bes-ties to be confined to the select circle which hy accomplished to edify. were intended to edify.

A CALL

Let every Friend of the Union be on hand October First, 1852, and raise their voices in vindinian of that Sentiment dear to every True AMERICAN BREAST, THE UNION NOW AND POREVER, ON

AND INSEPARABLE! Let us show to our Sister States, that mely a the EMPIRE will cheat them of that better

guarantied them by the GLORIOUS FOUNDERS of our CONSTITUTION and Country; and fined Panaticism triumphed for a day, there are still in lovers of the UNION, who will stand by her, and LIVE OR DIE WITH HER.

Columbia! Columbia! to glory arise, The Queen of the World, and the Child of the Na Come one, come all, to whom the Union and & names of its founders are dear. By order of the F. A. COMNITTEL Syracuse, Sept. 29, 1852.

The eminently original and manly school of which this 'call' is the initial movement, is be gather a sufficiently large company of discussed slave-catchers, burning for revenge, small layers ambitious of notoriety, and tow-path changes i religion and social order, to assume the could our meeting, elect their own officers, and so direct from the ground. The hly-fingered fements the row are not expected to expose themselves a contact so very ungenteel, but will swall them the the result, in their bagatelle reception class t the sloop Pearl memory, who made a few remarks on

> We thus let in a little honest sunshine upon the honorable conspiracy. We have no threats to make nor any trepidation to manifest, with regard is t are almost indifferent us to the whether our meeting be decorously conducted disgracefully dispersed, our cause most be es

triumphant. It is our day, our place, our assembly; an octan sought by us to give expression to our own open opinions which we have a right to hold and express; and these men have no more user molest us than they have to break up the sesser the First Presbyterian Church, because they to like Presbyterian sentiments.

The Syracuse Star, which was so sarious have the Jerry re-cue celebration forcibly suppress makes the following characteristic notice of it :-

The Jerry Rescue Celebration came off yearsh ot being able to obtain a Hall in the city, of Onondaga Creek. Gerrit Smith efficield President; Garrison read the scriptures; Cog. President ton, a felon just set free from priso of President Fillmore, Raymond, of President Fillmore, Raymond, Lucy Stee, D. Donglass and Garrison did the speaking. Back Douglass and Garrison did the speaking be comparatively, of our own citizens were in the ance. Most present were from abroad. The object of ill omen, Crandall, figured larging proceedings; and his cormorant head we specuous in all corners of the hone. Mustar Stone instanced him and his held ringing entire in the constitution and laws recording the stone of contumely. Free Demons, is full share of contunely. Free Democals, a tele on this occasion. It is well that they do assemble at night; we should probably have compelled to record the disgrace of our cft another riot—but we are glad to be relieved as

necessity. FUNNY.

The Editor of the Star is a funny chap bereald question. His reverence for 'law and order overwhelming, that he openly encourages the sport mobocracy, and no donot desires to see a subat the 'Free Democracy' celebration on Fanext. If Comstock, Judd & Co, would lead the tack, in person, we have no done there said rare sport. More than one 'coat tail' would go are sport. jerk. But you never catch these follows about such times. They encourage some poor later whom Justice. Honse would hardly consider suggests. whom Justice Honse would hardly consistency via the promoters of the disturbance take good car is to out of harm's way. We have seen in this city as of delegates from the tow path, who did have whether it was Christ or Pontius Plate who are provided and hard was consistent or the provided and hard was a consistent or the provided and hard was a consistent or provided and hard was a constant or provided whether it was Christ er Pontius Plate was a crucified, and had more respect for a ris cotton a pack of cards than for all the black gent and throwing ancient eggs at inoff-case worses, and throwing ancient eggs at inoff-case worses well understood that one or more very respectively understood that one or more very respectively made the churchmen furnished the eggs, and encourage outrage. Let the Star and its supporters prooutrage. Let the Star and its supporter attention to this celebration, and we venture no disturbance will take place, and the number votes for 'Hale and Julian' will not be send increased by the gathering.—Spracust Stanford. METER'S UNIVERSUS. Nos. VII. and VIII. of the

admirably executed work make their appearant promptly, and fully sustain its claims to a loss patronage. The engravings in these two numbers inely executed, as follows:—A View of Bernal
The Obelisk of Luxor, in Paris; Saratogs Lakr. It
Cottage of J. J. Rousseau; Washington's Hour of
Mount Vernon; Erlangen (Bavaria); Cape End
The Opera Reseau; The Opera House in Paris. Accompanying these interesting descriptions, containing much information a condensed form. For sale by Redding & Cast State street.

The day after the death of the Dake of The lington, the Times contained tweaty-three printed columns of biography, bringing his list to the close of the Peninsular War. The co tion will take, probably, as many columns mount of matter is equal to that of a large of volume)(Al A) SAMMET

FROM OUR nd the mome

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ROW OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

lare often said that the United States seem

ibre one to here the commerce of the world, and, it

to sorrede England, to take the largest share

of that that share will be ever increasing as her

and opens up her power and

sectors I sm led to repeat this remark, now

LONDON, August, 1852.

e Previde e sion of a salimon all the a liven for a fire again to create tary note tary note a day. I in any a lin any a thered of the salimon and the salimon a salim

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suppress of it:ff yesterd officiated as Capt. Druy the cleaners Stone, Fred.
But few, are in attendard of the notor-argely in the dwas corninging quite as received a scrats, Anion, were fetthey did not have been our city by leved of that

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e, while the care to keep this city a set didn't know at who was a cocktail or ck gowns in the Gospelawonen and the Gospelawonen and the cocktail or crespectable ourseed the trees pay in time to say number of the segrably Sandard. VIII. of this appearance to a liberal numbers are of Bremen a Lake; The a Cape House in Information information and & Cap.

is incured tendency of our Colonies to throw ba the opening analy of England. They are all anxgue make their own laws, to govern themselves on to make their si the months of that right, its realization and the important of time. Such questions spread and and are, faster than railroad speed; for they are of minds depending mainly for their realior unity; and unity of perception and soset principles are diffused now with teleon of an omnipotent agency. The means of mental unity, travelling by the immediate power find a given to the service and aid of man. Con and a pres of with which, upon your immens other, intelligence, dependent upon unity of acpa at how be transmitted. The democratic prin the democratic principal in America, and its trade manerce will, by these means, establish their ne over the globe; and strengthen the unity of a strolecists in their several demands to govern They will know that they have the sym wird the United States of America in their move and they will see what the United States have and for themselves in three-quarters of a century, at that, for nearly two-thirds of that time, they yracuse, voted to en united by steam or railroads, and, until very sents, by the electric fluid; and also without the agreed recent discoveries in chemistry, and its apditorial e grain to the arts and manufactures. Then, again spirit:and shortly have the oceans united, and particu sight young and stalwart uprising Anglo-Saxon slows planted by England-brothers of what I may en de English Americans-men sympathizing in be being to her as a model which they must copy,

> making generally, professing the same religion. meteralt will never attain the same dominancy is he see nationalities—for nations they will become out the priests obtained when men existed as tribes ad is darkness, and looked up to rain-makers and source as instruments of God; knowing not that be see the fruits of darkness, and that their own sected intellectual powers shut out the light and a ze cloven foot. Im led to these observations by a recent publica-

ald not adopting the exact form, seeking the same

perist and commercial success, possessing the sam

eguer and literature, the same aspirations, and

inhere, of a letter written by the Duke of Argyle, such Duke, (not himself yet grown out of clanse feling.) to the colonists of New South Wales wa-much to the surprise of many-had been inmed with a petition, on their part, addressed to as House of Peers, with the often-expressed wish o is missists for the power of local legislation. This ion's addressed to the Speaker of the Legislative Asenbly of New South Wales, in which he seeks to rplan to them, or to account for his own shortcom he, shea he presented their petition to our House You, pause here, a moment, you Americans, an

refet upon the fact that, from the Antipodes, there

shald be presented a petition to our House of Peers, bip is uprising, powerful people, with all the mean stational greatness around them, animated by asni nims for the use and combination of those clemen duestness asking a few men at the distance of half the globe from them, for leave to make laws at home appreciate their own conduct, and to use and appl the blessings of God, surrounding them in the wa therews sense suggests for supplying their wants, t profite their own commerce, and to use their own projecty in their own way. And this petition, be i mentered, is presented to men who represent nonbat themselves, and who hold power in law-making mengst us, because their ancestors, or those they thin is ancestors, were robber chiefs, were after wards barons, and then assumed to make laws foundel upon the law of the strongest, -that might made net. The sword won for their ancestors the might; ud though time has changed all things, our ignotime of the science of society has left them unousted inm the assumed power. Now, as you Americans, who here so long enjoyed the power of regulating joureun affiirs-at least, you white Americans have er the dreadful drawback of the existence of the physospet of slavery amongst you always comes into the mind when generous aspirations and admiring views of your progress are brought into view-60 yeu Americans, I say, consider this state of things, retrespect of your own history, and you to fail to see that, if a colonial resistance should lead to sur briscen the mother country, so called, and her briefes, where your political sympathies would sad where, also, your commercial interests would ant; and it requires but little reflection to see that, hiverer much the doctrine of non-intervention may be preached, there is but little chance of its being act-

Some set of violence to your commerce-occasioned by their quarrel - would call for remonstrance. The spicies and jealousy of the United States and her satutions, felt by our aristocracy, who practically had the government of England, would lead to shilshalling, and then to actual war. Bear in mind, at the government of England is not the same in beg towards the United States and her instituone, to are the feelings of Great Britain and Irelandexist excepting the curse of slavery, and the injuses to three millions of her citizens. Bear in mind, ast year Constitution has, with this dreadful drawat, herestheless shown their power to promote the stander of man in the science of self-government. har in mail, that in twenty years, that which was section in the hands of a poor printer, has become strid-vide question, daily receiving extension and ongth, and interesting men in all parts of the globe the the new communities that are growing up, plantet brother nations than yours, have not among them the palsy of slavery, and that abolitionists in Europe boked upon with favor and sympathy; and that e only objection taken against them is, that they are to plain spoken and speak truth ungenteelly. This specien is always an indication of feebleness on the Minf those who wage it; it implies that the princicontended for is correct and just, and the uprising named of these feebles always grow stronger than has they come after; for the truth being conceded bej come into social activity and influence under natures more favorable for progress than their then had in relation to the same question, bel written the preceding, when the Times of a der. (Monday, August 2d.) came under my eye.

learns with pleasure the grant made by your Con-pain aid of the Collins' line of ocean steamers. It plaing to see peaceful competition for victory, is prosecution of commercial intercourse. Goods r pass without giving activity to human interests ad supplying human wants; and time is not shortand a communications, without facilitating and in the activity of mind and its fruitions, and cating men to multiply the advantages of being and a rapidity that doubles the advantage of every ion over the preceding; and men, half a cen eyold, are now astonished when they look back to how much man has improved in their day.

Look new at this grant to the Collins' line of steam

a Here is a young giant, apringing mainly from res, engaging in a friendly rivalry to outstrip tion and circulation of blessings. At

at an article in the Daily News, which I post to you seriously retarded by fiscal impositions upon the this day, on the subject of cotton and slavery. You press, which has been the instrument in spite of those will probably think it well to print that article, if you have space, that it may speak for itself to those who think fit to read it. It shows how others than abolitionists perceive that the downfall of slavery is casting its shadow before. How the worn-out slave States are looked at, as one of the causes that must extinguish slavery, added to the fact, that in the progress of a few years, we shall be supplied with cotton from our possessions in British India. As the power of British India to supply cotton cheaper becomes mani fest, our religious talkers-our Cantwells and Mawworms-will talk louder and louder against slavery, and we shall not have professed abolitionists here, exhorting peace societies and other enemies of slavery to speak tenderly of slaveholders. You will always find the dollar interest run earnestly in favor of that interest which multiplies the god they worship; and you, my dear Garrison, who originated and have done so much in the good cause of abolition, will yet live to see that those who were your loudest opponents will urge, with double vigor, all your argu ments, and say they were always of your opinion, though they, (for their own justification,) will take exception to the manner in which you did it. After a time, they will feel disposed to go the entire animal. If the usual period of the life of man be given to you, depend upon it, you will see these things ;and if you do not actually see slavery abolished, you will see the snake effectually scotched, and feel assured that it will be ultimately killed.

In the Times of to-day, the correspondent who writes from your side of the water anticipates that our colonies will throw off our yoke, and that the result will be the spread of democratic governments. Whether this be the case or not, there seems no reason to doubt that constitutional governments,-governments be established, and, fortunately, be established, not by violent and often absurd. The stamp-press raise Americans from the States, who are infected with madness. Democracies will spread, doubtless, but had a trial in some of the colonies. Your Federal Union has established the fact, that men can govern themselves; and that though, when millions are politically spoken of as a people, there cannot but be an infinite variety of character of feelings, of physical and mental constitutions, of knowledge, of fitness, of violence, of impulsive, grave, and thoughtful minds and temperaments; yet, as a whole, they improve and that the numbers that condemn violence, war, injustice and bloodshed largely increase, and that the knowledge of things social, and how to act scientifically so as to improve society as a whole, is greatly on the increase

All other knowledge must precede the knowledge of society. With the individual, the reasoning facmary duty of every generation to that which is to succeed it. None doubt it when we affirm that the parents are bound to instruct the children, and it needs have had to keep a standing army, as well to quel no labored argument to prove that what belongs to ontbreaks in England as to suppress rebellion in Ire to the whole.

power of enforcing it at the time; and then, years af- gling, engendering bitterness, and in many instance legree in the present Cape war.

but constitutional forms of government will in many cases be adopted. Latterly, in those revolutions which revolutions, where tendencies have been manifested they have rather been to regenerate, not to re-create. They have been, in many cases, to improve social arin England especially, this desire has been manifested, and that bitter spirit of antagonism and violence which used to attend political struggles, has resulted in social efforts and cravings for education without catechism; in efforts by the upper classes to give education with catechism; then, on the part of the dissenting middle classes, for what they call voluntaryism-that is, education by the various sects themselves, by which they mean education with their own catechism, which among those called orthogox dissenters means the Assembly Catechism-all parties, when they talk of sembly Catechism—all parties, when they talk of religious education, meaning their own catechism, be compelled to take sides for the time against you nion ' tour theology' Out of their conflicts unother class has arisen, calling for state education, by which they mean that the state should provide a fund, with such a scheme for its distribution as would give each sect a due share in the distribution of the fund.

A little consideration, however, showed that so deeply sectarian as religious bodies are here, and so powerful as the clergy of the established church are. they would get nine-tenths of the funds. This paralyzed a little those who cried out for a religious catechism; the clergy crying out for it lustily, suppress ing the knowledge they might give, unless they might give catechism, practically saying, 'No catechism, no instruction'-thus contending for their right to sow

tares amidst the wheat. Out of this has arisen another party, contending instruction should be at a separate time from instrucall the sectarians, that they must have religious edubut the priests of all the sects saw, that if the parents were left to send their children at a distinct time, merely to get Catechism or Theology, the parents might not, and they believed would not be yery anxlar knowledge, should find from the deportment of well-informed children that practical religion is independent of theology, and that if catechism is dispensed with, the priest is not wanted.

The truth is, that the clergy and ministers find, that the lecturer is superseding the pulpiteer; that the middle classes, particularly intelligent working men, will go to hear lectures, and even pay for going, in ing towns, to hear theology knocked about, being quite alive now to the distinction that religion is practical, not creedal. The priest has long since discovered, that without catechism, the people would soon learn that he is not needed. Some centuries ago, they indoctrinated our kings into the belief of 'No aristocrats believe in this idea; and now that knowlonly chance of maintaining their usurpation over the catechism be mixed in with the teaching.

I mentioned, in a recent letter, the great change here is in the novel outbreaking views of those who seek progress and desire change. Their objects are part with the oppressor. Humanity is shut out by political and social economy, rather than, as used to the leading teachers from their schools, and there are be the case twenty years ago, for political changes cherished undemocratic distinctions and most unmerely; not that the necessity for political changes therisate views. All honor to the students of Wilis not still perceived and felt, but that a much larger liamstown for their noble act in extending to Macherizon has opened, and men's perceptions of the Phillips an invitation to address them at their annual many things needed keep enlarging, just as a view Commencement exercises. Let that act at and out in

impositions by which the people have instructed themselves. It is notorious that, in England, there are no daily newspapers within the purchasing power of working and laboring men. Their weges, upo the average, do not exceed one pound five shillings week : and during nearly all the time of the growth of their minds, they have been oppressed by the Corn Law-that is, by the prohibition against the right to purchase corn from other countries, unless the price of home grown corn was equal to a standard fixed by an aristocracy, the law makers, who are the great lav owners of Ergland, and whose incomes depende upon the rents they thus enabled the tenants, their farmers to pay to them. In addition to this, the peo ple had heavy taxation to pay upon every other article of consumption.

The statistical number of children to every family s four and a half. The price of a newspaper was during the greatest portion of their time of struggle, sevenpence. A daily newspaper, therefore, cost thre shillings and sixpence each week. You will see how utterly impossible it is, under such a system, that poomen should obtain a knowledge, through newspapers of polities or policy, or of the ordinary incidents of life, unless they come under their personal notice. About thirty years ago, poor but sensible men, who

saw this, commenced to publish, at a trifling price, (usually one penny,) small weekly newspapers unstamped. This brought down the government upo them. The most arbitrary laws were enforced; the stocks of those men were seized and confiscated; all sorts of abuse was poured by the hireling stamped press upon those who struggled to give chesp knowl edge, because that knowledge was not given by mer who had received education, and was not expressed in the purest language. When these had been crushin which the supremacy of law is recognised, -will ed and mostly driven out, many wrote letter tracts, various cries against them, and at last ended by call color-phobia, but by men who are free from that ing them 'cheap and nasty'-endeavoring by these absurd cries to identify cheapness with disgrace. The it will be, probably, after modified monarchies have perseverance, however, of poor men beat the government; for when they found that a professed news paper, teaching and reasoning against politics, was the great object of suppression, a practice grew up of issuing literary papers, and papers professedly devot ed to one subject only, which the growing intelligence and continued resistance of these praiseworthy men compelled the government to tolerate. By degrees these papers inserted paragraphs, sliding into news until they have actually grown into the character of newspapers; and we go limping along, because government, by giving to stamped newspapers the privilege of circulating by post, limits the poor man intelligence, yet makes him pay for distributation through the medium of the taxes and the expense o the post office, for carrying the rich man's paper to ulties are the last developed. It is the grand duty his own door. This, you may well suppose, brought of all, educate ! educate ! educate ! This is the pri- the government into great contempt with those of the people 'who had sufficient information to estimate the value of knowledge, and wise aristocratic governor each pair, as a duty, belongs to every pair, and so on land. During this period, the unstamped press busied itself in publishing statements relative to taxation There is, in a recent article of Chambers' Edinburgh its oppressive bearing upon the poor, statements relaournal, an account of our Government's inexhausti- tive to the pensions granted by the aristocracy for no ble thirst for dominion at the Cape of Good Hope and valuable services, and sometimes for services infamin Africa, where our military governors have been ous in themselves, and often stated, in very unqualiextending, or at least asserting dominion, beyond the fied language; and thus the people went on strugterwards, asserting the claim made, as evidence of the avowedly cultivating the most hostile feeling towards right to enforce it when they have the power. In the government as government. Thus it was and is, that mean time, they thrash the poor blacks into the law and order, upon which liberty depend, because knowledge of how to beat their masters, and that distasteful to those who found they were the victims knowledge the Kaffir seems to be acquiring in some of misgovernment, of inequality, and therefore of injustice, who confounded the good with the bad, and I have said before, that not necessarily democratic, have had to grow out of their own misconceptions induced unquestionably by the injustice, inequality and suppressive tendency of the aristocracy, who have have been aimed at, and where there have not been always held power in this country, who are nursec and educated by the priests in colleges, instructed in the dead languages, not in every day knowledge, and are sent from school at twenty-one into the legislarangements-rather to reform than to pull down; and ture, without any instruction in the science of govrument. Indeed, the science of society is a science

> We are, in consequence of this mode of training nd educating our governors, becoming weak as nation; because its strength does not go heartily with the governing power; because the wishes and hope of the people are not expressed, and those who repre sent that people to other nations; and depend upo it, if a war should break out between England and America, that the wishes of the bone and sinew of they have not been cared for, or attended to, or cul tivated in any way by our aristocratic rulers. They have been registered and ticketed, not for their ow good, and the tendency of the new laws in relation t their registration is to make them seris to the ship owners, not to benefit the men.

which has only recently been named as a science.

EDWARD SEARCH.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE IN MAN CHESTER AND GLOUCESTER.

FRIEND GARRISON-As you look back upon the progress of that holy cause to which you freely gav yourself nearly a quarter of a century ago, you doubt less see abundant reason to be encouraged in you present labor to disseminate those principles which not against religious instruction, but urging that that will secure impartial liberty to all men. And ye how slow and toilsome is the advance of Humanit tion in secular knowledge. This led to the shout by from one stage to a more perfect development! When you first cast the Liberator upon the waters of life, did cation, -as though the others had ignored religion; you not fondly hope to find the American Church Coilege and Lyceum fully identified with you in th anti-slavery cause, ere the lapse of twenty-five years If so, how sadly have those hopes been disappoint ed! A Church, taking to itself the holy name loved ious to get the creed into the children; especially by all the good, has denounced you, and tried to brand when the parents, who were well-grounded in secupopish claim of its priesthood to authority over the conscience and reason of man. This Church he formed a close alliance, in the mean while, with the slave power of this country, has been devout in keep ing sabbaths and fast days, in sanctuary observance and in enforcing sectarian creeds and disciplines while its ministers and deacons, its bishops and elders its rubbies and merchant princes, have been making which science or secular subjects are dealt with; and merchandise, as the Pharisees of old did, of the opthat they will go into densely populated manufactur- pressed and suffering poor. As Judas of the H brew nation, and in the first apostolic band, sold his Lord and Redeemer for filthy lucre, so also have the Winslows, the Deweys, the Springs, the Rogerses, the Stuarts, the Taylors, the Sharps, and many others the Judasses of this nation, calling themselves the apo tics of this age, sold themselves to do evil for the pa Bishop, No King '-and they made the king and the try honors and emoluments of to-day. And as Judas reaped a harvest of infamy by his base betraval of edge is spread amongst the people, they see that their Humanity, so shall these Reverend successors of his spostleship do, in return for their unpardonable cruelintellect depends upon withholding instruction, unless ty to the poor and the unfortunate. Their course is only equalled by their folly.

The principal colleges, founded by the fathers for the promotion of knowledge and virtue, have taken christian views. All honor to the students of Wil extends, rapidly to the eye visual of a traveller as contrast with the ignoble servility of the theorems of that fifty years, the only commencement exercises. Let that see stand out in contrast with the ignoble servility of the theorems we knew of was competition in the art of deby the working men and operatives, unaided by the of that society, not leng ago, voted to invite a distinct of the contrast with the ignoble servility of the theorems. Is not this cheering? Then, again, look upper classes, though depressed, and grievously and guished anti-slavery minister from Hartford to ad-

dress them at the coming anniversaries. The Presi- conscience the great groupfulness of slaver acconsidered the public sentiment ripens into Ilving convi dent disapproved of this vote, and they reconsidered it, and appointed a thorough-bred Hunker in place of Dr. Bushnell!

During these twenty years, lyceums have sprus up in all portions of New England. They are now almost as firmly established as either church or college. One would suppose the people would demand the privilege of hearing, in these winter gatherings, such men as Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker. No one can deny that they would interest and instruct the people as few of ou popular speakers can do. Yet they are excluded from early all the large and popular lyceums, becaus they are fearless and faithful advocates of impartial liberty. Parker Pillsbury's admirable lecture on the French Revolution ought to be heard this autumn and winter in a hundred towns. Lucy Stone's carefully prepared and able thoughts on Woman's Rights ough be heard by the people in their lyceums. But all such lecturers and speakers are excluded by that atrocious party and sectarian spirit which rules and ruins

And so the reformer is required to bear a heavy cross, and to wait till a future day for justice to be rendered to his character. The people, in their blind-ness, persecute and destroy their friends, while they cherish and follow their enemies. The reformer becomes wise by his experience. He realizes, at length, that success can be reached in the holy enterprise to which he has given himself, only by the process of suffering and sacrifice. Slowly and with expanding toil he makes his way onward and upward to the land of promise, blessed and sustained, each step he takes, by the consciousness of having God and the right on his side. He does not complain and yield to discouragement because his work is so hard and his experience so full of the baptism of suffering, but patiently, hopefully and earnestly continues in well

patiently, hopefully and earnestly continues in well doing unto the end.

And the cause is progressive. No blow is struck in vain against injustice and wrong. I was foreibly reminded of this encouraging fact in Manchester. That has been in the past as hard a field as one could find in the Commonwealth. Now, it is one of the garden spots. A sterling and reliable anti-slavery principle has there a foothold and a prevailing power. In the has there a foothold and a prevailing power. In the conduct of the Manchester Lyceum, the anti-slavery influence is recognised. The radical reformer is invited to speak there a due portion of the time, and the people are interested in these addresses, as they would be elsewhere, if they would have the magnanimity to hear them in a candid spirit. My soul was refreshed by the whole-hearted reception given to me by the people of Manchester. The kindness of friends there will not be forgotten.

On going to Gloucester, I found a different atmos phere altogether. The dark ages have not yet passed away from that place. There are some true friends in Gloucester, but they are few and far between, and too fearful and careful to carry forward the anti-slavery cause as it ought to be and might be done. They mean, however, to do something in the way of rolling up a vote this autumn for Mann, in which endeavor pray that they may succeed.

Yours, fraternally, DANIEL FOSTER. Fitchburg, Oct. 1, 1852.

DANIEL FOSTER IN PEPPERELL.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of last week, Daniel Foster, an agent of the Massachusetts Ani-Slavery Society, lectured in this town, to much the largest audiences ever collected in Pepperell to hear the gospel of impartial liberty, except two ecasions, which occurred on Sunday.

We regard Mr. Foster among the ablest, most earn est and most industrious of our public lecturers. All who hear him acknowledge his claims as a public speaker; and had he pulled steadily in the Orthodox traces, he might have gained a name in that denomination that would have secured him an easy birth and pleasant voyage down the stream of life, and a very respectful notice of his virtues at his death, in some Orthodox journal. All this Mr. Foster has cast behind in the race set before him; and counted all the honors of life, such as the world most prize, as tinsel and dross; choosing to be counted of no reputation. and buffeted and scorned by his benighted brethren, that, peradventure, he may win some.

The first lecture of the course was a most triumph ant vindication of the Christian system as taught by Christ himself, (not Moses Stuart,) against the oppressions and wrongs and sufferings imposed upor the poor, the down-trodden and enslaved. A more searching and home-bringing application of the statement Christ made concerning himself and his mission, as recorded in Luke's gospel iv. 18, 19, 20, it has never been our privilege to hear; and many who had the condition of the 'poor and broken-hearted,' the bruised and enslaved,' confessed 'it was good for them to hear.' This is not a flattering compliment to our two clergymen who call themselves the 'ministers of Christ.' There is nothing so galling to religionists, in this town, as to try their lives and conduct by the standard erected by Christ himself. Doing with them is next to nothing; professing to believe is everything. Christ had no doctrinal test; the

Church of our times has nothing else.

The second lecture was a felicitous expose of what the reformer meets in his efforts to heal the bruised and raise up the down-trodden. Mr. F. Shattarad this matter by reviewing the treatment some of the most eminent men in the anti-slavery cause have received, not overlooking the conduct of the Rev. Lyman Cutler, of this town, towards himself." After mentioning several things that had been said of himartillery to bear direct upon the slanderer. The rebuke was more poignant, inasmuch as Mr. Cutler had
made a plump denial before witnesses, and all his
hearers knew to the contrary i and he had circulated the charges as something smart and noble This was more than unconverted flesh could bear.-The rowdies that linger about the temple holy days and sometimes sing psalms to season the Rev. gentle man's prayers and sermons, made some disturbance by land talk, impertment remarks and vulgar laughter : while some of the grave teachers looked on with

approving smiles. The third lecture was delivered in the tavern hall, the two vestries being closed against us,) and was clear and comprehensive historical view of the proclear and comprehensive historical view of the progress of the slave power. Mr. F. showed how insidious is this giant crime of compromise. Two slave States conquered the country, and rode triumphant over the entire confederacy, in a war of a few months duration; while England, with all her forces, fought death, he sent the widow \$100. seven years and failed. By a fatal compromise, Lit erty fell in the temple of her greatness, surrounded by her worshippers. Having gained such signal success as to make the fathers of the government say piracy is not piracy, these two daring sisters in the confederacy have never slackened these demands, until now one-half of this entire country is blackene with slavery, and the other half is

Bending the pliant hinges of its knee, That thrift may follow fawning.

Answering the question, How shall slavery be lished? 'Mr. Foster said he rested all his hope upon agitation, constantly urging upon the public

. Will brother Foster forward to me a correct a • Will brother Foster forward to me a correct account of his interview with Mr. Culler, word for word as reported by himself at his meeting in Pepperell ?—Also, I request brother Crane, of Worcester, to fur nish me the substance of a conversation, recently ha with Mr. Culler, on the same subject? The necessit of this request is laid upon me, inasmuch as I pur pose to lay the whole matter before the public, to gether with the statements of Mr. Cutler's own people; and let the people judge which is nearer the kingdom of heaven, Bro. C. or Rev. Mr. F.

duty, thence to be embodied in a course of just legis-lation. This Union, now resting upon the enslave-ment of millions of its own people, must be dissolved; and on its ruins shall spring up a government founded on justice, mercy and truth.

POSTPONEMENT. The Anti-Slavery Convention, ad rertised to be held at Springfield on the 20th inst., is postponed for the present.

Another Despicable Outrage.—On Wednesday night an assault was made on the house of Mr. Jonathan Buffum, of Lynn, one of the complainants in the late liquor case of Phiness Drew. Three bottles of cold inquor case of Phineas Drew. Three bottles of cold tar, mixed with other virulent liquors, similar in nature to these which were thrown a few nights since mio the dwelling of the Mayor, were thrawn against the house, two of which entered a window of the parlor, spreading the indelible compound in every direction. The walls, the carpets, the furniture, the choice books upon the centre-table, were all more or less injured. Three or four slats of the window blind were knocked out by a third, and the contents spread over the outside of the building.

Sad Effects of Spirit Rappings.—Mrs. Catherine Milchato, a widow lady of Cincinnati, and the mother of five children, was taken to the insane asylum last week, in consequence of becoming deranged through the spirit rapping delusions. It appears that another female had pretended to have communication with the other world, and thus put Mrs. M. in correspondence with her deceased husband, in heaven. She became intensely interested in the rappings, and held, as she was led to suppose, frequent interviews with her husband, until finally she became deranged. Among her other mental vagaries, she imagined the spirit of her husband occupies her body, that her own has departed, to give place to his, and if she could discover his mortal remains, she would be enabled to endow them with life, by returning to him the soul which, though properly his, now animates her.

Dead Letters at Washington .- During the last quar ter, the Post Office Department announces that the have opened one million and a quarter dead lettersfrom which the Department obtained over \$11,000.

The Free Soil Convention of the 4th Distric have nominated Timothy Gilbert as Presidential Elector, and Charles M. Ellis as their candidate for Congress. Measures for the Independence of Lower Cali

ornia are still in progress. The fugitive slave case on trial for some time

past in San Francisco, had been decided by the sur ender of the fugitives. NEW YORK, Oct. 1. Two young men were killed on the Hudson Rive

Railroad, about a mile above Croton, by being run over by the express train. Their bodies were horribly mangled, the head and feet of one being severed com-pletely from his body. Two fatal railroad accidents occured near Lock port, on Monday forenoon, a man and woman being killed. The woman was walking on the track, and the man fell between the cars.

Let' A party of New York capitalists, among whom is Mr. George Law, have associated themselves for the purpose of carrying out a most magnificent undertaking, in the founding of a new city opposite New York, on the west bank of the Hudse land lying between and comprising Jersey City an

The English papers are filled almost exclusive ly with biographics of his Grace The Duke of Wellington. The Duke died suddenly from an apoplectic fit on Tuesday P. M., the 14th inst., at his seat, Walthe Duke. Lord Mahon is understood to be his liter

Provisional Bishop .- Rev. Dr. Jonathan M. Wair wright has been elected Provisional Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, on the 10th ballot, by a clerical vote of 104 out of 179; Laity, 94 out of

Gereit Smith for Congress. - The Congressions District composed of the Counties of Oswego and Madison, at a Mass Meeting of Whigs, Democrats and Free Douo racy, at Canastota, last Tuesday, nominated Gerrit Smith for Congress, by acclamation. He is to be supported without distinction of party Mr. Smith accepted the nomination, and there is a great probability of his election. Now for the battle and the triumph!—Caeson League.

The Giddings Festical .- We have only to say that was glorious in spirit and numbers. The People we was glorious in spirit and numbers. The People were out. Hale spoke, and was received with the deepes enthusiasm. Chase was very able, and Wade made a most admirable effort. As for Giddings, the people cheered him as if their very hearts were bound up in his .- Cleveland True Democrat.

Death of Hon. Benjamin Hardin. — Intelligence reached this city last night of the death of the Hon. Benjamin Hardin. He breathed his last at his residence, near Bardstown, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. He possessed a high order of talent, and for many years stood at the head of the bar in Kentucky. He has held many high office, the duties of which he discharged with ability. As an orator, he had few equals, - Louisville Journal.

A census of Iowa, now nearly completed, show population of over 200,000—an increase of 50,000 ince 1850.

At a meeting of the Free Soilers at Walther the Rev. John Pierpont, of Medford, was selected a

The great India rubber case has been decided in favor of Goodyear. The decision was given by Judges Grier and Dickinson of the Circuit Court of New Jersey.

To Col. Benton in a late speech at St. Lonis said that one hundred millions of dollars have been expended, mostly since 1835, to make slave States of iree Territory. The Gardiner Fountain classes the new Legis

lature of Maine on the Liquor Law as follows:-Scante-For the law, 19; against it, 2. House-Fo the Law, 82; against it, 22; and some twenty o thirty not definitely heard from.

To Rev. Dr. Milledollar, a distinguished clergy-man of the Dutch Reformed Church, died Wednes-day morning after a brief illness, at the residence of his son-in-law, Hon. J. W. Beckman, of Staten Island, aged 77 years, this being the anniversary of

There have been more thunder storms in Great Britain during the past summer than in any summer before within remembrance. Many of them have been terrific and destructive.

Death of Bishop Chase,—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Chase, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is dead His death was occasioned by injuries received by being thrown from his carriage.

A Tall Bridge.—A bridge is to be constructed ove the Genesee river, at Portage, for the Hornellsvill-and Buffalo Railroad, which will be 234 feet high and when completed will be one of the grandest spe-cimens of art in this country. Only think of a loco motive, with a train of cars, running in the air higher than the top of Bunker Hill menument.

A Long Train.—The Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal say the new eight-wheeled engine, 'Caynga' one day last week, drew a train of one hundred and Mig-seven coal cars from Ithaca to Oswego.

LECTURES

The NINTH Course or LECTURES before the Salen "emale Anti-Slavery Society, comprising eight in num-ber, will be delivered upon successive Sunday Even-ngs, at Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clock.

Oct. 10—Miss S. Holley, of Rochester, N. Y. 17th— Rev. John T. Sargeant, of Boston. 25th—Edmund Quincy, Esq., of Dedham. 21st—Miss Lucy Stone, of West Brookfield. Nov. 7th—Rev. F. P. Appleton, of Danvers. 14th
—Wendell Phillips, Esq., of Boston. 21st—Wm.
Lloyd Garrison, of Boston.

Admittance, 6 1-4 cents. Tickets for the course, 7 1-2 cts. E. J. KENNY, Rec. See y.

CONVENTIONS IN NORTHAMPTON An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in Northampton, on Sunday, Oct. 17. To commence at the usual time of service in the afternoon, and also in the evening. Wendell Phil-lips and William Lloyd Garrison will be present.

MISS SALLIE HOLLEY. An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will

Friday evening, Oct. 8. Lvnn, Sunday " "10.
Tuesday " "12.
Wednesday " "13.
Friday " 15. Lawrence, Lowell.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES. W. B. STONE, an Agent of the Mass. A. S. Socie-

ty, will lecture at West Boylston, Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 9 and 10. Monday, Oct. 11.
Tuesday, "12.
Wednesday, "13.

New Braintree, Thursday, 1 14. DANIEL FOSTER.

An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will

Winchendon, Tuesday, October 12. 16. Barre, Petersham, Tuesday, 19. Thursday, Templeton,

N. B. In each case it may be expected that Mr. F. will remain in the place named until the date of his next following appointment, closing at Templeton, on Friday, Oct. 22.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A Mass State Temperance Convention will be held in the city of Boston, on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. The friends of Temperance and of the present anti-liquor law of this Commonwealth are cordially invited to attend. Let all the cities and towns in Massachusetts be well represented on this occasion. The prospects and demands of our glorious cause—glorious for humanity in all its vital interests—call for such a demonstration in the Metropolis of this Commonwealth. Let it be shown here, as well as in other parts of the State, that this cause is

the cause of the People.

Earnest advocates of prohibitory law will be present to address the Convention.

Clergymen are respectfully requested to give this notice to their people as extensively as possible.

LORING MOODY

Will lecture on Slavery and the Higher Law, in Danvers, on Saturday and Sunday evenings, Oct. 9 and 10. Danvers, Monday, October 11. BOSTON FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the B. F. A. S. Society will be held at the house of Miss Chapman, No. 6 Chauncey Place, on the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct. 20th, at half past 3 o'clock.

All ladies interested in the cause of freedom are in-

vited to attend.
S. H. SOUTHWICK, Rec. Sec.

HAYTI. Rev. Mr. Judd, Baptist Missionary to Hayti, will

preach in the Rev. Mr. Neal's meeting-house, corner of Union and Hanover street, on Sunday evening next, relative to the condition of Hayti. TO LYCEUM COMMITTEES. Prof. W. S. BROWN, Author of Chemistry for Beginners, &c., is now ready to enter into engagements with Lyceum Committees and others, to deliver Lec-

tures on Chemistry and Physiology. His stock of Caemical Apparatus is large, and specially adapted r illustrating Popular Lectures, Prof. B. would direct particular attention to his new for illustrati

lecture, prepared for the approaching season, entitled Portry and Magic of Science. Address W. S. BROWN, Blackstone, Mass.

NOTICE. Letters for the sent to him at 21 Cornhill, Boston.
SAMUEL MAY, Jr. NOTICE. Letters for the undersigned should be

PROSPECTUS

OF THE NEW ERA:

Behold, I make all things New. 'Hereafter ye shall see Heaven Opened.

I propose to issue a weekly paper, with the above title, devoted to Spiritual Facts, Philosophy and Lape—to be published in the city of Boston, on each successive Wednesday morning. It will be printed on good paper, with fair type, in a folio form, with a beautiful vigaette at the head of it, of Heaven opening, and the angels descending! a picture which shall correspond with the title of the publication, and be eminently significant of the New Age on which our world is entering. It will be a medium for the higher order of Spiritual, Communications—a vehicle for the order of Spiritual Communications -a vehicle for t facts, philosophy and practical suggestions of human correspondents, and for such editorial matter as the changing circumstances of the times and the needs of the public shall seem to demand. It shall be a rank to the changing circumstances of the public shall seem to demand. It shall be a rank of the best control of the word of the state of the state of the state of the state of the word. the public shall seem to demand. It shall be a FREE paper, in the best sense of the word: free for the utterance of all worthy and useful thought—FREE as LIFE and LOVE and WISDOM STC FREE! It will spontaneously avoid all sectarismism, (except to give it criticism.) and will be the unswerving advocate of Universal Truth.

Friends of Humanity, and lovers of Spiritual Communication are your result for such a paper. In this, I

Friends of Humanity, and lovers of Spiritual Com-manion—are you ready for such a paper in this lo-cality? If so, will you do me and the cause the favor to send in your NAMES? I want no money new. All I want is your names, pledged to pay is advance on the receipt of the first number. And when the list reach-es the least number requisite for its support, the first number will be issued.

TERMS :- The Naw Era will be published at \$1 50 per annum in advance.

(postage paid,) at Boston, Mass. Will those to whom this Prospectus is sent obtain all the names they can, and make returns soon?

S. CROSBY HEWITT. Boston, Sept. 11, 1852.

THE SPIRIT WORLD

I IGHT from the Spirit World; comprising a Series of Articles on the condition of Spirits, and the development of mind in the Rudimental and Second Spheres, being written by the control of Spirits. Rev. Charles Hammond, Medium. Price, 63 cts.

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BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRITERS. LIBERATOR OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL.

For the Liberator. ODE TO TWILIGHT. BY LUCY A. COLBY.

Come, gentle Genius, with thy dreamy eyes And paly brow, and long and shadowy hair ! While yet the daylight warms the western skies, I hear thy footsteps in you valley fair, And fly with eager haste to meet thee there.

I meet thy smile of welcome and embrace, Thrice blessed Angel ! with mute, happy tears; And, kneeling by thee, gaze upon thy face, Speechless, like one who, far above him, hears The thrilling music of the heavenly spheres. Entranced, I listen to thy gentle words,

As low and dreamy as the soft spring rain, Falling where green woods shelter singing birds, Or fragrant violets sprinkle hill and plain, Or where pure lilies smile without a stain. And thou to me revealest holy things ; And off, reclining by thee on the ground, I hear the waving of an angel's wings, And eatch the echo of a heavenly sound,

And feel invisible glory beaming round. Then welcome, Genius, with the paly brow, And dreamy eyes, and long and shadowy hair! I feel thy holy spell upon me now;

And, taught by thee, I breathe my evening prayer To Him who keeps us in his constant care. Deering, (N. H.) Aug. 28, 1852.

> From the Lowell 'Vox Populi." SPIRIT RAPPINGS. BY WILLIAM O. BOURNE.

In the world of mind and spirit, could our grosssenses hear it. There's a sweet and gentle flowing from a loved

lovely shore: Yet our life is but a dial, where the hand of stern de-Keeps us in the path of trial, bidding us wait ever-

While the land of Hope's ideal, distant, distant ever-Bids the spirit onward soar.

I have often sat and wondered whether spirits ever

blundered From the world beyond this mundane, as they did of yore :

And I've often queried whether they could come and talk together With the men that walk in leather, who their pres

ence might implore-Whether they could come and bring them from the untrodden shore, News of wonders yet in store.

While I pondered on the matter, thinking whether in these latter

Days of Telegraph and clatter, they would see us any Taking up the daily papers, there I read of sundry

Of the tables, chairs and tapers, moving on the chamber floor.

And the rapping and the tapping, growing louder than before. On the window or the door.

Soon they found, some how or other, how to talk to one another, As a man would ask his brother what the message

that he bore? And they answered by a knocking, which would set the things a rocking,

And would bring the folks a flocking, flocking to the chamber door. While they stood and silent waited, peeping through

the chamber door. While they wondered more and more.

Then in village, town and city-(some declare it was a pity That believers in the spirits should the mysteries s

outpour)-Still the wonder was increasing, and there seemed to be no ceasing. Till the wheels should get a greasing of this rusty

world of yore; While the mediums-Fish-v. Fox-y-on our gross

Rattled at the chamber door. They have rappers wide awake, Oh! with the spirit

down to Saco. Where the people drank the spirits in the gloom days of yore ;

And the rappings growing louder, make me feel good deal prouder Of the State where folks can chowder without spirits

from the store, And where people, free and happy, from the mountain to the shore. Fear the spirits nevermore!

There the Sheriff does the rapping, and the spirit hear the tapping, And they tremble in their lodgings in the corner of

the store ; And the noise of axe or hammer, with the people' shouts and clamor. Make the spirits start and stammer, for they know

their days are o'er. And they blush as they had ought to, but their bloody

race is o'er. Making Maniaca nevermore!

So with pushing, shoving, rolling, and their course with care controlling. Forth the Sheriff brings the spirits far without th

And he says,- I rather reckon-'tis a guess I'll stake That such spirits I could beckon from a place belo

the floor: And the valiant blow he gives them lets the spirits all outpour. Cursing mortals nevermore !

Oh! I love this kind of rapping, and the welco friend whose tapping

Tells that Mercy, like an angel, stands to guard th poor-house door;

And the brotherhood that ever, by a holy, pure er Seeks our fallen ones to sever from the monster vice

of yore, While the father, mother, children, see the gloc poor-house door,

Or the prison, nevermore!

Waken, every son and brother; shoulders braced to one another; Keep this glorious bond of union round your hearth.

Peace shall smile and sweetly bless you, and the fu ture shall caress you,
And the children's love address you, from their

childhood's golden shore,
While the thousands in the fullness of their blessing Songs of gladness evermore !

PRECEPTA

Take well whate'er shall chance, though bad it be: Take it for good, and 't will be good to thee.

The Liberator. NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVEN TION AT SYRACUSE [CONCLUDED.]

Abby H. Price, of Hopedale, spoke of woman's re ligious position. The Church, the world over, has pro-scribed and restricted woman. The same spirit that shuts her from the inside of the mosque of the Mussle man has restricted her liberty here. The Friends had come nearest the standard of Galatians 3: 28. In near ly all the churches, woman is denied free speech. From St. Paul down to the present clergy, she is commander to keep silence in the church. Some had agitated the question whether in meeting she should be allowed to

sav Amen. Woman is denied a representation in all ecclesiastical bodies. Men have delegates; woman is unrepre sented. Is not this treatment crucifying the Son of Goo afresh in this portion of his followers ? The young men whom women educate, declare this the command o God! Woman, on trivial occasions, is allowed to speak. In assemblies, no delicacy is thought of. But where the things of religion are considered, she must keep silence. Human beings can never unfold their capabilities without freedom of action. Woman is a slave to fashion, to public sentiment, to vain show. Standing, as man professes to, between her and God need we be surprised that she reverences him? Give her freedom of action, guided only by her own con science and taste. Then should we see beauty and har mony uprising. Her lungs would expand with the breath of heaven; she would become a helper meet for man in every vicissitude. Women are so enervated by habi as to despise their own sex. Talk to them of women preachers, women-lecturers, they reply with contempt as Southern slaves reply when spoken to about free dom- Black man no fit for liberty. The men are more favorable than the women themselves.

At a lyceum at Milford, she had requested that Mrs E. Oakes Smith be invited to lecture. The men con sented, but on going home, decided not to have the lecture. They were willing to hear her, but the ladies at home did not think it proper for woman to lecture And away they went, and got an Orthodox minister to come and lecture on woman's sphere!

The church needs a varied ministry. Not the dream er, but the toiler, can best affect the lives of others. It order rightly to appreciate the wants of others, we must know their burdens. Not only does woman need the teachings of her own sex, but the sexes need the influ ence of each other. Taught only by his own sex, may becomes harsh, cold, and apathetic. It is unnatural and arrogant to say to one sex, 'You are incompetent to minister truths to others.' Woman is called the weaker sex, and she must be so, so long as this state of things is continued. Man thinks to make amends for this wrong by caresses and flatteries. This exclusion is practical atheism, heaven-daring usurpation. The old Bastile must crumble down, and woman be allowed to exam ine her powers for good. Is not this the reason why the church is inefficient? She has slain love, pity, and woman's rights. Would woman sustain the gallows in the sight of husbands, children and fathers?

Mrs. Price had examined the Church. She should interrogate closer the institutions of society which came down from the past, and to which we were adapted on the Procrustean principle. If the elective franchise were granted, yet much more remains to b done. We must look at man and woman inductively. Moses ascribes to woman the introduction of all our woes. The Grecian mythology placed the evils o the world in a box, which a woman let loose. But th resurrection and renovation of the race are also con cerned with the agency of woman. Woman is the occasion of the evils of this life, also the agent of its glory. The fall of man inverted the order of human things, and woman became the subject of this task master. It still remains for her to work out her salvation in dishonor and pain. All things are inverted. Power-the rightful servant of goodness-is every where its master. The wrong suggests the remedy We must leave abstractions and commence the work

Mrs. Ernestine Rose, who was introduced to the meeting by the President as a Polish lady, and as having been early educated in the Jewish faith, said-I was of very little importance what was the birth-place of any person. But she hoped they would have a little charity on account of her speaking in a foreign language. She was an example that not only American women, but the down-trodden women of Poland, (applause,) and even that down-trodden people, th Jews, were sensible of the wrongs inflicted upon wo men. It was, however, a melancholy fact, that woman had worn her chains so long that she not only did not feel them, but seemed to require them; like the inebriate, whose system is so diseased, that he cannot do with out the intoxicating draught, or those who were guilty ter.) and could not dispense with that stimulant. Woman was toruid, like a person whose nerves were para lyzed, and whose first hopeful symptom of recovery was to feel her degradation; but if she asserted her rights and her husband yielded them, he was called a 'hennicked' husband (Great langhter followed the manner in which Mrs. Rose pronounced 'hen-pecked.') Woman was thoroughly sick and it was the business of womenreformers, like surgeons, to cut deep to the core. Wo men were slaves from the cradle to the grave. The man was called a hero who went to battle to shoo men, and to stand up and be shot at like a target; but what was such a heroism (were war even lawful) com pared with the heroism of woman, under the oppression of her monotonous and helpless condition : comnelled to keep at home, and attend day after day to the same duties? The whole secret of the evil was, that woman was regarded as created for man's purposes, and not for her own. They were created for each other, and for mutual benefit; and the denial of this was a fundamental falsehood. Her imagination was not large, but she had enough of it to see how the sexes could be united, that the whole might be regarded as manthe highest title that the race is capable of. Kings, and priests, archbishops, and other titles, invented to amuse children, are nothing compared with the title man, and that includes woman. (Applause.) This Convention. like the previous one, has been called to rouse woman to a sense of her rights. She must not wait quietly till man grants her rights. As well might a slave in the

South wait till his master sets him free.

Mrs. Lucretia Mott said, allusion had been made the condition of France by the last speaker. A petition was presented, before the last uprising of the people in that country, for the rights of women. Some of the greatest philosophers held that woman had fairly presented her case. In the discussions that took place a ligence, but of a different kind from that of man, and therefore necessary to the formation of a perfect republic. It had been said this morning, that woman could take her rights. This reminded her of what had been often said in the Quaker meetings, that if the Friends would keep still, and not mix in the excitements of the day, God would bring about all reforms in his own good time and way-and the rights of the colored race, and the rights of woman, and all other rights, would be accomplished. But she did not believe in this. She was a believer in agitation. Jesus Christ was a great agitator, and was most satirical and sarcastic upon the scribes and pharisees and hypocrites of his day. The speaker then went on to show the degradation of the marriage relation, and the false vow of obedience on the part of the women in some of the churches. Yes,

for the education of women; and it was from Lucy Stone she first learned the degradation of woman. Even after her husband's death, she was called 'the relict,' or what remained of himself. These prejudices were be ng gradually overcome, and women were employed in rarious departments in this country, which were osed to belong exclusively to men. A young now here, told her a year ago that she was going to study law. The United States mint had fifty women mployed in it, and so of many other avocations.

Mrs Rose denied the necessity of admitting that there ras any difference between the male and female mind. This was a question which could not be decided. They were all ignorant of it. But it made no difference to he argument; for in either case she was morally and physically entitled to her rights. The opponents say at there is a difference, and that the superiority is on he part of man, and that he has therefore a right to udge and condemn her, and to enact laws against her. She held him to his own words, and if he said there was a difference, then she contended he had no right to udge woman. He was not fit to do it. But humanit ecognised no sex. Mind did not recognise sex-virtue and vice did not. It was not exclusively for woman they sought this reform. How could it benefit man to have his wife, mother, daughter and sister oppressed ? If possible, the equality of woman was more for man's benefit than for woman's. But they say, if woman is equal, why has she done so little, and why has she not occupied a higher position in the arts and sciences ! As well might they go to the South and ask the poor ignorant slaves why they are not as wise as their masters (Applause.) Woman is kept down by the laws, and were it not for the beauty of her nature, she would not, under the circumstances, be good for half as much as she is-and, heaven knows, that is not much. (Laughter.) The misfortune is, that by oppression, woman i endered insensible to her own rights. Women oppose this reform more than men. I never yet met a man who would not admit that we were right in principle but men were such politicians, they had to cloak their views in expediency. But ask a woman her reason. and she will tell you the men do not like it. (Laughter.) Get the law changed so that this thing become ashionable, and there is not a woman in creation who will not follow it. They never put their signatures to petitions for women's rights, but always say, ' our husbands will take care or us'.

Miss Lucy Stone then read a long communication om Mr. Brigham, who addressed her as his 'respected riend, but complained that he was misunderstood.

She then proceeded to comment on this letter, and ontended that when woman had a genius for sculpture or the other fine arts, she should not be confined to the itchen, washing the dishes, or mending stockings. She denied that there was any peculiarity in the male that distinguished him from the female. The sexes were both alike by nature. The only difference was the fraternity of the one and the maternity of the other. The mblem of the rose was most unhappy for the gentleman, for the rose and its fragrance constituted but one

Mr. Brigham stood up in the midst of the floo then Miss Stone sat down. He said he did not expec the pleasure of hearing his own letter this evening. I was evident Miss Stone agreed with him. All the lalies wanted was better taste, and they would find their sphere at last in the domestic circle. (Much laughter.) Martha C. Wright wanted to know what the single

Miss (Doctor) Harriet K. Hunt also wanted to know that she was to do. She was living a life of single lessedness-what was to be ber sphere?

Mr. Brigham .. Those who are not able to fill their roper sphere must be content with a lower one Laughter.) This Convention ought not to be called a Woman's Rights Convention.

Mrs. E. Aldridge, editor of the Genius of Liberty, want d to know if the gentleman could give it a bette

Mr. Brigham. I would call it Woman's Sphere Con ention. [Shouts of laughter.] The world and the levil often lured women out of their sphere. '[Renewed laughter.]

Anne Parmitan, a venerable lady of about sixtywe years of age, tall, dressed in black, and wearing a ridow's cap, then proceeded to address the Convenion. The lady, as far as the reporter could collect was a Shaker preacher. She said she had been for sixteen years preaching the everlasting gospel, and she never yet preached a sermon that pleased everybody Some said she spoke too low, and some too loud, and some said one thing and some another. It was strange that woman could not find liberty under our liberty poles. It was insisted that woman should hold he tongue because she brought death into the world. This was the most curious argument she ever heard. If woman brought death, she also brought life. A clergyman once said to her, that woman was the wickedest thing God ever made. Her reply to him was, that if one rib taken from man was so awfully wicked, what must the whole body of man be? (Shouts of laughter from the whole assembly.)

Antoinette Brown offered the following resolu-

· Resolved, That the Bible recognizes the rights duties and privileges of woman, as a public teacher, as every way equal to those of man; that it enjoins upon her no subjection that is not enjoined upon him; and that it truly and practically recognises nei-ther male nor female in Christ Jasus.'

She repudiated the idea that the scriptures were in avor of the subjection of woman. The texts relied apon were not understood. She referred to Uncle Tom's Cabin, in which a minister of the gosnel tole Incle Tom that an inscrutable Providence placed this ace in servitude, and God had said- Cursed be Ca asn; a servant of servants shall he be.' Tom replied with another text- Do unto others as you would they should do unto you.' A tobacco-chewing dro ver who was present said he thought one text was a good as the other. In the beginning, God gave do minion to man to rule over the beasts of the field, and over the carth, but not over each other. The text the the stronger should rule over the weaker' was a pro phecy, an effect of sin. The passage, 'Thy desir shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee, was also a prediction, not a command. The text Wives, submit yourselves to your husbands,' is ex plained by a similar one, which enjoins that 'all be subject one to another.' The text, 'man is the head of the woman, only means, that he is the first of a class, as Adam is the head of the human race. Hence, the head of a race of poets. It did no mean pre-eminence, or superior power or authority Man is the head of the woman, as Christ is the head the time, it was maintained that the revolution of 1799 failed because woman—one half of the people—was excluded from legislation; that is, one half of the intelin the primitive days of Christianity, and that they had ample authority for doing so.

Mrs. Rose said, she wished Miss Brown had bee at the Constitutional Convention in Indiana, when the lerical gentlemen, by texts of scripture, argued down woman's rights, and induced the members to strik out the clause of Robert Dale Owen, giving woma equal rights to property with man. She did not wan ppeals to the Bible. Any thing might be proved om that book. When the people of Boston turne their harbor into a tea-pot, there were plenty to quot erripture to prove them wrong. She wanted to an neal to no written authority for self-ovident truth and natural laws. Let the question stand or fall or its own merits. She offered the following resolu tion:-

part of the women in some of the churches. Yes, woman was degraded by the times, by the monopoly of the church, and by all the circumstances with which she was surrounded. According to a commentator on Blackstone, the law made both man and wife one, but the man was that one. (Laughter.) They must therefore battle for their rights. Lucy Stone, whom they all delighted to honor, had to battle for her rights, even in that seminary which was the first to open its portals.

vicissitudes of life, she aught to enjoy the same social rights and privileges; and any difference, therefore, in the political, civil and social rights, on account of sex, is in direct violation of the principles of justice and humanity, and, as such, ought to be held up to the derision of every lover of human freedom.

Were she before a Nicholas of Russia, his imbecile but despotic condjutor of Austria, or the nephew of my uncle of France, she felt bound to sustain that resolution. Nicholas and Francis Joseph were governors by the grace of God, and Louis Napoleon by the grace of Nicholas and the Pope; but in America. the just powers of government were derived from the consent of the governed. But the pretence of universal suffrage was mockery; one half of the people were excluded. The republic, therefore, stands condemn ed, not only before the bar of womanhood, but of mo ral consistency. Mr. Roebuck, a British member of Parliament, at an election in Sheffield, advocated the extension of the franchise to all persons holding tenements worth £5. The question was asked him if he would grant the same right to women who held the same tenements-a question which ought to be asked in our legislative halls. What did he say in reply I hope the ladies will pay attention, for the greate part of the reply is the draught they have been so ong accustomed to swallow-flattery. Here it is:-There is no man who owes more than I do to woman

My education was formed by one whose very recol-lections, at this moment, make me tremble. There is nothing which, for the honor of the sex, I would not do. The happiness of my life is bound up with it nothing which, for the honor of the sex, I would not do. The happiness of my life is bound up with itmother, wife, daughter. Woman, to me, has been the oasis of the desert of life. And I have to ask myself, would it conduce to the happiness of society to bring women, more distinctly than they are now brought, into the arens of politics? Honestly, I confess to you I believe not. I will tell you why. All their influences—if I may so term it—are gentle influences. In the rude battle and business of life, we come home to find a nook and shelter of quiet comfort. After the hard and severe, and, I may say, the sharp ire and the disputes of the House of Commons, I hie me home, knowing that I shall there find personal solicitude and anxiety—my head rests upon a sonal solicitude and anxiety—my head rests upon a bosom throbbing with emotion for me and our child and I feel a brave, hearty man in the cause of my country the next day, because of the perfect, sooth-ing, gentle peace, which a mind sullied by politics is unable to fcel. Oh, sir, I cannot rob myself of that inexpressible benefit, and therefore I say, No!

The reading of this speech caused peal after peal of laughter. Mrs. Rose proceeded to comment upon it. Sh

called it a pretty little piece of parliamentary declamation. What a pity that he should give up all these enjoyments to give woman a vote. Poor man! over what a precipice his happiness is suspended, when the simple act of depositing a vote can overthrow it ! I hope it has a better basis than that. But no doubt he believes what he says, particularly the last part of it. (Laughter.) Like a true politician, he began very generously, but ended in his own individual interest. (Laughter.) What a combination of politics, flattery, and stupid, blind selfishness ! He says the good of society induces him to say 'no.' According to his interpretation, society rears men only. Woman does not belong to it. Either her pocket can be picked, she can be sent to jail, or executed-in these instances, she is a member of society. But not as a voter, not in making the laws by which she is judged. He tells the audience what a nice little creature woman is, waiting for the return of her lord and master, to give him a dose of purification that his sullied mind cannot feel. What a bright mother this must be, and what a bright son is hers! for bright mothers always love bright sons, unless they take after their fathers. I regret that Roebuck is not here, face to face, that I may arraign him. But I will do the next best thing. I will say what I have to say in the presence of the press, that mighty power which will bring my words to him, on the wings of the lightning, as quick as I speak them. Whenever any flatter him or her, or, according to the English lanopinion. Cowards and tyrants always take refuge under expediency. He says woman would lose all her feminine qualities, and become recreant to her own nature. No doubt he felt that if woman knew her rights better, and asserted them, she would not do his bidding, and minister to his passions and follies. Such are the lofty views that even a British statesman has of woman. He thinks that the same sun of freedom that warms the heart of man cannot, warm th heart of woman also. It is inexpedient to allow her to go to the polls. The Turk keeps his women in a harem Nicholas, of Russia, keeps down Hungary by force of arms; and Louis Napoleon, with the bayonet in one hand and the ballot box in the other, compels the people to elect him. These tyrants can all give the same reasons as Mr. Roebuck's expediency. Justice stand upon. The only objection I have ever heard against woman's political equality, is the perfect corruption of political parties in Congress and out of it. No one can approach them without contamination The evidence of the corruption comes from members of Congress themselves. What is to be done? Shall we leave 'the stagnant pools,' as Horses Mann calls them in the condition in which we find them? Shall we leave politics in the hands of men who have corrupted them? No: expediency calls for woman to purify them. The legislative hall stands more in need of purification than husbands at home. Woman is again required to soften the rude and uncivilized nature of man, as Eve did that of Adam by making him eat of the tree of knowledge. If she possessed her rights, she would be far more affectionate as a wife, and would not only give her husband repose on a permanent organization, you cannot be free. Even her bosom when weary, but would give him the aid Lucroffia Mott herself is not free, for she belongs to of her counsel, and make him far happier than it is sect. (Much laughter.) possible for her in a state of slavery. (Applause.)

Lydia A. Jenkins. Tyranny always strives to hamper the tongue from free utterance, and all hampering of the tongue is tyranny. The thoughts of Jesus organization. He fully endorsed some portions of her of Nazareth, once uttered, had come down to us, borne upon the waves of nineteen centuries. The truths he uttered were above his time. Men are not now fit to receive them. He is a craven who will not allow truths to be uttered, because men are not prepared to hear them. When carriages rival the earle's speed, tells us of the tall pines that tower on high without when the fire of heaven convers intelligence, when a Crystal Palace is reared, with progress depicted in ev- means. I, too, could go to nature, and prove organiery department, and nations are shaking hands, when zations existing there. The bees are an example. How ducation is receiving a new impetus and religion is disbanding itself from ties which bind it to earth, is organization and one presiding over all? The beavers it wonderful that woman should endeavor to lay are another instance. Angelina has school organizaside some of the bands which confine her? Ah, no! Miss J. made several other remarks, which we omit.

Mrs. Rose's resolution was then adopted. Mrs. Fowler offered the following Resolutions:

Whereas, we see in the human body, that though requisite for its growth and assimilation, yes, from the highest to the lowest function, ha ishment requisite for its growth and assummation, has that each, from the highest to the lowest function, has an individuality of its own, distinct from all the others; therefore, in order to follow out the analogy of nature, let us resolve, that in the great body politic, or in the great social body, each one, irrespective of sex, talent, or capability for a higher or lower mission, fulfil the great ends of their being. It is said by many that the race has become deranged in body and mind, through the folly and imbecility of woman, and that it is chiefly by their instrumentality that it can be redeemed; therefore,

Resolved. That mothers be urged to carve out for

nts, and develop them so that each son and daugh will be qualified to earn his own livelihood, an nee not oulrage nature through the influence

ne pocket nerve.

Resolved, That as it is universally acknowledge Resolved, that is it is an investigated, it proves that when a truly great work is performed, it proves the right of the performer to do it, therefore, let each woman here assembled determine, that during the coming year, she will labor to accomplish some great and useful deed, either in the bosom of her own fam. and useful deed, either in the bosom or her own ismi-ily, in perfecting her own God-inspired selfhood, in living out the full tide of her emotions and sapira-tions, or fulfilling the instincts of her genius, whether as a poet, artist, sculptor, musician, physician or min-

Harriet K. Hunt read the following Resolutions : Resolved, That if, in the present state of society

nan prescribes as physician for woman in her sick hamber, he must also be prepared to meet her in the medical lecture-room; otherwise, an unwillingness to meet her there may argue a low state of morality in

meet ner there may argue a low state of morally in our Medical Colleges.

Resolved, That the present low standard of morals, as exhibited through the public papers, calls loudly upon woman to lend a helping hand to amend these abuses.

Resolved, That inasmuch as our editors are in one to the standard of the standard

aspect our public teachers, and help to give tone to public opinion, therefore, we regard their practice of inserting in their journals, for the sake of lucre, vitia-ting and demoralizing advertisements, as in the high-est degree reprehensible, and as indicating the need of a new medical infusion through the woman ele-

Susan B. Anthony then rend several resolutions forwarded by Elizabeth B. Stanton.

Miss Anthony supported these resolutions in speech of some length. She especially recommended the papers to patronage which women edited.

Rev. Mr. May read a letter from Angelina Grimke. wife of Theodore D. Weld, of New Jersey. It was of great length, and was on the subject of permanently organizing a Woman's Rights Society. It was clab orately and eloquently written, and travelled over the whole ground of nature, religion and philosophy. It was levelled against permanent organization, and argued that associations were things of the past, and not fit for these days of progress. Women were not like staves of a barrel, that required hoops to keep Mrs. Mary Springstead, of Cazenovia, then moved

that a permanent society be now organized. Mrs. E. O. Smith was in favor of permanent organ-

ization; but thought all that was necessary to do was to organize State societies first, and from them to form national society or congress. Mrs. Paulina W. Davis said she thought the re-

sponsibility ought to be more divided than it is now; but she was opposed to any organization that would be crushing in its influence.

H. K. Hunt did not like arbitrary organization. Spontaneity is the law of life. Why are our women so sickly? Because they are not in freedom. Spontaniety will organize, vitalize, and render efficien She did not like unnatural constraint of the person in medical practice, and she did not like it here. When arbitrary rule is imposed, there is no individuality Individualism is the law of responsibility. She shook hands with a sister from Ohio, though they differ in opinion, for in spirit Ohio is neighbor to Massachusetts. We are organized interiorly. Inner vitality is that high, sure, safe power, by which we can depend on the woman's movement. The very moment this movement takes the form of a Society, it will fail to attract the people. (Applause.)

Mrs. Clarissa Nichols said organization was the struggle from a fragmentary state into a whole. We are not fragmentary. We need no organization while struggling up into the life that is in God.

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith said she did not like being placed on the sick list by Dr. Hunt. (Laughter.) The demand for organization was not to shackle freedom. human being is deprived of his rights, the custom is to They wanted organization of some kind. By forming an association, they would meet together with greater guage, to soft-soap him. Why did he not admit the right security. Wherever she travelled, she found people of woman to vote? Because he was afraid of public anxious to know with whom they could communicate on the subject of woman's rights. They ought to lay aside their prejudices on this subject, and form an association, by which means they would be enabled to work more effectually and systematically.

Mrs. Davis-We want more system and order Hitherto, the little central committee has had a great deal of labor thrown on a few individuals.

Mrs. Rose said she agreed with Mrs. Weld and her riend, Miss Hunt. Organizations were like Chinese sandages. In political, moral, and religious bodies they had hindered the growth of man. They were the incubus of our pature. The moment a man has intellectual life enough to strike out a new idea, he is branded as a heretic. It was true that men must sometimes combine to effect great purposes; but she is not in their vocabulary. But even on the question was decidedly opposed to organization. She would e pardoned for alluding to herself-she had never been guilty of doing so before, to the same extent Circumstances must now plead her excuse. She wa the same as every other human being, born into a sect She had to cut herself loose from it, and she knew what it cost her, and having bought that little free dom, for what was dearer to her than life itself, she prized it too highly ever to put herself in the same shackles again.

A lady, of Syracuse, whose name the reporte could not learn, said organization and order were necessary. They had all been kept in order by their excellent President

Mrs. Rose-We all acted freely and spontaneously in that matter, and, because she had our confidence we elected her unanimously. We have been brough together by the magnetism of the cause. If you have

Mr. Jones said he was glad to hear the voice of Angelina Grimke Weld ; her beautiful language and her thrilling eloquence would not be heard but for letter, but differed with others. She had not met the question, which was not one like organization of Church or State, but as to a different form of organization from that which already prevailed; it is mere question of form of organization. Mrs. Weld scaffolding, and the mountains raised without artificial much honey would be found in the hive without tions in her own house. There are fire organizations which are also necessary. If we live in an artificial state of society, we must use artificials. Mrs. Rose-True.

Mr. Jones-The admission fee at the door is ectarian, to a certain extent. It keeps out those who are unwilling or too poor to pay it. The necessity of this organization is well understood in this communi ty, who, for the most part, acknowledge a 'highe law.' (Applause.) Don't applaud. You are not bit better than you ought to be. (Laughter.) I had soped that the committee appointed last year would have reported on the various objects assigned them. Their failure to do so arises from imperfect organiza tion. There are organizations in this land free though the sects are not. I was, like Mrs. Rose, nember of a sect once. When I tried to stretch my self, I put my arms through the wall. I am not now But I am a member of the Anti-Slavery Society Has it crippled thought, or expanded it? I want to know what the South says on the subject. Do they think that that organization has erippled anti-slavery nen, or anti-slavery sentiment? When my frien Dr. Hunt talks of spontaneity, I wish she would come out to Ohio, and see the organizations thereand the numbers and enthusiasm of our anti-slavery

Mrs. Oakes Smith-There is nothing arbitray a iaw. Ruman to organization. The society of June grees retarded by organization. The society of June 2 a an example of extreme organization; it has the the world; it is at the burning zone and the form the world; it is at the burning zone and the hour North, in the halls of Congress, in your Courseling, in your very parlors, and reports to the Paper in your very passon, if this organization is to Rome everywhere. All the state of despotian is so effectual for eril, ast a destructive to human liberty, why cannot we has hint therefrom, and organize for good?

Abraham Payne said there was confusion of Man Abraham Layer And Abraham And interchangeable. Organization already exists Asciation is the result of organization. The misting ciation is she world is to make societies and churches. Go all the worse as to made society when he made me and we can't make these things-they are than

The States were then called, to see which was represented, and they were found to be the false. ing :- New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Bode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Ohio.

Mrs. Wright then moved, as an amendment the this Convention recommend the different State len represented to form Conventions of their own. Lucy Stone said, like a burnt child that deals the

fire, they had all been in permanent organization, and thus dreaded them. She had had enough of thunb screws and soul-screws ever to wish to be placed usder them again. But still, organizations of some last were necessary. The anti slavery organization va not to last forever. When its object was accomplated, it would cease to exist, and so with women's rights organizations. They outgrew the good that wa good for their fathers. They did not want sum a good for their swould turn them into a peopletion, or leave them as specimens of fossil rensist But she thought the time had not yet come to form an organization. When the idea became incanas, they might seek to construct a platform. She did se feel they were ready to organize. All they could de now was to agitate the public mind. They could be put timbers together, and build a goodly tructur, till they knew what materials they had, Rev. Mr. May. It seems to me that the relations

covers the ground. What we want is agents-elementary tracts. The admirable reports of lat par are very useful in their way. But we want something not so voluminous-short tracts, adapted to the wamen of the country. There is not one woman in every ten thousand in this State, who knows the canbilities under which she labors. Women are found to be the best reachers. In the normal school of which I was principal, the female teachers completely excelled the male. Caroline Tilden and Ellacoln were teachers whose equals I never knew. Harace Mann, who travelled all over England, aleined the fact to me. There ought to be colleges establish ed every where for women, and if colleges, why me teachers also? Life is not to stalk about and cus upon the sun, bu: to think and to give uttersme to thoughts. Men and women live in proportion miles think.

Lucy Stone. We don't want woman's schools or colleges. I abhor woman's schools and negro pen alike. There are already very good schools sad alleges, and what we want is to get into these. (Asplause.)

Rev. Mr. May. I accept the amendment. The amendment was then adopted unanimously. President. National conventions are to be allel as heretofore.

Mr. May suggested that a Central Committee now appointed. A member then called up the resolution of lie.

Miss A. Brown, upon the Bible argument in her of woman's rights. Mr. Thomas McClintock said, this resolution is beed upon a historical basis, and people may offer about it; and I am opposed to it, for one. To go bet to any particular era for a standard of truth, is to p

back to an imperfect standard, instead of resorting a the perfect standard of nature. Truth is progress Antoinette Brown. The question is, whether the Bilde does not agree with nature. If item's shown that the Bible harmonizes with truth, wit

should we not do so? Why should not the corretion do this, whatever may be their idea of the Blad Rev. Mr. Hatch, Congregational minister. question is, whether this convention recognises t paramount authority of the Bible? There is a trary impression abroad, and from what has now b en place, there seems to be grounds for it, and as likely to do this cause great injury. (Great exist

mint.) President. That question is not yet before there vention. (Applause.) We come to affirm great damental truths, and all we find in the book tops roborate these truths we gladly receive. We have good a right to use our ability in bringing Jesu pl the apostles to confirm our opinions, as the sernice vines have to use their ingenuity to bring the line to bear on their peculiar views.

Rev. Mr. Hatch. That is not the question. Tist I wanted to know is, whether this convention more nise the Bible or not? President. This question has not been consideral

and, therefore, is not decided. Mrs. Nichols. I have been a member of a Bapit church since I was eight years of age, and my fants based upon the rock of ages.

Mrs. Rose. Acknowledging and claiming at la perfect human freedom of thought and expenses, from the fact and conviction that human belief has not depends on our voluntary inclination, I come have any objection to any one interpreting the Ear as he or she thinks best, but I object that such intepreration go forth as the doctrine of this convention, because it is a mere interpretation, and is not even in authority of the book; it is the view of Miss Rest only, which is as good as that of any other minist. but that is all, (Applause.) For my part, I refer both interpretations. Here we claim human rights and freedom based upon the laws of homsnity, the requiring no written authority from Moses or Pal. because those laws and our claims are prior to ent these two great men. The different interpressing these books has caused different sects, as the affirm interpretation of the Constitution has caused defined political parties. Let us keep aloof alike from pulse cal and religious intrigues. (Applause.) Of gifts pangs that ever tortured the human mind or held those resulting from this cause have been the mid horrible-mere differences of opinion and differences of interpretation not self-erident truths, eref of claiming to grasp truth, but none having it. A gentleman cited the text, 'All scripture is girk, by inspiration of God, and is profitable, ke. Mrs. Mott. If thou wilt look at that passage, is wilt see that the 'fa' is italicised, which signifies b it was put in by the translators. The passage shell

read - All scripture, given by inspiration profitable, &c. At a proper time, I would list At the close of the proceedings, Lucy Stone belong ered an impressive address. She exherted the sub-ence to give heed to what they had heard, to learn depend on themselves. She urged also to free, bid independent research, and not to think that the fee tains of life were all drained by Hebrews mas of turies ago. She concluded with much applicant.

Mrs. Most then made a very appropriate solution.

Dr. Gutcheon moved the thanks of the samely to her for her ability, courtesy and merit. But the temperature of the samely thanks are the samely contrast and the samely thanks are samely to the samely same that she felt thankful, and hoped they all did. session so interesting and so important as the outle had now held. The assembly then joined is unjua doxology, after which they dispersed.

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