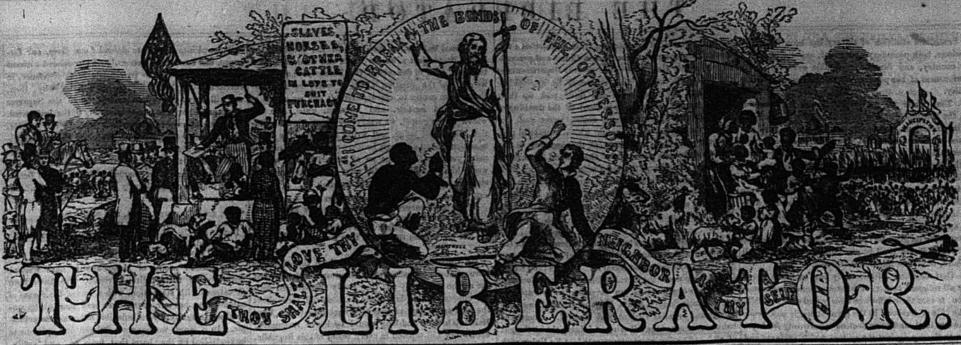
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directed, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square in Advertisements making less than one square inset three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts,
lessylvania and Chio Anti-Slavery Societies are auacted to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial immittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, vil :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray (as paper, the Prince, Samuel Philasick, and forget Philasics, and forget Philasics, and forget Philasics, and forget Philasics.)

er question are impartially allowed a hearing. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

the name of persons in fact, the oppresser representing the oppressed! . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THERENY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-John Quincy Adams.

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slavehol lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions TO SECURE THE PERFETUIT OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

VOL. XXIII. NO. 33.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER 1176.

SELECTIONS.

SCESSION OF THE SOUTH FROM THE NORTH.

the antiversary of West India Emancipation was celented in mass meeting at Flushing, (Long Island,) and 4th of August, under the auspices of the New Jet City Anti-Slavery Society. The meeting having and addressed by WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, he was Moved by Mrs. Envesting L. Rose, who said-

fuzzas-I can hardly leave this place without seng my voice in unison with those who have peen here. Indeed, the exercises of this cele-lates would not appear to me complete, without heig woman raise her voice in this great and nohing woman raise her voice in this great and no-ic case (applause); for when has any good are been effected without her co-operation? We have been told, to-day, that it was a woman that what Great Britain to its very centre, before examplation could be effected in her colonies. suscipation could be effected in her colones. For must go hand in hand with man in every gatast noble cause, if success would be insured. The to attend some anniversaries; I think the flet is very beneficial. Many such are celebrated axis country. New England celebrates the animstry of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, as well she may; for when those Pilgrim Fathers is their native shores, it was to obtain that civil as living freedom which was denied them in the solve to the country; and in so far as the same free-scher country; and in so far as the same free-sen is desirable for all, it is perfectly right and paper that their descendants should keep the an-senaries of the landing of their ancestors. bessels attend these anniversaries, I doubt at, with joyful hearts and grateful memories ; and the first had not myself an American by birth, as har never had the pleasure of attending such a smirtrary, yet my heart is always with those to do, for they hail a day of freedom. But there mother anniversaries kept in this country, one of this I presume you all love to celebrate; and anniversary of the Declaration of Inde palance. That great and glorious day did not crast but gave to the world a great truth—that all mea are born free and equal, and are therefore estitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happines. My heart always rejoices in that day, usel shall never forget the emotions I felt when I fit witnessed its celebration in this country. It send to me as if the sun shone brighter, the birds any sweeter, the grass grew greener. Everything is nature seemed transformed from deformity to besty. Ah, were only that great, noble truth of

he Declaration of Independence carried out, as it spitts be, there would be no need of our meeting be to-day. (Applause.) Then indeed might we all repice when the Fourth of July arrives. But whether it is carried out or not, the truth remains he same. Alas! that it should come up in judg-met before this great nation! But though I re-lies when that great day comes round, I cannot help contrasting, as I sit here to-day, the event which that commemorates with the one which we are not to-day to commemorate. All my feelings asi principles are republican; I may say I am a republican by nature; but in comparison to the lib-estion of 800,000 slaves, the Declaration of Indepeadence falls into utter insignificance. (Applause.) It falls short, just as theory falls short of practice. (Applause.) There is almost an immeasurable distance between the two. The one was the utterance of a great truth, that will last ferer; the other was a practical application of it. How different the results! the Declaration of ependence-has it yet abolished Slavery ! the great act of the emancipation of 800,000 hu ma race are not only capable of taking care of themselves, but are capable of enjoying peacefully a much liberty and as much freedom as the white men. Thus it has done far more towards the case of freedom—towards emancipation from all linds of slavery—than the Declaration of Independence did. (Applause.) For in spite of that pendence did. (Applause.) For in spite of that beclaration—in sadness and sorrow do I say it— the United States of America are guilty of outrage and recreancy to their own principles in retain-ing slavery; while Great Britain, without that Delaration, having yet a great deal of oppres-tee and tyranny in her midst, has shown a noble emple to the world in emancipating all her chat-tel slaves.

It is atterly impossible for us, as finite beings, utmost stretch of the imagination, to oneive the depth and immensity of the horrors distance the depth and immensity of the distance. I would that, instead of speaking and listening to day, we could all sit down in perfect sience, and each and every one of us ask ourselves what is it to be a slave!—what is it to emancipate oght hundred thousand slaves! We have the evil is have become accustomed to it; we talk about it but do we comprehend it—do we realize it—do we feel it! What is it to be a slave! Not to so your own, bodily, mentally, or morally—that is be a slave. Ay, even if slaveholders treated their slaves with the utmost kindness and charity; if I was talk the late. y; if I were told they kept them sitting on a sof al day, and fed them with the best of the land, it an any, and fed them with the best of the land, at it above the less slavery—(applause); for what is some the less slavery—(applause); for what des slavery mean? To work hard, to fare ill, to safe hardship, that is not slavery; for many of is white men and women have to work hard, have to fare ill, have to suffer hardship, and yet we are not slaves. Slavery is, not to belong to yourself—so mach abhor as that single thing—to be robbed of one's self. We are our own legitimate masters. seach abhor as that single thing—to be rothled to self. We are our own legitimate masters. Mature has not created masters and slaves; nature has created man free as the air of heaven. The link man and the white man are equally the children of nature. The same mother earth has created as all the same and the same mother earth has created as all the same mother than the same all the same and the same all th dren of nature. The same mother earth has cre-sed us all; the same life pervades all; the same

or of nature. The same mother earth has cretied us all; the same life pervades all; the same
part ought to animate all. Slavery deprives us
dourselves. The slave has no power to say, 'I
will go here, or I will go yonder.' The slave cantest ay, 'My wife, my husband, or my child.' He
to say, 'My wife, my husband, or my child.' He
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The say, 'My wife, my husband, or my child.'
The say, 'My wife, my husband, or my child.'
The say, im the say, 'My my find and soul, I bless,
im fa having been the great and noble voice of
the same is say, 'My wife, man and woman. Humanity's childen are, in my estimation, all one and the same
family, inheriting the same earth; therefore there
the say, is my say, wen stronger than the ties of
thationship; and these are the ties of humanity.

Humanity, the great mother of all, has thrown around us ties, sympathies and feelings which are more endearing, more effectual, and more noble, than any other that have ever bound man to man. Our friend who has addressed you to-day, has mentioned the fact that the opposers of emancipa-ion are fearful that the South will not trade with he North. No greater folly was ever conceived. The South forsake the North! What will they do lix years ago, I was in Columbia, S. C. A senator, returning from Washington, made a speech there, in which he talked a great deal about Abolitionists and Disunionists of the North. A young lawyer, who boarded at the same hotel where stopped, came home full of these ideas, and com-If stopped, came home full of these ideas, and commenced a conversation with me on the subject of slavery; and he was so full, that he could scarcely find time to express his indignation. We don't want the North,' said he—we are independent of the North, and we can afford to dissolve the Union to-day.' I let him go on for some time, for I knew he would run himself out. (Laughter.) After he had done so, I told him I did not wish to have the Union dissolved; I would like to stick to you, because you need us. (Laughter.) I then asked him. 'Wherein could you be independent of the North! Who are your teachers and professors! Northern men. Who weave your cloth and bedeck you? Northern laborers. Who grow much of the food that nourishes you! Northern men. (Indeed, so greatly impoverished is the land in the South, that it is a positive fact, that I once saw a cow held up while she was fed.) (Great laughter.) 'Just remember, my dear Sir, said I, 'that from your head to your feet, you were manufactured at the North, directly or indirectly. (Laughter.) From him who first taught you your alphabet, to the professor who gave the finish to at Washington were revealed, it would be found, and her four that a services. If the secrets of the Public Departments at Washington were revealed, it would be found, and the fourth manufactured at the North, directly or indirectly. (Laughter.) From him who first taught you your alphabet, to the professor who gave the finish to at Washington were revealed, it would be found, and the fourth would be found, and the services. If the secrets of the Public Departments at Washington were revealed, it would be found, we four that many others besides Rev. Dr. Dewey. menced a conversation with me on the subject of dayery; and he was so full, that he could scarceyour education, and taught you to make black appear white, they were all Northern men. Never-theless, I don't want to see the Union dissolved; the Slave Power for a consideration. — Roman for as long as we are united, we have an influence

over you; indeed, you stand so greatly in need of us, that I should be very sorry to leave you. (Laughter.)
Mrs. R. here made an appeal in behalf of the principle of refusing to consume slave products, believing it would have a great tendency to abolish Slavery. Not being able to find a market for their ing it would have a great tendency to abolish Slavery. Not being able to find a market for their products, the slaveholders would have either to go to work to feed their slaves or free them. And as for working, there was an entire inability on the part of the slaveholder. He was a poor, miserable, inactive, lazy, unfortunate creature, and with all her heart and soul she pitted him. (Laughter.) When I first stepped on slave soil, said she, I read the curse of Slavery upon it. A gentleman once asked me at the South, what I thought, on the whole, of South Carolina. I told him: 'I am sorry to say that you are a century, at least, behind

The owners cannot do any kind of manual labor, because it is disgraceful, so that everything is done by slaves.) He told me I had to thank my stars for being a woman. (Laughter.) I said I always thanked my stars for being a woman, (renewed laughter,) but I wanted to know wherein I had to thank my stars in that are to know wherein I had to them up to ridicule, and attempt to excite the mirth of this body by saying "Mr. Lucy Stone" and "Miss Wendell Phillips," he is powerless to thank my stars in that are to know wherein I had to reproach them. thank my stars in that particular instance. Said he, 'Our State has made provision for many cases, but not for all. For instance—when we catch a good Abolitionist, we give him a coat of tar and feathers.' (Laughter.) I then told him that, as for me, I was an Abolitionist in the fullest sense of

THE REV. "ORVILLE DEWEY.

The Rev. Dr. Orville Dewey some time since resigned his naval sinecure. Mr. Fillmore made him a Chaplain in the Navy, at an annual compensation of \$1,500, for which he did not preach a single sermon, or do any other duty during the years he held the office, except very regularly to draw the pay!!! This is the first instance in the history of the Government of the United States, in which

We find the above paragraph in the Utica Daily Gazette, without one word of defence or explanation in behalf of the Rev. D. D. What changes a few fleeting months bring about!—Two years since, it was discovered that the Union (and Slavery) was

(Laughter.) From him who first taught you your services. If the secrets of the Public Departments alphabet, to the professor who gave the finish to at Washington were revealed, it would be found.

Courtsies of Deate. The other day, in the Convention, while the subject of Harvard Univer-sity was under consideration, Rev. Mr. Braman, of Danvers, wandered out of his course of remark

asked me at the South, what I thought, on the whole, of South Carolina. I told him: 'I am sorry to say that you are a century, at least, bebind in the means of civilization.' (Laughter.) He wanted to know why I thought so I said: 'The only civilization you have exists among your slaves; for if industry and the mechanical arts are the great criterion of civilization, (and I believe they are,) then certainly the slaves are the only civilized ones among you, because they do all the work.' (Laughter.) (In Charleston, and Celumbia, S. C., the slaves are painters, glaziers, carpenters and masons; in fact, all the trades are filled with slaves.

The owners cannot do any kind of manual labor,

In a speech before the same Convention, respecting the government of Harvard University, Hon. Henry Wilson, referring to Prof. Bowen, the sympathizer with Austria as against Hungary, said—

thank my sters in that particular instance. Sald he, 'Our State has made forvision for many access that not for all. For instance—when we catch a good Abolitonist, we give him a coat of at an feathers.' (Laughter.) I then told him that, no for me, I was an Abolitonist in the fullest sense of the word, (apphase.), and he I a woman access the word, (apphase.), and he I a woman access the word, (apphase.), and he I a woman access the word, (apphase.), and he I a woman access to the word, (apphase.), and he I a woman access to the word, (apphase.), and he I a woman access to the word, (apphase.) and he I a woman access to the word, (apphase.) and he I a woman access to the word, (apphase.) and he I a woman access to the word, (apphase.) and the word of the word, (apphase.) and the word of th

form of the peace, and happiness, and future welfare of the colored people in this Province. Willour friends please take proper notice, and govern

P. S. Since the above arrivals, four more pa sengers came in safe and sound from the slave shambles of Kentucky to this glorious province.— Voice of the Fugitive.

themselves accordingly!

A ROMANTIC SLAVE HUNT. An interesting family, consisting of five persons, arrived here on the cars of the Underground railroad a few weeks since from Kentucky. They were owned by a rich slave trader of Kentucky. Amongst his slaves there was one favorite family, whom he considered trustworthy. The man-servant was a barber by trade, and was allowed to carry on his business in Louisville. Ky, when he was not otherwise engaged in attend-ing to other business for his master. He was fre-quently sent to Cincinnati, Ohio, by his master, to ransact business. At length the master permitted little daughter of this valuable man-servant to go to Cincinnati, on a visit at his request; but as she did not return at the appointed time, the father became quite uneasy about her, and prevailed on the master to let his wife, who was also the child's came quite uneasy about her, and prevailed on the master to let his wife, who was also the child's mother, go after her—so she was given a written permit by her master, and allowed to take with her two of her youngest children to Cincinnati, under a promise that she was to return within a few days. But the time expired and she failed to return, which caused no little uneasiness on the part of both master and husband. The husband told the master that he knew that she must be sick, and he was satisfied that nothing shorter that caused no little uneasiness on the part of both master and husband. The husband told the master that he knew that she must be sick, and he was satisfied that nothing shorter than sickness or death would have detained her so long, and that he had better let him go and bring them all home. This proposition was readily acceded to, and the husband was fitted out with a written passport to Cincinnati, for his wife and children. But when he was town. When the legitive arrived at the last named place, he was in no better position than become and foated himself upon it, expecting to be able to reach the Canadian shore. He, however, got out twelve miles into the lake, instead of getting across to Niagara. He was found yesterday on the old gate, 12 miles from shore, by the Chief Justice, and by her landed in this city. would have detained her so long, and that he had better let him go and bring them all home. This proposition was readily acceded to, and the husband was fitted out with a written passport to Cincinnati, for his wife and children. But when he reached Cincinnati, he learned that they had started on their way to Canada, 'where colored men are free '—and he, of course, had to follow them; but never overtook the family until they had cross-ed the American line, which immediately absolved the legal relation between master and slave.—Ibid.

SAFE IN CANADA. 'On June 10th, ten slaves, belonging to Robert C. Todd, Col. James Tuylor, R. Slaughter, Mrs. Mary Winston, and Dr. Parker, citizens of Newport, Ky., made their escape from that place. '—Exchange.

safely in Canada, and that they came by way of the Underground rail road. They are all well, and are likely to do well. They have only one thing to regret, and that is, that they had not known of the Underground rail road before, so that they might have been in Canada long ago, working for themselves, and having their children educated.—*lbid*.

To Mr. Gower, or Louisville. We publish, for your benefit, and the information of our readers, the following letter from your friend, (once your slave) Mr. Henry Atkinson. For the enlightenment slave) Mr. Henry Atkinson. For the enlightenment of those who do not know the preliminary facts of the case, we would remark that Mr. Atkinson, who has the manner and bearing of a gentleman, and writes a very fair hand, and converses intelligently, had charge of a store in Louisville, and was the keeper of the key. Finding that his owner (7) proposed to sell him down the river, he took the up river boat; and, like a gentleman, as he is, made a pleasant northern trip, for his health. He came away so suddenly, and pursued his journey so rapidly, that he hadn't time to return the key till he arrived here; when he sent it back by express. He writes Mr. Gowdy the following letter, lest he should be worried about him:—

DEAR MR. GOWDY :- I arrived safe in Canada, to-day DEAR MR. GOWDY:—I arrived safe in Canada, to-day and feel that I have made good my escape to this plet sant place of refuge. Sir, I left in a hurry, and coul not leave the key, but I now send it to you. Give m love to all my friends, Mrs., Mr. Heath, Mr. Hughes Oliver, and Pitts.

Yours, respectfully, HENRY ATKINSON.

-Detroit (Mich.) Democrat.

at Indianapolis, and sworn to as a slave, has been proved to be free by very affecting proof. The trial, it will be remembered, was postponed sixty days, to enable Freeman, the alleged slave, to send to his former residence to obtain proof of his freedom. His attorney went to Georgia, and there found a venerable man named Patillo, who once owned and liberated Freeman. Not content with simply giving testimony to this fact, the generous man insisted upon going to Indiana, and bearing his personal testimony in the poor man's favor. He was sisted upon going to Indiana, and bearing his personal testimony in the poor man's favor. He was introduced to Freeman, who knew nothing of his presence. When asked if he knew Mr. Patillo, he raised his eyes, and looked full in the face of his noble benefactor, and then calling his name and grasping his hand, the poor prisoner wept aloud. The good old man was completely overcome. All present were deeply affected at this affectionate recognition, and all were glad this fraudulent and desperate attempt to rob this man of himself had so gloriously failed. Mr. Patillo talked some time with Freeman. All present were perfectly satisso gloriously failed. Mr. Patillo talked some time with Freeman. All present were perfectly satisfied that the man was free. His persecutors ought to be severely punished for perjury and kidnapping. It now amounts to a moral certainty, that a free man has been wickedly deprived of liberty, and confined in a loathsome cell for weeks and months in a free State, for no crime whatever. And, we believe, the claimant, by whose oath this outrage was perpetrated, is a Methodist clergyman!

-Toronto Leader, Thursday.

LOUISIANA. Isaac E. Morse, the Attorney General of the State, yesterday instituted a suit in this court against Joseph Jennings, for the recovery of the property, or its value, (\$4,600) recently disposed of by him in his celebrated raffle. The action is brought under a State law, which prohibits lotteries, and declares all prizes disposed of by means of them forfeited to the State; and the Attorney General appears to hold in his petition R. Slaughter, ars. Mary Winston, and Dr. Parker, citizens of Newport, Ky., made their escape from that place. —Exchange.

We are truly happy to be able to inform Mr. Todd & Co. that the above refugees have arrived safely in Canada, and that they came by way of the Underground rail road. They are all well, carriage, and some jewelry, etc. - New Orleans Bulletin, July 7.

What a picture of civilization in the nineteenth century! A man and a woman, with horses, carriage, and jewelry, put up in a raffle!

SOUTH CAROLINA POLICE. Col. Perry, editor of the Greenville, (S. C.) Patriot, writes from Wash-

On board the Wilmington steamer, a servant came to me, whilst engaged in reading Uncle Tom's Cabin, and told me the captain desired me to present my ticket. I obeyed his order, and presented myself before the captain of the steamer. He inquired my name, which I gave him, with my ticket purchased at Weldon. He then asked my age. I replied, that it was none of his business. He insisted, and said he had to report every passenger to the City Council of Charleston, with their age, residence, and place of birth, under a penalty of one thousand dollars; and, moreover, he had to forfeit that amount if any of the passengers became feit that amount if any of the passengers became

paupers within twelve months.

"Well, my good fellow," said I, "you are in a bad box, if that is your situation; for I fear one-half of them are paupers already. You are a ruined man, sir, and your company is bankrupt, even now. It would be well for you to bout your steamer, and put back to Wilmington."

This inquisition, says the Raleigh (N. C.) Rerister, complained of by one of the chivalry, must be laid it the door of his own State. It is a part of that system of Chinese exclusion, which seek to reduce everything to the level of her own institutions, and under pretence of State security, to pry into the private business and motives of every trav-

Monr Fourives. Two men arrived in this city a few days ago, who deserve their freedom on other grounds than the inalienable right of a man to his own body. They are herees, and deserve the reward of heroism—liberty. Their old Virginia master—with whom they would have been willing to live and die, perhaps—had the meanness to merchandise his chattles. He sold them to one of the numerous man-derils of the Haley breed, who are constantly transporting human flesh down the Mississippi and Ohio to the Southern shambles. They were shipped on an Ohio steamer, and had got a little below Cincinnati, when they put in execution a determination which they formed as soon as they found they had been sold to a slave trader. Viz., to jump overboard, and avint toward the morth shore. It was a pilet, and very dark. Only the persons in charge of the boat were on deek, when these two beave men soles aft, and committed themselves the doubtful element. They could not see the shore, and did not know how wide the river might be, or how near they were to the Kentucky side; but they knew it would widen as they went, and their chances for flight were daily lessening. So that planged in and struck out boldly, befieting the swells which the paddles made.

It was a hard task, and one of them would have gone down, had not the other helped him as Cassins did Creser in the Tiber; but they made the shore and the proposed of the control of the most started in the Tiber; but they made the shore and for the control of the most started in the Tiber; but they made the shore and the necessary of the necessary of the same and the proposed and the propos

Michigan, where articles of apparel, money, &c., were furnished by them to these fugitives.

We would here remark in this connexion, that the only phase of clothe donations, that is advisable or tolerable, is under these circumstances, where such things are furnished to the fugitives themselves, by the donors, whilst on the road to Canada. This insures the reception of the articles by the proper persons, as well as a satisfactory distribution of the same. And it would be a decided benefit to our people in Canada, if philanthropists in the States would reserve such articles to distribute, themselves, to the wayfaring fugitive, instead of sending them to Canada, to be a bone of contention to mar the peace, and happiness, and future wellgo and come as ne might encose. There is todaing on earth so frets an American or an Englishman as this eternal watching of the police, and continual annoyance of passports. Still, it is this or nothing with the Austrians; there is no other way for them to maintain their authority here. Take away this everlasting vigilance, those ever present bayonets, and they would find their way open in less than twenty-four hours, and that without passports. If the threatened Russian war begins and becomes general, there will be such doings here as this country has not seen yet. The feeling of the people is intense, one of most deadly hatred, and which would baptize itself in the blood of those who have done them this great wrong.

WIND BAGS. Dr. Ross, of Chatanooga, Tenn., says in the Advertiser of that city, of the puerile resolutions of the new school Presbyterian General Assembly on Slavery,

'The resolutions which were passed by a minority of the number which originally met, and after that original number had given the whole thing the go-by, will not express the mind of the Assembly. Besides, the whole thing was intended to be nothing but a bag of wind. I hope, therefore, the South will be steady, and not feel the least concorn from this agitation. The strong North-ern conservative spirit will tame down all this fiery Abolitionism in the Northwest.'

Of course? Maybe! wind bags' are not so effective as formerly. Besides, they are valuerable—you can bast 'em. And when confined gas does escape, it smells bad. And the remembrance is any thing but fragrant. For these and other philosophical reasons, we don't anticipate, with much confidence, the success of the Presbyterian enterprise of taming down abolitionism with 'a wind bag.'

One thing is secured, however, a proper name for the windy exhalations of the ecclesiastic gas-

One thing is secured, however, a proper name for the windy exhalations of the ecclesiastic gasometers of America. No better name can be given to the temporizing resolutions of the Conferences and Assemblies on Slavery, which yet allow while they condemn, than 'wind bags.' That's it exactly.

—Syracuse Wesleyan.

JERRY RESCUE CELEBRATION. It may not be gen-scally known that the Abolitionists are resolved erally known that the Abolitonists are resolved upon again celebrating the rescue of 'Jerry' on the 1st of October next, in this city. Such is the case, disgraceful and strange as it may seem. These reckless fanatica are not content with breaking the law and trampling it under foot, but must celebrate the commission of such high crime from year

to year.

They have engaged Wieting Hall in which to hold their treason jubilee. This we know to be a fact, having been so informed by Dr. Wieting, the proprietor, himself; and for whom, personally, we entertain the highest respect, and always have; but it seems strange indeed, that a man of his principles will lend his property to any such low, base, and contemptible purpose. There can be no sort of excuse for this, and we really hope the Doctor will reconsider his determination in the premises. He must know, without our telling him, that the people of Syracuse will not submit to be doubly disgraced and demeaned by such a crimedoubly disgraced and demeaned by such a crume-approving gathering as is proposed. We speak of this from the feeling that is known to exist among this from the feeling that is known to exist among our citizens generally. There is no law to reach these rejoicers in mob violence to overthrow law. And under the existing state of things, we suggest that it may be well for Dr. W. to consider the disgrace that will attach to his Hall, if he permits these black banner rowdies to occupy it, to say nothing of other unfavorable circumstances that A call for a mobocratic outbreak !

An Old Neoro. The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal states that there is an old negro in the county of Sampson, belonging to a Mr. Williamson, who was one hundred and fourteen years old on the last 4th of July. He has been recently visited by a correspondent of the Journal, who states that he found him cheerful and in fine health, and busily engaged in making himself a pair of pants—without spectacles—he being a tailor by trade. His first master, Archibald Bell, died about ninety-eight years ago, at which time Delph was thirteen years of age. He remembers seeing Lord Cornwallis and his army, as well as other persons and things of note in those early days. He was taken prisoner near the residence of William Fryer. He saw the Tories kill John Thompson—he (Thompson) lingering some three days. The old fellow lived by himself, not another soul being near him; he is a sort of doctor, and travels as much as fifty miles to see sick persons, and many persons visit him for medical sid. He cooks, washes, milks, and makes his AN OLD NEGRO. The Wilmington (N. C.) Journof doctor, and travels as much as fifty miles to see sick persons, and many persons visit him for medical aid. He cooks, washes, milks, and makes his own clothes, in a very independent manner. He is four feet high, and weighing one hundred and five pounds. His present owner, Mr. Williamson, is seventy-four, and therefore an old man to the rest of the world, but quite a youth in comparison to Delph. There is little reason for doubting the old negro's age, of which he himself is confident, besides having been known in Sampson from time immemorial almost.

What Slavery cannor do. Represent itself at the World's Fair! While the North can show her sons and daughters, her operatives and laborers, as specimens of her productions, the South must keep her slaves at home. Her sublime production can find no place for exhibition there. That institution, which showers such blessings on the poor benighted black race, rescuing them from heathenism and darkness, and clothing them with comforts and Christianity, will have no enduring monument in the future annals of World's Fairs! Soberly, what a thought is here! At the first step of nations in the line of true progress, when the din, rancor and 'glory' of war are giving way to the generous spirit of rivalry in arts and sciences, those more peaceful engines of Christianity, slavery, by a necessitous law of its own, finds itself shut out from any enjoyment of these privileges. That institutes the supplementation of the service of the supplementation of the service of the supplementation of the service. a necessitous law of its own, finds itself shut out from any enjoyment of these privileges. That insti-tution, having its birth in force and war, shrinks before the arts and labors of peace, and hides away like one who has no part in the glorious inheritance. —Lowell American.

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THE LIBERATOR.

No Blain with Sleeved

No Union with Slaveholders,

BOSTON, AUGUST 19, 1853.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMER ICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The members and friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society are hereby notified that a semi-annual meeting of the Society will be held at SYRACUSE, N. Y., in Wieting's Hall, on TRUBSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 29th and 30th. As this is designed for the specia dation of our Western coadjutors, as well as the furtherance of our cause generally, it is hoped that a full representation will be present, in the spirit and with the zeal of primitive abolitionism. Every effort will be made by the friends in Syracuse to give a hospitable reception, as far as practicable, to those who may come from a distance. There will be no lack of able and eloquent speakers. The first meeting of the series will be held on THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. In behalf of the Executive Committee

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. EDMUND QUINCY, Secretaries.

CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST OF AU-GUST.

Pursuant to public notice, a large number of person convened at the Philadelphia Institute, for the purpose of celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of the British

West India Emancipation.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. SAMUEL NICK LESS, on whose motion Mr. JOSHUA BROWN was called to the chair, and Mr. W. A. K. SMITH chosen Secretary

The occasion being fully announced by Mr. Nickles and others, in short and enthusiastic addresses, Mr JAMES McCRUMMELL was called for, and responde with distinguished ability, in a speech of considerable length, on the great importance of the emancipation in the West Indies, and the demands for its annual commemoration. The speech was received with satisfac

J. J. G. Bias, M. D., was then enthusiastically called for, and responded in a speech of great power and elo quence, which was warmly greeted and frequently in terrupted by cheering.

Mr. D. B. Bowsen, artist, and Mr. WM. WHIPPER of Columbia, and Mr. A. M. SUMNER, were severally called for, who responded in few words, giving way on account of the lateness of the hour.

The following preamble and resolutions were read. supported by A. M. SUMNER, and unanimously adopted

Whereas, we believe the hand of Almighty God is clearly manifest in striking off the manacles from the fettered limbs of eight hundred thousand human beings, existing only as chattels personal; more degraded than the domesticated brute; so held and treated by an enlightened, Christian nation-and as this emancipation was effected by peaceable means; and believing that this will not only prove to be the entering wedge to a universal emancipation of slaves on the American continent, as well as the whole of the great and little Antilles, the Archipelago of the Mexican Gulf, and the

And whereas, we are of opinion that, but for this blessed event, this magnificent act of duty on the part of the British nation, that noble pioneer band of the then Island Republic, now Island Empire of the Africo American people, might before this have been again reduced to bondage, or provincial vassalage, by the device of the American and Spanish slaveholders, pro-slavery adventurers, and pirates of the slave trade.

And whereas, this event derives peculiar importance, at the present moment, from—1st, The attempted measures for perpetuating slavery in Cuba and Texas, and the promotion of the slave trade. 2d. The renewed and vigorous efforts making throughout the country for the propagation and success of the American Colonization scheme, viz: the banishment of the free colored Americans to Africa, aided by the tyrannical proscription of pro-slavery men, and the cruellest persecution of the slave States.

And whereas, we believe a great confederation of republican States, or an immense empire of kingdoms, will result from the concentration of the 12,000,000 colored people of this continent, which number must outstrip all other descriptions of population, in acceleration, from greatly augmented by amalgamation with all other races

of the human family ; therefore, a new era in the dispensation of human affairs by Almighty God.

Resolved, 2. That the emancipation of the Britis Islands set a seal of ultimate death and destruction to the monster king Slavery in the dominion of the West Indies, and will extend even to Brazil, in South

Resolved, 3. That Great Britain, by this act of ins tice, merits the gratitude of all the oppressed through out the world, and especially colored Americans; and we hail these islands, in connection with the Canadas, as offering every facility of varied climate and fertile so to thousands of our oppressed brothren, who are driven out of their native country by proscriptive laws, mot and persecutions, so prevalent in the slave States.

Resolved, 4, That we regard this event as one of the strongest manifestations of the signs of the times, pointing to the fulfilment of certain great prophecies, amon which is the prediction of the prophet Jeremiah, relative to Ethiopia stretching out her hands to God, &c.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

At the Kennett Quarterly Meeting of Progressive Friends, held by adjournment at Marlborough, Chester county, Pa., seventh month 31st, 1853, in view of the close proximity of the first of August, the attention o the meeting was turned to the great event of WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION, of which that day is the anniversary, and, after due consideration, the meeting came to the following judgment :-

1. That the day which witnessed the total and in

mediate abolition of slavery in the British West India Islands, and the transformation of 800,000 immort beings from chattels to MEN, from a condition of legalized brutality to one of freedom and equal rights should be held in grateful remembrance, in every country and clime, by all the lovers of God and humanity and especially by those who profess to revere the character and the name of Jesus Christ, the Prince of Eman cipators, whose mission it was to give light to the peo ple who sat in darkness and the shadow of death, and to preach deliverance to the captives, and the opening o the prison to them that are bound.

That no event in the history of the human race more sublime, or fraught with a deeper interest, than that which the Finst or August must ever bring to ou mbrance; and that, as an illustration of the safety of immediate emancipation, and the folly of those excu-ses by which it is sought to justify the continuance of slavery in our own country, we ought, in every legiti-mate way, to press it upon the attention of the Ameri-

can people.

3. That the present moral, social and political condi tion of the emancipated class in the West India Islands, though exhibiting many fruits of the ignorance, vice and barbarism fostered by centuries of oppression, yet such as to fulfil the reasonable anticipations of fliends of freedom, and to put to shame and confusion of face those who predicted that emancipation wou be followed by disastrous consequences to the peace prosperity and happiness of the islands.

4. That the efforts of leading politicians, clergymen and presses of the United States, to disparage the work ings of emancipation in the West Indies, to evade the force of truth by false issues, to magnify evils which, though attributed to freedom, are yet the fruits of oppression, and to keep out of sight facts which show tha

the immediate abolition of slavery has been fruitful of blessings, both pecuniary and moral, are disgraceful to our country, and furnish irrefutable evidence of the spuriousness of the popular Republicanism and Chris-

joy, the freedom which a monarchy gave to her West India possessions, our hearts are filled with grief and shame when we reflect that a system of slavery, 'the vilest that ever saw the sun,' is fostered and protected by the legislation, the public sentiment, and the pre-vailing religion of this professedly Republican and Christian land, and that we hereby acknowledge the obligation that rests upon us, as individuals and as a re-ligious body, to be diligent in the use of all rightful and appropriate means of bringing our country to re pentance for its gigantic oppressions, and to hasten the

6. That we desire affectionately but earnestly to en treat all religious bodies, of whatever name or nation, to cast their influence clearly and unequivocally on the side of freedom, in the great struggle now pend

WILLIAM BARNARD, Clerks.

CELEBRATION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

The friends of anti-slavery in Fitzwilliam, N. H. hele's third service on Sunday, July 81st, in the Bap tist Church, to commemorate the glorious event of West India emancipation. It was a spirited, a pleasant, and a profitable meeting. Several letters were read from friends in neighboring towns, who sympathize in the good cause of anti-slavery. Dr. James Batcheller, of Marlboro', was present, and added interest to the occasion by his earnest manner and well-timed remarks. The following original song, composed for the occasion

See ! ye who dwell in Slavery's night, And sorrowing, weep forlorn,
The breaking of the glorious light
That ushered in the morn,
The morn, the morn, the cheerful morn,
When thousands found themselves free-bo

And solemn was that silent hour; Before the break of day,
When Tyranny must lose its power,
And Freedom claim her sway;
Her sway, her sway, fair Freedom's sway,
O'er minds that long in darkness lay.

That solemn hour has passed; and then, That solemn hour has passed; and then
From swelling hearts, the voice
Of prayer and praise of earnest men,
Bade all the land rejoice;
Rejoice! rejoice! with song and mirth,
Before the Lord of heaven and earth.

When shall th' auspicious day-star rise Columbia! o'er thy soil,
To cheer the heart, make giad the eyes,
Of all the sons of toil?
Of toil, of toil; and ours the toil From Tyranny to rend the spoil. That was a glorious work, indeed !

The anti-slavery cause;
When men to men their rights concede,
And ordain righteous laws;
The cause, the cause, our worthy cause,
Blessed by high Heaven with its applause

For such, the bost of angels sung At the Redeemer's birth; Good-will the sons of men among, And peace diffused on earth; O'er all the earth, the wide-spread earth, Be known of men sweet Freedom's birth.

The following letter from Rev. WILLIAM P. TILDEN Walpole, was read on the occasion :-

I rejoice to hear that even a few of the friends of the slave are to meet next Sunday in your place, to comword that might be given me; but as it is, I can only send a line of Christian greeting, and assure you of my sympathy in the cause of human freedom.

You do well to celebrate that glorious event on the

Savior ; for, as Channing truly said, 'The liberator of those slaves was Jesus Christ.' Indeed, he is the great Emancipator of the world from all slavery, physical, moral and spiritual; and no day could be more fit and proper to commemorate the triumphs of his cause, than upon several features of the anti-slavery cause—the obtain that which bore witness to his triumph over death and jects for which they had assembled—the obstacles the tomb. How marvellous that an event, like that to be overcome, and the ways and means set forth marked by the first of August, the liberation hundred thousand human beings, previously held in the most debasing slavery, should have elicited so little attention in the Christian world! We commemorate our battles, but neglect to note the peaceful triumph o Christ's truth and spirit. Surely, if there be any event of modern times that should be celebrated with devout thanksgiving, by a Christian-hearted, libertyloving people, it is this this glorious triumph of right over wrong, liberty over slavery, Christian principles over the selfishness of man and the custom of ages Who need ever despair for human freedom, while there is a first of August to be remembered, or a Sabbath to tell of a living Redeemer?

West India Emancipation is one of the Christia mile-stones, that mark the progress of the new kingdon in the world. As we look at it, let us thank God and take courage. That emancipation was not the work o a day. The glorious fruit was many years in ripening. It was matured by the labors and watered by the tears of many generations. It was not Sharpe, nor Clarkson, nor Wilberforce, with their distinguished coadjutorsit was not they alone, who wrought the mighty work Brave and heroic as their labors were, they could have done nothing, but for the sympathy and aid of the unnoticed and unknown thousands, whose hearty but noiseless cooperation helped to turn the current of pub lic sentiment into channels of freedom. So now, every faithful soul, however obscure, every heart that beats hasten on the hour of deliverance. Every manifestation of the Christian spirit, whenever, wherever, or to whomsoever exhibited, helps to greater results than we know; for it is through the power of this spirit, working its way into the world, that the heavenly kingdom

I know that the fate of the millions of victims to sla very in our own country looks dark and discouraging. and if we had no helper, our hands might well hang down, and our hearts fail. But who has ever yet taker ensions of Christianity, or measured the power of the living Christ? Cut off from the living vine man is weak indeed, but through Christ strengthening him, he can do all things. We have only to cleave to the Master, and pass on. Every Sabbath, as it comes speaks of life triumphing over death, good conquering evil, fidelity vanquishing sin, and should thus strength en our faith in the power of the risen Lord, living and working still through believing hearts. Vain are opposing influences, if we abide in Christ. The world may still repeat the old tragedy, but it will be with the same ill success. They may condemn and crucify the Lord afresh; may consign him to a new tomb, cut out of Oppression's hardest rock; may roll the great ston of public sentiment against the door, and guard it with their many soldiers. But God's angels will roll the stone away, and the keepers will tremble and become as dead men, as the glorified Redeemer goes forth to new

Ever yours, for the new kingdom and the risen

PIRST OF AUGUST AT NEW BEDFORD. The liberty-loving colored citizens of New Bedford ity, irrespective of color or clime, to unite with them in and towns in and out of the Old Bay State. The westher was every way favorable to the on

On the arrival of the morning train, a procession we formed, under escort of the 'Union Club,' and proceed to the City Hall, where the several departments line of march, halting once in front of the dwelling d Hon. Rodney Farnen, where music, sweet and ele quent, was the medium through which a grateful peo-ple poured forth their libation of thanksgiving to this noble and fourless champion of the colored American's equality. Resuming, the procession marched up Wil-liam to County street, through County to Hillman, or Hillman to Foster, on Foster to Middle, on Middle

Purchase, on Purchase to Union, up Union to Sixth, t Washington, to Dartmouth street, to Mrs. Dunbar'

The procession attracted marked attention from the crowds of citizens and strangers, and elicited many gratifying and favorable remarks. Besides the 'Union Club, there were the Morning-Star Beneficial Society a scaman's organization, an exceedingly well-appearing Juvenile Society, and a lodge of Odd Fellows—th badges and regalias elegant and tasteful. Among the banners, we noted the following: Liberty the birthrigh on the side of freedom, in the great strangers banners, we noted the following: 'Liberty the birtarighting in our land, and to neglect no opportunity for bearing in our land, and the second neglect no opportunity for bearing in our land, and the second neglect no opportunity for bearing in our land, and the second neglect no opportunity for bearing in our land, and the second neglect no opportunity for bearing in our land, and the second neglect neglect no opportunity for bearing in our land, and the second neglect neg love her still '- Would that we were Free !

A splendid barouche conveyed the orators, chaplain and guests, and many other vehicles were filled with friends of the cause. On reaching the spacious and beautiful grove, the procession dispersed itself around the platform, when

the following organization was confirmed : HENRY O. REMINGTON, Chief Marshal.

Lloyd H. Brooks, Solomon Penaton, J. B. Sande John Goins, Assistant Marshals. David W. Ruggles, John Briggs, Henry Johnson Wm. Bush, Mr. Dufter, Josiah Stevenson, Committee o

Arrangements. Wm. Piper, Aug. W. Munroe, Sylvanus Allen, Vic Shadrach Howard, John Freedom, William C. Nell

A fervent prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Brow. Then an introductory speech was delivered by Rev. F. M. WARD, recently of Boston. He awarded a glowing tribute to FREDERICK DOUGLASS, and other advocate for freedom, and in heart-moving eloquence alluded to the First of August in the British isles, when they all rejoiced that the last wail of the slave, the last clank

of the chain had been heard in their midst. Mr. Ward was followed by FREDERICK DOUGLASS who, in an claborate, able and characteristic speech held the audience in close attention, interrupted by frequent demonstrations of applause. He narrated the history of British West India Emancipation, and pointed out its glorious results. He alluded to his calling when in England, upon the venerable Thomas Charkson, a few days before he breathed his last, when the patriarch of Freedom, clasping him by the hand, told him of the long life he had spent in the cause, and with what readiness he would devote the same years again to freeing the slave.

Mr. Donglass glanced at the combination of effort now being put forth by pro-slavery men in this country to suppress free speech on the subject of slavery, and at the same time aiming to extend and perpetuate the system indefinitely. He dwelt at some length on the topics suggested by the present aspect of the question, and argued his view of the United States Constitution as an anti-slavery document.

After some remarks by Mr. F. S. Howland, the meet ing adjourned to a bountifully-spread table, where ev ery body and his friend availed themselves of the good

The white fellow-citizens were so numerous on the ground, and such fraternal feeling was exhibited, that memorate the event of West India Emancipation. Could a novice would have received no color of an idea that I be with you, I would gladly contribute, rira roce, any the celebration was of any other character than that in which all complexions, castes and climes had an equa

table, and by groups a la pic nic, under shade of the You do well to celebrate that glorious event on the Sabbath, the day above all others that tells of a risen trees, the silvery notes of the bugle summoned the as Sabbath, the day above all others that tells of a risen trees, the silvery notes of the bugle summoned the as Sabbath, the day above all others that tells of a risen trees, the silvery notes of the bugle summoned the as

Mr. WILLIAM J. WATKINS, of Boston, resumed th moral agitation by a speech of great power and beauty the American bondman. His criticisms on the pro-sh very church and clergy, and what he regarded as ons of duty on the part of Massachusetts Fre Soilers, were very caustic.

At the close of Mr. Watkins's speech, the proces e-formed, and marched to City Hall Square, where it was then dismissed

The observances of the day only seemed to augme desire for more, as the evening session in City Hal in numbers and enthusiasm, clearly demonstrated.

Rev. CHARLES W. GARDNER, formerly of Philad his, delivered an instructive speech on the pro-slave politics of the nation, and the delinquencies of the American Church, and discharged a very effective ar tillery at the accursed and inhuman Fugitive Slave Law. The venerable father was listened to with mu spect, and his remarks called forth warm applaus Mr. Douglass again mounted the rostrum, and, in

graphic manner, (illustrated by his transitions 'from grave to gay, from lively to severe,') exhibited the col-The meeting voted to request the publication of the roceedings in The Liberator, Frederick Douglass's

Paper, and the New Bedford Standard. A vote of thanks to the Stoughton Brass Band for their beautiful music, and their praiseworthy deport ment, was passed by acclamation. This was a des tribute, especially when their conduct is contrasted with that of a New Bedford band, who, on being ap-

plied to, demanded a most exorbitant price-of course equivalent to a refusal. The audience united in shouts in honor of the day and the anti-slavery cause, and then separated, to engage in renewed labors for the ' good time coming.'

As many strangers remained in the city, festivities evees, serenades, and the merry dance, rendered the finale one long to be remembered. Boston, August, 1853.

EXTRACTS FROM A SPEECH. Delivered at the Celebration of West India Emancipation by the Colored Citizens of New Bedford,

BY WM. J. WATKINS, OF BOSTON.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens,-We ask no ors at the hand of our country. We ask not for sympathy. We demand our rights as men, as freemen, as tizens of the United States. We claim those ab inalienable rights, for which our fathers died. The white man has no more right to monopolize the blessing of liberty, than I have to lay an embargo upon the sur moon and stars, or to bottle up for the just the rains which God showers as well upon the unjust. All we demand is, the unrestricted right to breathe unmolested the pure, unadulterated atmosphere, as manufac tured by the great Architect of heaven. Ah! we clim to the principles of your Declaration of Independence your assertion of the equality of all men, with inflexi-ble tenacity. We have resolved to be a free people, and nothing shall swerve us from our de ar rights, and resolved at all hazards to attain ther

truthfulness of the motto, 'Incertify ass themselves must strike the blow,' recently ass

a National Convention, and we told the people of the United States just what we want, and what we intend to have; and, in defiance of the Baltimere inquisition, we agilated the question which is to-day rocking this Union from centre to circumference; and we intend to agitate, and agilate, and Agrate, until, like the widow in the gospel, we weary, by our continual agita-tion, the unjust judge, and wring from him the deter-mination, that 'although he fears not God, nor regards man, yet he will avenge us of our adversary, lest we weary him. And that is the way, and the only way, to

weary him. And that is the way, and the only way, to stop the agitation of this vexed question.

'Go! tame the wild torrent, and stem with a straw.

The proud surges that sweep o'er the sands that confine them;

But presume not again to give freemen a law,

Nor strive with the chains they have broken to bind them.'

were what they profess to be, viz., ardent devotees at the shrine of Liberty; if they really sympathized with the oppressed, this day would be observed throughout the land as a day of thanksgiving unto God. Yes! Hallelujahs loud and long would be heard resounding upon every hill-top and in every valley of this Republic, om the Madawaska to the Rio Grande. The crators of the nation, her priests and poets, would vie with each other in words of adulation, and in glorification of the day on which eight hundred thousand men and women and children burst the shackles that confined them, leaped forth into the sunlight, and sang, for the first time, the soul-inspiring anthem of the free. Where are your popular orators to-day? Where are your chief priests, those who say they are called of God to minis ter in holy things? They are not here. They would not be caught in this company for the world, for the very obvious reason, that their sympathies flow in another direction. You know some men's actions and opinions are 'controlled by the hand that feeds them.' A man or a woman must be in possession of a backbone that is not of gutta-percha quality, to enable them to men talk very loudly about 'backbone,' when neuil Hall, and eliciting the rapturous plaudits of the multitude; but, after all, they show sometimes that the vertebre they own is of the ichalebone order. I had the honor, Mr. Chairman, to appear before a

February, in behalf of a number of our colored citizens, who petitioned for the grant of a charter to form military company. The Committee, composed of the three political parties, listened to our remarks as though they really believed us to be endowed with the same mental, moral and physical conformation with themselves. We waited in anxious suspense for severa weeks for the Report of that Committee, as we anticipated at least a minority report from the Free Soil member, in favor of granting us our petition. But, lo! we awoke one morning, and found that all of them—Free Soiler and all—had deemed it 'inexpedient' to give us our rights. Well, we tried to swallow that pill. We thought we would wait with patience, till the Convention appointed by the liberal men of Massachusett to revise the Constitution assembled. With expecta tions of a somewhat sanguine character, we appeared a few weeks ago, before a Committee of that Conven tion. They, too, presented a report adverse to our petition. The subject came up in the Convention, in due form, for consideration. The Free Soil party was there in all its glory. It was represented by such men as Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, Anson Burlingame, and a host of eloquent talkers in the cause of liberty. I am here to-day, sir, in part, for the purpose of criticising the Free Soil party for its action in that Convention. It is high time these gentlemen were beginning to show forth their faith by their works. If they are our real friends, we want them near unto us, and round about us, when their preximity will be advantageous to us, as well as to themselves. We want them in the storm; we can do exceedingly well in the sunshine We are told they sympathize with us in our affliction I believe they do ; but we want that sympathy manifested in something more tangible than lacteal demonstrations. We demand our rights as citizens of these United States. It is a settled fact-a fact as fixed as the laws that govern the universe-that in this land where the Lord has placed us, we intend to die and be buried. And if we are dumb, when we are gravely told that we are not citizens of the United States, as we we deserve to be banished to Liberia, ('with our own consent,') and, O! horrible fate, under the auspices of were in the Constitutional Convention the other day. Soilers, without protesting against the ostracism; I will not submit to a quiet excommunication from the too had a pleasant time, and all who attended either pale of American citizenship. I have the right, and I shall exercise it fearlessly and boldly, and above-board, to call in question the validity of the process by which I am made a pilgrim and a stranger; the modus operandi by which I am made an alien in the land of my birth. Now, sir, the speeches of our Free Soil friends in the Convention, upon the merits of our petition, were admirable specimens of rhetoric. Those hor tlemen talked very eloquently about our fathers having fought for liberty; about Crispus Attucks' blood being the first that was shed for American Indep They created a 'sensetion,' and there they left us.
What man among them vindicated our rights as citizens of the United States? Was not the militia law the veritable bugbear that frightened them, and padlocked their mouths? Verily, verily, I say unto you, such was the case. Did any of them maintain under the Constitution of the United States, to be enrolled in common with white men in the militia? Not one. Rufus Choate laid down the law, and Charles

But, perhaps some one asks himself the question, What could our Free Soil leaders, or any body else do, when the U. S. Militia Law expressly declares that every able-bodied white male citizen shall be enrolled in the militis,"-thus virtually exempting the black man?' Well, I will answer that que ion by telling you what I could do, and what I would have done, had I had an opportunity. When Rufus Choate told me I tizen of the United States, I should have proudly and imperatively demanded something more than his mere ipse dixit. I should have looked in his eagle eye, and asked him whether or not the Constitution of the United States knows a man by the color of his skin, the texture of his hair, or the symmetry of his physical organism? If he had deigned to answer me-and I suppose he would-he would have answered me in the negative. I should then, with all my imperfection, have endeavored to argue the unconstitu ity of the Militia Law, if, as he says, it prohibits me, on account of my color, from serving in the militia. But I should have been told, that the Constitution gives power to organize, arm, and discipline the militia; but here does she obtain the right to declare that the militia shall be composed of 'schite' citizens alone? Such prescription is in direct contravention of the whole or of the Constitution, unless complexional distinc tion is therein recognized. The organization of the mi-litta does not imply the prescription of the black man, any more than the prescription of the white man. any more than the proscription of the white Congress has no right to enact any law that con ith the Constitution, and any law, if law it can be Now, our Free Soil friends know this very well, and

Summer, with all his 'backbone,' bowed acquiescence;

and Henry Wilson said Amen, though perhaps reluct-

setts. The mischlevous interloper, 'tekife,' shall be expurgated from our statute book, and our citizens shall, if they please, be enrolled in the general militia. And if the crisis shall arrive when the militia shall be

tunes, and our secred honors, and our colored citizen shall not be allowed to participate in this defence, i common with their white fellow-citizens, why, there we will carry the whole matter up to the Suprem Court, and have the constitutionality of the law tested. They should have taken for their text, * First justifications and the secretary of the law tested. rust calum, preached from that, and thrown expency to the winds. But they did not do it. They herred to trim their sails to catch the popular gale virtually declaring, in common with Whigs and Democrats, that we cannot legally be enrolled in the militial O tempora! O mores!

Give me th' avowed, erect, and manly foe, Open, I can meet, perhaps return his blow; But of all the plagues, kind Heaven, thy wrath can Save, O save me, from a doughface friend !'

The colored people of Massachusetts have worked althfully for their political friends. We have been hreatened with starvation, with a loss of the me subsistence; but our course has been marked by un-bending integrity, by an inflexible adherence to principle. In a word, we have not suffered our opinion be controlled by the 'hand that feeds us,' and, verily, we have had our reward. Our conduct towards the has seemingly been forgotten; our votes have been written in the sand. We will not forget them; their base ingratitude shall be written in marble, for the benefit of our children's children.

CELEBRATION AT PLUSHING. The anniversary of West India Emancipation was cel-

ebrated in mass meeting at Flushing, (Long Island,) on the 4th of August, under the auspices of the New York City Anti-Slavery Society. Notwithstanding the very unfavorable state of the weather, an unexpectedly large number (five or six hundred) were present, a onsiderable portion of whom were colored New York. The meeting was organized at half past 10 'clock, in the beautiful grove known as 'St. Ronan' Well'-Lauren Wetmore, President of the Society, occupying the chair. After singing, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Campbell, (colored,) the Chairman made some very excellent remarks most pertinent to the occasion ; after which, Oliver Johnson, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, read characteristic and approbatory letters foint Committee of the Legislature of this State, last from Hon. John P. Hale, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Th D. Weld, Hon. William Jay, and John Jay, Esq. Be fore the reading of the last letter was finished, a heavy shower compelled the assembly to take refuge in a large unfinished building provided for such emergencies This, however, caused but slight inconvenience. meeting then took a short recess for refreshments. A 1 o'clock, it was again called to order, and speeche were made by William Lloyd Garrison, Mrs. Ernesting L. Rose, (whose highly effective remarks may be foun on our first page,) J. B. Taft, (an agent of McGrawville College, Rev. Frederick Crowe, an English mis sionary for some years at Balize, Central America, Dr. H. O. Wellington, Rowland Johnson, Oliver Johnson Thomas Van Ranssalaer, and V. W. Wilkins. The following sentiment, submitted by Mr. Taft, was unani mously adopted :-

> Wm. Lloyd Garrison-May he continue to urge th war of extermination against oppression, and, as the result of his labors, ascend on high with three and a half millions of broken fetters, with which to commend him to God. The meeting then adjourned sine die.

At 6 o'clock, the friends of the cause from New Yor

reëmbarked in the Island City for their respective

homes, rejoicing in view of a day well spent in further ance of the great cause of freedom.

A full and admirable report of all the speeches an letters, &c., is given in the last Anti-Slavery Standard -occupying nearly fourteen columns of solid matter.

FIRST OF AUGUST CELEBRATION. The colored citi zens of Pittsburgh held their annual celebration of West India emancipation in a grove near Lawrenceville belonging to the widow Denny. M. R. DELANY WE President, assisted by quite a number of Vice Presidents, Secretaries and Chaplains. Professor FREEMAN, of the Allegheny Institution, was the orator of the day Speeches were also delivered by Rev. Mr. Bunnows Rev. Mr. Honne, Dr. Delany, Gen. Lanimer, and the Rev. J. NEVIN. M'Cargo's band discoursed sweet mu sic, and the choir of Wylie Street Church sang an an

Colonization Society!! I, for one, sir, Our Allegheny friends also celebrated this grand joicings in a grove on the Perryville plank road. They celebration appear highly gratified.

On the morning of August 2d, quite a respec ble number of the colored citizens of Cleveland, Ohio met to determine on the proper celebration of the day. This being arranged, they next went to the Congress tional church, Prospect street, which was soon filled to overflowing, to hear Professor Thome. His address was able and eloquent, his theme a noble one, and he spoke with a degree of animation that delighted his hearers In the afternoon, the colored citizens formed a proce sion and paraded the principal streets, a band preced ing them, discoursing beautiful music. Quite a jubiltook place in the evening, and all seemed pleased with this capping the day's work. Nothing occurred to ma the pleasure of the celebration, which passed off to the satisfaction of all.

Two large pic-nics came off at Cincinnati, on the first of August, of the proceedings of which we have a yet received no full accounts, except that they were we attended. One took place at Glendale, about fifteen miles from Cincinnati, on the Hamilton and Dayto railway, and consisted principally of the colored peop of Cincinnati and vicinity, but some were present from as far as Cleveland. A Fair was held in the Masoni Hall in the evening, for the benefit of the Colored Or phan Asylum. Another pic-nic was celebrated by th Whites, on Vine street Hill, in a wood, on a beautifu and commanding height, with a fine view of the sur

Since the above was in type, we learn that the Deck ration of Independence was read, on this interestioccasion, by W. N. H. DENT, and addresses appropria to the occasion were made by J. H. PERKINS, JOSEPHU FOWLER, PETER H. CLARK, and others. Last year, the anniversary was celebrated in the same manner, and at the same place, and the celebration was remarkable for the good order and decorum with which it was con-

The colored people at Springfield celebrat West India Emancipation on Wednesday, at Round Hill. A very pleasant time was had. Appropriate adto Congress the power to organize the militia. Yes; was a large turn-out of the colored population, and the but where does it confer the right to ostracise the black occasion was enjoyed by no inconsiderable number of man in the organization? I know Congress has the white ladies and gentlemen.

> that the admirable pamphlet with this title, from the pen of our friend, Bev. T. W. Higginson, is soon to be with some additions, by Fowlers & Wells, New York which have been called forth by the discus important question of which it treats. Its style is ex ceedingly attractive, its arguments and illustration being put with remarkable felicity and point, and it doubtless destined to a wide circulation and influence We commend it to all who feel an interest in the refer

MEETINGS ON THE CAPE. Our anti-slavery frien n the Cape will make special efforts, we do: e at the Harwich Convention on Saturday at

TRIPLING WITH THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY. Ms. Garrison:

I will give you a history of the Resolutions which I had the honer to draw up and introduce into the House

of Representatives on Wednesday, March 23, on the lay

of Representatives on Wednesday, March 22, on the law of Illinois, in regard to arresting, faing, imprisoning and selling into limited slavery, colored citizens of other States who should happen to come into that State to settle. On introducing those Resolutions, I asked for their reference to the Committee on the Madia family,

thinking there might be some on that Committee

would report in their favor ; but Mr. Booth, of Boston

would report in their favor; but Mr. Booth, of Boston, moved to have them referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, thinking. I suppose, that they would be smothered, and never more see the light of day. After giving the Committee sufficient time to consider the rubject, I inquired of one of the Committee when they would have their next meeting. I was answered The ject, I inquired of one of one Committee when they would have their next meeting. I was answered, 'The next day, at 9 o'clock, A. M.' The next day, at a quarter to 10, I went into the Committee room, and, behold! but one of the Committee was present. I inquired if my resolutions were in the possession of the Committee. He searched, and found them. About a week after, I again called, accompanied with a friend, a member, for the purpose of having a hearing before the Committee on those Resolutions. The Chairman Mr. Lord, was present with a majority of the Committee. I introduced my object of appearing before them, and inquired for the Resolutions. They were looked for among their file of papers, but could not be found. The Chairman expressed a doubt about their ever having been there. I appealed to the member from West Cambridge, Mr. Fessenden, who was the solitary member there when I called before. He confirmed the truth of the Resolutions being there. However; as they could not then be found, I asked the Chairman if a newspaper copy of them would answer. He said yes. So I read the Resolutions from THE LIBERATUR.
There was a great deal of laughing and sneering at the time, and when I first made known my business, they tried to make fun of it. After I had got through reading it, the Chairman wanted to know what I wanted done. I told him that the Resolutions themselves, which I had just read, stated what I wanted done. I then read that part which stated the object, again. I then endeavored to argue the case, giving my reasons, which reasons are embodied in my speech. The Committee appeared to be averse to doing anything about it—said was no business of ours what the State of Illinois did, or any other State ; that they had a right to make what laws they pleased. I replied, that the Illinois law in question interfered with the citizens of Massachusetts, if they had no more than one quarter of nego blood in their veins, if they happened to go into that

Some days after, that Committee reported to the House, that ' those resolutions ought not to pau,' bu gave no reasons whatever. It is oftentimes the practice of Committees to give their reasons for reporting thus and so; but they gave none. April 27, the Resolutions came up in the order of the day, when I arese and ask ed leave to speak upon the subject, and had liberty to get nearly through with what I had prepared in defence of those Resolutions. To show how much order was preserved during the time, and how much rosdyism was present, I will quote the Boston Courier of the next day, April 28. It said-

State to settle, and that was enough to show that it in-

terfered with our rights, &c.

'Then the rules were suspended so as to give Mr. Stearns, of Mansfield, liberty to read some nonsensical cant in regard to the Illinois law. He occupied an hour in the delivery of his speech, which no one heard, which was not worth hearing—being a bad specimen of anti-slavery disquisition.'

The Resolutions were refused even the second read ing, but no argument was offered by any member of the House against them. But the pro-slavery feeling was strong against them, as the victims of the Illinois law were only negroes-that is, they might have one quarter negro blood, though the other three-quarters might be pure Anglo-Saxon. I tried Free Soilers to assist me in defending those Resolutions, but could start but one of them. They all made excuses. Before I introduced them, I told a prominent Free Soiler what I intended to do, and showed them to him. He found fault with them-complained that they were to lengthy-that I could not even get them introduced into the House—that I ought not to have had argument in the resolutions, &c. Mr. Plumb of Glouce was the only Free Soiler I could get to accompany m into the Committee-room, when I appeared before them So you see I had to battle the case alone and unaided rofessed Free Soiler to be a practical out-spoken abolitionist; for I think it is as absolute sary as to have a professed Christian possess the religion of Jesus Christ at heart. One is, I conceive, as great a hypocrite as the other. They will both fall away in the day of trial.

Yours, with sincere respect, ISAAC STEARNS. MANSPIELD, May 6, 1853.

BY Mr. STEARNS was a very worthy Representative from Mansfield, in the last Legislature of this State. 1 will be seen, by its date, that his letter should have sp peared at an earlier period, but it was accidentally m aid. We regard its statement of facts, however, as the treatment the Pesolutions respecting the liberty of Massachusetts citizens in Illinois, received both before the Judiciary Committee and the Legislature, as t significant of the utter disregard of the rights of our col ored fellow-citizens, to justify its suppression on accoun of this delay. We happened to be present in the House when Mr. STEARNS attempted to read a brief, sensible and pertinent speech, (as he is not a ready speaker, and makes no pretentions to oratory,) in opposition to the Resolve then pending, appropriating ten thousand dollars for erecting a monument to the memory of that guiltiest of Northern apostates, Daniel Webster. The most scandalous means were taken, in the true spirit of rowdyism, by the profligate partisans of the deces to prevent his being heard. He was continually in terrupted, sneered at, brow-beaten, and insulted,—the most conspicuous bully and rowdy, on the occasi being Oris P. Lord, of Salem, whose brazen impuden and repulsiveness of countenance instantly proclaim what spirit he is of. However humble may be the tal ents or the pretensions of any member of the Legisla-ture, he has a right to decent treatment on the part of those who stand there by no higher authority than h does; and he is doubly deserving of respect when he ventures to raise his voice against tyrannical and unconstitutional edicts, because of the dumbness of met who possess both the ability and the eloquence, but not the moral courage, to treat the subject in the most of

HENRI; OR, THE WEB AND WOOF OF LIFE. By WIL B. B. Mussey & Co. 1853. pp. 482.

This is a truly interesting tale, ingenious in it plot, clear in its narration, frequently thrilling in its ption, and reformatory in its tendency. The suthor says, "I have written this book with the very best intentions, hoping that it might do good, and receive a welcome in many homes.' Such a welcome it desc and into whatever family it may go, it cannot fall affect the feelings and absorb the attention of both old and young. Each of the characters is skilfully drawn: and young. Each of the characters and the youthful Henri, impulsive, sanguine, generous and the youthful Henri, impulsive, sanguine, generous and daring—the young ruffian with whom he h nter in a chivalrous defence of a poor rags hild—Helen Means, the narrative of whose will draw tears from many a juvenile eye, and wh ustory will excite the wonder and admiration of chi hurous, pharisnical, tyrannous and miserly Desc. sorrow-stricken—Irene Dinneford, the fascing nest Brown, the love-stricken and desponding, the set with family government, and contains an admenited

forible Railroad Accident.-A collision ferfile Railroad Accident.—A collision for Friday last, on the Providence and Worcestand, which resulted in the death of fifteen persulted, which resulted in the death of fifteen persulted, which resulted in the death of fifteen persulted was between the first up and down to collision was between the first up and down to collision was between the first up and down to collision as persular train on time. The train from Providence left at 7 20 in the sol was a regular train on time. The other sol (shridge at 6 20, and had an excursion party from Whitinsville, going to Providence and the train was made up of eight first class

b trains came in collision when going at nearly about fire miles from Providence, near the seed, about fire miles from Providence, near the seed the Beston and Providence, and Providence and Providence to the seed of the collision was terrible. The first car seem train was emashed to pieces, the tender seem train was emashed to pieces, the tender seem driven through it. The second car was the seed of the seem o

sengers, three or four of whom were killed and nearly all the others more or less in-

the third car, the effects of the collision wer Some of the passengers were killed outright,

some of the pured.

Some of the pured.

The passengers were taken out of the above cars is all at least fifteen badly, many of them probastically, wounded. Many of the wounded had stally, wounded had be between, and their bodies battered, is the killed was the fireman of the Uxbridge is the killed was the fireman of the Uxbridge is the leaves a wife and two children at Ux-

Variative killed and wounded belonged in Uxbridge Est of the killed and woulded to the way to witness with race in Newport, and were in high spirits, while race in Newport, and were in high spirits, on terrible accident occurred, and their joy was

as his terrible accident occurred, and their joy was send to mourning.

E. J. P. Butts, of Millville, and his grandson; a send for years of age, were in the first car, and estable mineraliously. The car was totally demolable manner, out at the side of the car, and rolled as an embankment. Mr. Butts was not injured.

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as embankment. Mr. Butts was not injured.

It is embankment. Mr. Butts was not injured.

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It would were left at the depot in Pawtneket,

It would be the dead were left at the place of colli
te bales of the dead were left at the place of colli
te bales of the dead were left at the place of colli
te seident was the result of the reckless careless
of the conductor of the Uxbridge train, who, be
te start valley Palls, should have waited; but, hav
the eterarson party on board, who were afraid of

the standboat, and having but half a mile to

the standboat, and having but half a mile to

the standboat and having but half a mile to

the reach the junction, hoped to accomplish the dis
the Providence train, which had the track, waited a

mest of two beyond its time when it reached the

est of two beyond its time when it reached the

estor two beyond its time when it reached the specialed. The collision occurred at a curve, a special of distance above the junction, the up train not have an animal full speed. The down train was going at

igh speed. or the Usuraige train, the third passenger car imp-junt the second, and killed three persons who were easing to escape by the windows.

8. Suthwick, Superintendent of the Providence of Forester road, was injured on the head.

the sport box had his arm torn from the socket.

The deal-were horribly mangled; nine of them were his from the wreck, and deposited side by side at

Tally Falls.

Be spectacle was a horrible one. The broken cars, as readel engines, the groans of the dying and the agentance of the dead, presented a scene never before PROTECTION AUGUST 12. Moses Bolton, of Whiting

til, one of the wounded, died at 8 o'clock. The fol-Rev. Mr. Penny, Mansville.

H Charlesworth, do. Mn. Fullerbee, do. h John H. Perkins, fireman, do. h Caroline Richmond, Southbridge. Mrs. Plant. Whitinsville.

Wife of S. S. Mallory, Central Falls. brothers, named Rogers Jis iris and 16th. Two distributions of the state of the

ester R. R., slightly injured. ld. Boy, name unknown, about five years old, arm th Francis Reed, Whitinsville, badly injured about

d. Hesea Ballow, Ballowville, Ct., severely injured th. Stewart Winslow, Whitinsville, severely injured that the head. ith Martin V. Jefferson, brakeman, leg broken.

Sh. Daniel Canty, painter, slightly injured.

Ah. John Brown, Whitinsville, 4 ribs broken. th John Marshall, Northbridge, leg broken lith. Moses Bolton, Whitinsville, fatally injured. 12h, George Bolton, do. do.

1th. J. Crane, do. do. 1th. Schouler White, badly injured. lich Rath S. Gladding, Pawtucket, slightly injured

14h. Mr. Plant, Whitinsville, severely if not fatally

lith. Francis Gray, two ribs broken. Dreadful Railroad Accident .- Last week

threadful railroad collision took place on the Camder and amboy road, between the New York and Philadelhas trains, by which four or five persons were killed, tool a dorn seriously injured, and 12 or 15 others scally. Two locomotives and four cars were competity smashed. The collision occurred about eight has from Amboy, at half past 4 o'clock. The train hm New York was out of its regular time. The con-leter has been arrested. The engineers are also said be under arrest. A child of D. H. Dustin and her time were killed; and an Irish woman, uuknown, and as Germans, unknown—one of them just returned has fallifornia. The number injured is about 21. The arraph says, 'One of these, Wm. Balyer, of Broome many, received a severe concussion of the brain, and a heaught to be dying. Others are, it is feared, mor-ally injured.' Mew York was out of its regular time. The con

The Journal of Commerce says of this collision : The Journal of Commerce says of this collision:
The disabled cars on the train from New York were
lied as top of each other. Those on the other train
his their fores torn out, and their seats entirely racked
himses by the hind wheels, and trunks becoming loose
his dying against the floors. There were many very
harms escapes of life, among which was that of Mr.
turise C. Fulton, of Baltimore, who fell through the
her of the car on the track, and escaped without inhist. The indignation of the passengers was unboundd. A meeting was called on the spot, and resolutions,
hammeing the Company and its officers as guilty of the
last rekless carelessness, adopted. The engineers and
disars were immediately arrested, and will be held to
have the result of the coroner's inquest.

Accident on the New Haven Railroad.—
he leality of the disaster was at that part of the line
that between the two bridges, about half a mile
for Port Chester. A piece of rock had fallen on the
said, it being in a deep cut, and was caught by the
excether, and carried forward some fifteen or twenty
that hading it along on the inside rail of the same
tak, until at last it rolled off on the other track, when
the tagine was thrown off the track. No blame is attaked to the engineer, who was killed, it being very
tak, and the fragment of the rock on the track being
the stone of the track of the track of the
taked to the engineer, who was killed, it being very
tak, and the fragment of the rock on the track being
taked to the engineer, was quite out of his sight until he
taked to the same track, while the baggage car, betaked to the same track, while the baggage car, betaked to the left, was forced its whole length fortak, and upon the other track, bringing it side by
his vith the disabled engine. The forward passenger
as oning in, was dashed against the baggage car,
making up the brakeman's platform, and giving the
engers a violent jolling, but doing them no further
sam, this being the second fatal accident that has
his pend within a few weeks.

The jury, after hearing the testimony, and examinas the scene of the accident, found that 'no blame can
be alkaced to the persons having charge of the said
than, but we find the New York and New Haven
the part of the accident, found that 'no blame can
be alkaced to the persons having charge of the said
than, but we find the New York and New Haven
the part of the accident, found that 'no blame can
be alkaced to the persons having charge of the said
than the tracks of their road.'

Another Railroad Disaster.—A passenger Accident on the New Haven Railroad .-

Another Railroad Disaster.—A passenger can eath Baltimore and Ohio railroad, while passing its which at Cameron, 27 miles east of Wheeling, 12th and, ran off the track, and three cars, containing over as handred passengers, were upset, but, fortunate to him, not one was killed, or very severely injured. Intro of the passengers were more or less lemist and scratched. The accident was caused by the luming of a switch, by, it is said, some malicious from. Iwo men were lately discharged from the longuary's service, and they are strongly suspected of luming wilfully turned the switch, for revenge, and they have doubtless been arrested. The passengers led a meeting, and after a short-time spent in delibention, they passed resolutions acquitting the Company of all blame.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—A train from Cumberland for Baltimore tan off the track on the afternoon of the 11th inst., seven miles above Berkley depot. The engine, tender, baggage and smoking cars smashed. Wm. Linthicum, the fireman, was killed; Charles Linthicum, the engineer, and Robert Anderson, who were on the engine, were badly hurt. The passengers escaped without injury.

ern railroad express train was approaching the Woburn watering station, after passing a short curve, it came upon a man who was lying upon the track. He was torn to pieces. Who he was, and how he came to be there, were questions which those who came down on the train could not answer. Railroad Accident .- Upon the South Shore

Another Railroad Accident .- As the North

railroad, recently, a brakeman named Murphy, abadly if not fatally injured by his head striking against a bridge, he being upon the top of the cars at the time. [He has since died of his injuries.]

A boy was killed by a train at Amsterdam, N, Y., on Friday morning last. He was on the track, watching another train, and did not perceive the one which killed him. A man was knocked down by a bridge

under which the train he was on was passing, at Earl-ville, N. Y. He was standing on the top of the car, and was very seriously injured. A collision occurred between two on the Mad River and Lake Eric railroad, on the 5th inst. One man was very severely injured, and the clocomotives were badly smashed. The cause assigned was, a misapprehension, by the conductor, of the timetables.

Fatal Accident. On Wednesday evening of The press throughout the country, with hardly a last week, Rodney Cutting, of Concord, a stage-driver between that place and Gilmanton, was killed at the depot in Manchester by falling under the cars when the train was leaving for Concord. The accident occurred from carelesaness. His age was 25.

Killed upon the Railway .- Mr. Rufus Wa-Killed upon the Railway.—Mr. Kulus Watrous, of this city, was sitting upon the railway track, just north of the crossing, when the early morning train came down from Springheld, this (Wednesday) morning. The engineer saw him a short distance ahead, and gave the alarm. He did not move off, and the brakes were put down, but the train reached him before it could be stopped. He was much bruised, and his skull broken, and he lived but a short time. Mr. W. was 58 proken, and he lived but a short time. Mr. W. was 58 years of age. He was quite feeble, having been recently afflicted with paralysis. The unfortunate man leaves a family.—Hartford Times.

Railroad Accident .- As the morning train on the Cheshire road was passing yesterday under the bridge, about one mile below the Fitzwilliam station, Mr. George Bacon, brakeman on the Fitchburg road, had his skull badly fractured by coming in contact with the bridge, while standing on the top of the cars. Chance of recovery considered doubtful. This is said to be the third accident of the kind that has occurred at the bridge.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—A brakeman, named Charles Bunce, was knocked off a freight train at a bridge near the Prospect street station, Somerville, on the Fitchburg railroad, early on Tuesday morning, and was run over by the same train, and instantly

Widow Paulina Newell, of Newport N. H., whose son was killed on the New Haven railroad, at Norwalk, has received three thousand dollars from

Catalogue of Railroad Disasters .- A contemporary reckons up sixty-five railroad accidents that have occurred since the first of January last, by which three hundred and thirty-three persons were wounded, and one hundred and seventy-six lives destroyed.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans still on the Increase.—The report of the Board of Health for the twenty-four hours ending at six, A. M., on the 10th, exhibits a total of two hundred and twenty-four deaths, of which one hundred and eighty-four were of yellow fever.

The total number of deaths from Saturday to Wednes

The total number of deaths from Saturday to Wednesday, (four days.) was eight hundred and fifty-three, of which seven hundred and six were of yellow fever.

The distress and misery of the population are inconceivable. Physicians, nurses and all others are worn out in attendance on the sick and dying. Aid from the North will do much to relieve us, if it is promptly furnished.

August 11.—The fever is progressing more fearfully than ever. Many persons who had had it before, have been again attacked, showing that no one, however thoroughly acclimated, can be regarded as safe from the frightful disease.

August 13 .- The total number of interments for the week ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., on the 12th inst., as furnished by the Secretary of the Board of Health, was 1758; of which, 1277 were by yellow fever, being an increase over the previous week by the epidemic alone of 398, and a total increase of 468. Nearly every person who can leave has done so.

Four clerks in the dry goods store of C. A. Barrier were attacked, and all died the same day. of the pestilence increase.

A letter from New Orleans states that Mr. Crinshaw,

In 1769 occurred the first visitation of the yellow fever at New Orleans, it being introduced by a British vessel with a cargo of slaves from the coast of Africa.

Coup d' Soliel .- One hundred persons died in New York, 12th and 13th inst., from sm stroke.

Many other deaths from the same cause occurred at
Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and other towns in the vicinity.

o'clock, Monday, at the City Registrar's office, Boston, eight deaths by sun-stroke had been reported. The whole number of deaths from heat and exposure, last week, was nearly twice as many.

Effects of the Heat-There were five deaths in Philadelphia, on the 14th inst., from the effects of the heat. Among the victims is General Bennett, who was taken sick while employed in the Assayer's office,

Distressing Case of Self-Destruction.—On the evening of August 15, at 7 o'clock, two young ladies, named Catharine B. Cotton, of Pownal, Me., aged 22, and ClaraB. Cochran, of New Boston, N. H., aged 19, jumped into the canal at Manchester, N. H., and were drawned. It is said that they had long contemplated the deed. While eating supper, on that evening, one said to the other, 'Eat heartily, for you know this is the last.' Soon after this, they went up stairs, and dressed themselves in white, went out together, hand in hand, and jumped into the canal. One young man jumped in to save them, but the current was so strong that he could not save either, and came very near losing his own life in the attempt.

Female Equestrian Prizes.—Mr. Barnum has offered seven prizes for the best display of female equestrian skill, at the Fairfield County Agricultural Fair.

A faithful body servant of the late Vice President King, it is said, is now living in Washington. He was set free by Mr. King, who also gave him two thousand dollars in money, and his gold watch, for the faithful manner in which he served him.

The Spiritual Telegraph says that Lord Brougham, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Dr. Ashburn, and other notables on the other side of the water, have avowed their faith in the modern spiritual manifesta-tions. Lord Brougham has become a subscriber to the

The pay-roll for attendance and mileag the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 182 counted to the sum of \$56,782. For the same tw ms, the Convention of 1853 cost \$114,092.

From Porto Cabello.-Letters received in Boston from Porto Cabello, of July 26th, confirm the previous accounts of the carihquake at Cumana. The state that the town was nearly destroyed, and that \$5

WHOLE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION

Whereas, in response to a call for a preliminary meet-ing of the friends of Temperance in North America, to make arrangements for a World's Temperance Con-vention in the city of New York, during the World's rention in the city of New York, during the World's
Fair, a meeting assembled in that city, on the 12th of
May, 1853, which assumed the power to exclude several
regularly elected delegates, because they were women;
And, Whereas, a portion of the members of that
meeting retired from it, regarding it as false both to
the letter and the spirit of the call;

The undersigned, consisting in part of such seceding delegates, hereby invite all those in favor of a Wonto's TEMPERANCE CONVENTION, which shall be true to its and Friday, the 1st and 2d September next, to co

the present needs of the Temperance Reform. [Signed by T. W. HIGGINSON, HORACE GREELET, LU-ERTIA MOTT, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and many others.] New York, July 15, 1853.

TO THE PRIENDS OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS Our movement has been received with unexpected favor. The necessity of some change in the condition of those women dependent for their support, on their own exertions, has been universally acknowledged.

Even the more radical claim to equal rights, and to change in the law of marriage, which shall give the wife equal control with the husband over their joint property, has met with far more encouragement than any one could have expected.

selves of every opportunity, to use faithfully all means to deepen this impression on the public mind, and to carnest wish and resolve to aid our enterprise.

While the public press, the circulation of docume and lectures in different localities, are doubtless the most reliable and permanent instrumentalities, we cannot overlook the great benefit, likely to result from large

the commercial capital of the country, whose press is listened to by the Nation? And what time better for assembling such a Convention, than when the streets of that city are crowded with a concourse from every State in the Union? More especially when the peculiar circomstances under which the 'Whole World's Temperance Convention ' assembles, will be likely to call together many of the most prominent friends of our move-

We invite, therefore, all well-wishers to the en franchisement and elevation of women, to assemble in Convention in New York city, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 6th and 7th days of September next, at the Broadway Tabernacle. Angelina G. Weld, Sarsh Grimko, Abby Kelley Foster, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Antoinette L. Brown,

Lucy Stone, (Rev.) Samuel J. May, Charles K. Whipple, (Rev.) John T. Sargent, Abby H. Price,

Rebecca Plumly, (Rev.) J. G. Foreman,

Lydia F. Fowler,

Anna Gardiner, Josiah Flagg,

Susan B. Anthony.

Mary Flagg, Louisa Wait,

Lucretia Mott. Wendell Phillips, Ann G. Phillips, Paulina W. Davis, Elizabeth C. Stanton (Dr.) Harriot K. Hunt. Anna Q. T. Parsons, Abby May Alcott. A. Bronson Alcott, Rev.) A. D. Mayo, Marcus Spring, Oliver Johnson, Mary A. W. Johnson, Caroline H. W. Dall, Frances D. Gage, (Rev.) W. H. Channing, Nathaniel Barney,

EF Editors of public journals, without respect of party, are respectfully requested to publish the above Call, or to notify their readers of the time and place for

THE FIFTH WORCESTER ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR WILL BE HELD IN BRINLEY HALL! Cattle Show Week, September, 1853.

We would earnestly invite all who have each year cooperated with us, to renewed effort in the great cause of humanity, and the hitherto indifferent, to more faithful investigation of its claims. None can remain passive in this matter. Every day we are called There is no prospect of any improvement in the health of the place; on the contrary, as the epidemic strengthens its footbold, the panic spreads, and the ravwrong continues, so long are we all helping others to forget its iniquity, to tolerate its cruelty, or, helping them to feel its sin, to undo its heavy burden. Fairs are not merely available for the raising of funds, but, as A letter from New Orleans states that Mr. Crinshay, editor of the Crescent, had died from yellow fever.

Mr. Brennan, one of the editors of the Delta, had recovered from the fever, but became stone blind; he was, however, slowly recovering his eyesight.

The fever had been very fatal on board the steamboats; one boat having lost eighteen passengers.

The fever had been very fatal on board the steamboats; one boat having lost eighteen passengers. sion of anti-slavery principles, they have proved mos valuable and efficient. We ask, then, aid, from al who themselves love 'life, liberty and happiness,' and who would help their brothers to the same birthright We would send our appeal throughout the country to all our faithful fellow-laborers, reminding them, that contributions of Needlework, of useful and fancy articles, will be gratefully received. The Refreshmen Deaths from Exposure to the Sun .- At 12 table must depend, as formerly, upon donations, which which we hope will be various and abundant.

Sarah H. Earle, Emily Sargent, Lucy Chase, Hanns Rice, Adeline H. Howland, Eliza N. Stowell, Olive Loveland, Hannah M. Rogers, Sarah L. Butman, Abby W. Wyman, Mary Channing Higginson, Worcester ham; Mary E. Hodges, Barre; Frances H. Drake, the heat. Among the victims is General Bennett, who was taken sick while employed in the Assayer's office, at the Mint, an appointment which he received only on Wednesday. He was employed in a room at the mint where the thermometer stood at 160.

On several of the hot days of last week, thirty horses per day dropped dead in the streets of New York. A great many of these were omnibus horses, driven by cruel drivers until they fell dead in the traces, from being over-loaded and over-worked.

The Stramer 'Eastern City' on Color. Rev. Thomas H. Jones a respectable colored elergyman of

THE STEAMER 'EASTERN CITY' ON COLOR. Rev. Thomas H. Jones, a respectable colored clergyman of the Wesleyan connection, informs us that on Thursday, last week, he left St. John for Boston, in the steamer 'Eastern City.' After the steamer had started, he sought, like others, to get a birth; but was told by the clerk of the boat that he could not have one, but must take the passage on deck. The clerk tore his coat in thrusting him away from the cabin, and he was obliged to pass the night on deck. It is unnecessary to characterise this transaction; our readers will do that for themselves. Probably there was not a more respectable and worthy man on board the boat than this colored clergyman.—Commonwealth.

The ruffian clerk of the 'Eastern City' has since en arrested in this city, and made to give bail for his appearance at court hereafter. Mr. Jones is a mos and excellent man, gentlemanly in his appear nce and manners, and deserving of universal respect

F Rev. Thomas H. Jones, of St. John, N. B., unthorised to act as Agent for The Liberator in that city, and wherever he may travel in the Provinces.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN. Our readers will find on our last page, a very able defence of the right of the Women of Massachusetts to vote upon the adoption of the amended Constitution of the State, by Rev. Wil-LIAM B. GREENE, of Brookfield. It was made in the Convention; and if right, not might—reason, not pre-judice—justice, not precedent—had prevailed, its ap-peals would have been as successful as they are unan-swerable. Mr. Greene makes his democracy a matter of PRINCIPLE, and deserves the credit which belongs to an nest, consistent and outspoken man.

John P. Jewett, publisher of Uncle Tom's Cabin persons perished.

Marshal Tukey, late of Boston, escorted the Sunday School procession, on the Fourth of July, to a delightful grove on the banks of the 'beautiful Sacramento.' The Marshal has invested largely in real (state in San Francisco and Sacramento. TWENTIETH

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR To be keld in Boston, Mass., during Christ Week, 1858.

The Managers of the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BA zaar, in once more addressing their friends and fellow

raar, in once more addressing their friends and fellowlaborers, for the purpose of entreating a warmer sympathy and more effective cooperation in their proposed
movement, beg leave to submit a few suggestions which
they trust may have a tendency to produce that result.
Twenty years have passed away since the first Pair to
aid in the Abelition of American Slavery was held in the
city of Boston. Twenty years of labor and effort, and
still we remain a slaveholding nation, our first word of
repentance, in a national capacity, yet to be uttered, our
first work of mercy yet to be done. But have these labors and efforts, of which we may, properly enough, just
now, consider this Bazaar an exponent, accomplished sow, consider this Bazaar an exponent, accomplished nothing? Only the childishly thoughtless or the wilfully false can venture to reply in the negative. The battle has not been won ; it has not even been

fought; but its outposts have been carried, and the field, with its embattled hosts, lies plainly before us. Massacre of the masters, slaves contented and happy, amalgamation of races, Colonization, and similar falla ics these are the refuges of lies which the abolition ists have swept away, and the issue between them and their opponents is narrowed to the simple question of material success and self-interest. The creed of the pro-slavery party is expressed in two lines,

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

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

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

So many sophistries and fallacies being removed, the abolitionists then may congratulate themselves that they are now in direct collision with the consciences and hearts of the people. In many respects, their chance of success is better than ever before. Another generation is entering upon the duties and responsibilities of life, who, however thoughtless and indifferent to the great question of their age, are not and cannot be as were their fathers when it first met them, 'in darknes that might be felt,' and cased in such armor of prejudice that Truth herself might well nigh deem them invinci-

The leaders, too, of the pro-slavery hosts, alike in the State and the Church, are, day by day, called from their unholy warfare to give their account for the deeds done in the body, and, mercifully, to a very considere ble extent, their inhuman influence dies with them. Men may mourn when the confessors of Truth and Mercy depart, but their mantles fall on others; but when the Statesmen who have voted for, and the Ministers who have preached for, the Fugitive Slave Bill, are summoned hence, a crowd of the weak and wavering who would not have been so base and cruel but for the influence of a firmer and superior mind, breathe freer are measurably released from their thraldom, and ren dered accessible to better influences.

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

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

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

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

We cordially invite the assistance of every lover Freedom, pledging ourselves to all such for a conscien-tious fulfilment of all the duties that our present position imposes on us. ns of any kind, either in manufactured arti-

cles, materials for manufacture, or money, will be gratefully received by any of the Managers whose names and addresses are subjoined, or any further information that may be requested will be cheerfully given. ANNE WARREN WESTON, Weymouth, Mass. ANN GREENE PHILLIPS, Essex st., Boston. HELEN E. GARRISON, 8 Dix Place, Boston. LOUISA LORING, 27 State st., Boston. MARY MAY, 4 Franklin Place, Boston. SARAH RUSSELL MAY, Leicester, Mass. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, care Messrs. Green

Co., Paris, France. CAROLINE WESTON, "
MARY GRAY CHAPMAN." HENRIETTA SARGENT, 156 Tremont st., Boston. FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, Brush Hill, Milton. ELIZA LEE FOLLEN. BUSAN C. CABOT. THANKFUL SOUTHWICK, Danvers, Mass.

SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, Portland, Me. CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS, 75 Southac st., Boston MARY H. JACKSON, 1071 Washington st., Boston ELIZABETH GAY, 142 Nassau st., New York. CHARLOTTE S. SARGENT, 70 Dover st., Boston. SARAH S. RUSSELL, Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, Mass. SARAH BLAKE SHAW. ELIZA F. EDDY, 7 Hollis st., Boston E. C. VON ARNIM, 18 South st., Boston

MARY WILLEY, Lowell st., Boston. EVELINA A. S. SMITH, Harrison Square, Dorches ter, Mass. ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL, 47 Milk st., Boston LYDIA PARKER, Exeter Place, Boston.

MARIA LOWELL, Elmwood, Cambridge, Mass.

ABBY FRANCIS, Cambridge, Mass. ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The Eleventh Anniversary of the Western Anti-Slavery Society will be held at SALEM, Columbiana county, Ohio, commencing on Saturday, the 27th of August, and probably continuing three days.

It is hoped the occasion will draw together a large number of the opponents of slavery, who will come prepared to manifest by word and by deed their continued hatred of oppression, and to do at least as much for Freedom as the champions of Slavery and the advocates of Compromise can do to oppose it.

In addition to our Western speakers, it is expected that Parking Pillsburg, Ambr K. and Syrgram S. Fosters, will be present.

By order of the Executive Committee,

BENJ. S. JONES, Rec. Sec'ry.

Of Receipts, from July 10 to Aug. 5, 1858.

West Newton, over expenses, 4 71; Manchester, N. H. do., 16 91; Weare, N. H., 7; of Nathan Breed 1, at Concord, N. H., 16; Canterbury, do., 6 08; Plymouth, do., over expenses, 2 46; Littleton, do., 9 65; Wolfboro, do., 5; Dover, do., 5.

Rec'd from Albert M. Chase, Canton, to redeem pledge made at annual meeting... 25

SAMUEL PHILBRICK,

Treas. Mass. A. S. Society.

Brookline, Aug. 5, 1858.

MARRIED—At Darlington, England, in the Inde-pendent Chapel, on the 6th of July, by the Rev. Dr. Robert Lee of Edinburgh, Professor Nichol., of Glasgow, to ELEABETH PEASE, of Darlington.

In East Stoughton, Aug. 3, by Rev. Isaac Smith, Ca-LEB EASTON, Jr., of North Bridgewater, to EUNICE H. SEWALL, of China, Me.

CONVENTION AT HARWICH.

CONVENTION AT HARWICH.

An A. S. Convention, for Barnstable County, will be held in HARWICH, in the well-known Grove, near Union Hall, on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, August 20th and 21st—commencing on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Should the weather prove inclement, the meetings will be held in the Hall.

This Convention will be attended by our friends Wm. LLOTD Garrison and Rev. Andrew T. Foss, the latter an agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, and a minister of the Baptist order, thoroughly versed in the anti-slavery and pro-slavery history of that denomination. We invite all, from every part of the Cape, who are not afraid of truth and discussion, and are willing to come to the light, to attend the meeting. WORCESTER COUNTY NORTH-AWAKE

A meeting of the Worcester County (North Division)
Anti-Stavery Society will be held at WINCHENDON
Town Hall, on SATURDAY, Ang. 27th, commencing at
2 o'clock, P. M., and will continue that evening, and
also the following Sanday evening, (28th.)
This meeting will be attended by WM. LLOYD GARRISON
and Liver Server. and LUCY STONE. SUMNER LINCOLN, President.

A. A. BENT, Sec'ry. REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of th fass. Anti-Slavery Society, will speak as Harwich, Sunday Aug. 21. Chatham Tuesday 23.
Brewster Thursday 25.

LORING MOODY will lecture on the religious t of the Anti-Slavery cause in New Bedford Sunday ... Milford Thursday Sunday ** 28. Tuesday ... ** 30. Upton..... Shrewsbury Tuesday ...

Sterling. Thursday Sept. 1. Leominster. Sunday. 4. Fitchburg. Taesday. 6. The Great American Picture. JOHN BUNYAN'S IMMORTAL ALLEGORY

Probably no book, save the Bible, has been sively read as Bunyan's inimitable allegory,

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

It has been translated into nearly all the different languages of Christendom, and been perused with delight and holy fervor by all nations. Art has lent her attractions in nearly all the forms of illustration, from the rough Wood Cut to the exquisite Steel Engrav ing. But to the middle of the ninetcenth century, and to an American clergyman, are we indebted for the only true pictorial conception of this immortal work. The novel and sublime idea of embodying the entire

story, and transferring the same to a single picture, showing the wanderings of Christian from the 'City of Destruction' to the 'Celestial City,' presenting at one view to the eye the varied scenes through which he passed, originated with Rev. DANIEL WIGHT, of Massa chusetts. His truly original and beautiful conception was reduced to a most elegant design by HAMMATT BIL-LINGS, and from this design, JOSEPH ANDREWS, the dis tinguished historical engraver, has produced, after four years of labor, a picture which will take rank among the most superb and elaborate productions of human genius, taste and skill.

The Picture is now ready, and will be offered for sale at the Bookstore of the Publishers, and by Agents duly authorized by the Publishers. PRICE-INDIA PROOPS, \$10; PRINTS, \$5

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY. PUBLISHERS, 17 & 19 CORNHILL, BOSTO JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON,

We have received from many of the most distinguish

ed men in this country, Clergymen, Statesmen, Law-yers, Artists and Editors, the most flattering testimoni-als in favor of this great work of art.

These letters being too long and elaborate for a news-paper advertisement, we shall publish them in a pamph-let circular. We subjoin the names only:— Rev. E. N. Kirk, Boston.

Rev. E. N. Kirk, Boston.
Rev. Dr. Jenks, do.
Rev. F. D. Huntington, do.
Rev. John S. Stone, D. D., Brooklyn.
Rev. R. H. Neale, D. D., Boston.
Rev. Baron Stow, D. D., do.
Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., New Haven
Professor B. Silliman, do.
Rev. Dr. Dowling, Philadelphia.
Rev. E. H. Chapin, New York.
Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D., do.
Rev. A. L. Stone, Boston.
Rev. Ruths W. Clark, do.
Rev. Ruths W. Clark, do.
Rev. Pr. Cox. New York. Rev. A. L. Stone, ...

Rev. Rafus W. Clark, do.
Rev. Dr. Cox, New York.
Rev. Dr. Cox, New York.
Rev. John McDowell, D. D., Philadelphia.
Rev. Dr. Sears, Boston.
Rev. Dr. Stork, do.
Hon. Edward Everett, Boston.
Hon. Bufus Choate, Boston.
T. B. Welch, Esq., Artist, Philadelphia.
Samuel L. Gerry, Esq., Artist, Boston.
William J. Whitaker, Esq., Artist, do.
John G. Dwight, Esq., do.
With numerous Editors.
Our agent in London, to whom we sent.

With numerous Editors.

Our agent in London, to whom we sent the picture, writes thus under date of July 1st:—

'The picture is admired. Rev. I. Stoughton's two sons, one eleven, the other twelve years of age, called to see it. It would have interested you very much to have seen them read the picture, from beginning to end, even the minutest figure and some, without the key or any guide at all but their own knowledge of the story. It speaks volumes for the fidelity of the picture, that lads of eleven and twelve years could read every some correctly, and point out every circumstance thus.'

The Man of a Thousand Years,

ISAAC T. HOPPERT A TRUE LIFE.

BY LYDIA MARIA CHILD.

BY LYDIA MARIA OHILD.

This thrilling work is the biography of one of the most remarkable men the world has ever seen. His deeds of philanthropy and mercy, covering a period of nearly fourscore years, endeared him not only to the thousands who were the immediate participants of his beneficence, but to all who knew him.

His was a charity the most expansive. It was not confined to the popular channels of the day, but exerted itself among the most degraded and abandoned, regardless of color or condition. In the cities of Philadelphia and New York, where his active life was mostly spent, thousands upon thousands can bear testimony to his nobleness of soul, and his entire devotion to the interests of suffering humanity.

With truth he may be called the HOWARD OF AMERICA. Mrs. Child, having spent many years in his family, and being perfectly familiar with his history, of all others was the person to write 'A TRUE LIFE' of the noble man, and her task has been performed in her best manner.

'A TRUE LIFE' indeed was the life of ISAAC T. HOPPER, and Mrs. Child has presented it truly. Scarcely a citizen of Philadelphia or New York but was familiar with his form and features, as he was seen from day to day tripping through the great thoroughfares, and threading the narrow lanes and byways, scarching out the wayward and the wandering, that he might rescue them from crime and degradation, and administer comfort and solace and heavenly charities to the distressed and suffering. The poor, hunted fugitive slave found in him a friend ever ready and never weary.

We intend to publish this work early in August. It

we intend to publish this work early in August. It will make an elegant 12mo. of about 500 pages, with a full length portrait and a medallion likeness, on steel, of Mr. Hoppen. Retail price, \$1.25, bound in cloth. At the time of the death of this venerable and excellent man, numerous notices appeared in papers of all parties and sects. We make a few extracts. From the New York Observer.

'The venerable Isaac T. Hopper, whose placid, benevolent face has so long irradiated almost every public meeting for doing good, and whose name, influence and labors have been devoted, with an apostolic simplicity and constancy to humanity, died on Friday last, at an advanced age. He was a Quaker of that early sort illustrated by such philanthropists as Anthony Benezet, Thomas Clarkson, Mrs. Fry, and the like.

'He was a most self-denying, patient, loving friend of the poor and the suffering of every kind; and his life was an unbroken history of beneficence. Thousands of hearts will feel a touch of grief at his death; for few men have so large a wealth in the blessings of the poor, and the grateful remembrance of kindness and benevolence, as he.

The New York Sunday Times contained the follow-

The New York Sunday Times contained the follow

ing:

'Most of our readers will call to mind, in connection with the name of Isaac T. Hopper, the compact, well-knit figure of a Quaker gentleman, apparently of about sixty years of age, dressed in drab or brown clothes of the plainest cut, and bearing on his handsome, manly face the impress of that benevolence with which his whole heart was filled.

'He was twenty years older than he seemed. The fountain of benevolence within freshened his old age with its continuous flow. The step of the octogenarian was elastic as that of a boy; his form erect as the mountain pine.

was elastic as that of a boy, in solution mountain pine.

'His whole physique was a splendid sample of nature's handiwork. We see him now with our 'mind's eye'; but with the eye of flesh, we shall see him no more. Void of intentional offence to God or man, his spirit has joined its happy kindred in a world where there is neither sorrow nor perplexity.'

The New York Tribune :

The New York Tribune:

'Isaac T. Hopper was a man of remarkable endowments, both of head and heart. His clear discrimination, his unconquerable will, his total unconsciousness of fear, his extraordinary tact in circumventing plans he wished to frustrate, would have made him illustrious as the general of an army; and these qualities might have become false, if they had not been balanced by an unusual degree of conscientiousness and benevolence. He battled courageously, not from ambition, but from an inborn love of truth. He circumvented as adroitly as the most practised politician; but it was always to defeat the plans of those who oppressed God's poornever to advance his own self-interest.

Farewell, thou brave and kind old Friend! The prayers of ransomed ones ascended to Heaven for thee, and a glorious company have welcomed thee to the Eternal City.'

On a plain block of granite at Greenwood Cemetery ISAAC T. HOPPER,

BORN DECEMBER 3D, 1771, ENDED HIS PILGRIMAGE MAY 7TH; 1852.

'Thou henceforth shalt have a good man's calm, A great man's happiness; thy zeal shall find Repose at length, firm friend of human kind.' We shall publish 5000 copies of the first edition. Early orders from the trade are solicited. It is a book which will have an immense sale, scarcely inferior to the sale of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, for in thrilling inter-

est it is not behind that world-renowned tale. JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.,

JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Boston, July, 1853.

JUVENILE TO STATE OF THE PERSON AND ASSESSMENT

ANTI-SLAVERY LITERATURE. WE propose to publish, should the enterprise meet with sufficient encouragement, a series of books, for Children, to be comprised in twelve books, each independent of the other, on subjects connected with the anti-slavery discussion. Let us instill into the youthful mind correct sentiments on this great question, and we shall soon have a generation of men and women who will do their duty. These works will be elegantly printed and illustrated, and made attractive for children. To be sold at 124 cents each.

We publish this day the first of the series, entitled.

PICTURES & STORIES FROM UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

With ten Engravings. The other numbers will follow at intervals of about eight weeks. The second in the series will be

THE EDINBURGH DOLL. AND OTHER TALES. Beautifully Mustrated.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Bookstore of the Publishers, JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston, JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio, And by the principal Booksellers, and at the Anti-Slavery Depositories.

A6 6wis

PORTRAIT OF MRS. STOWE. JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.

17 & 19 CORNHILL, HAVE just received, from London, a beautiful line Engraving, on Steel, of Mrs. Hannier Benches Stowe. Price, 25 cents. Jy 15

The New Method of Cure,

BY NUTRITION, without drugs, originally discovered, and now, for more than ten years, successfully practised by LaBor Sundentand, author of 'The Book of Human Nature' (New Theory of Healing, by Nutrition,) 'Book of Health,' 'Book of Psychology,'

of Human Nature' (New Theory of Heating, trition.) 'Book of Health,' 'Book of Psychology,' &c. &c.

How often are the public congratulated upon the alleged invention of some new 'panacea,' (compound of vile drugs.) which the sick are invited to swallow, in order to be well! But, here is a discovery which supercedes the whole paraphernalia of drugs and drugging, with 'pills,' 'syrups,' or 'powders'; and is available in all forms of acute, chronic, or nervous disease tehalever! Office 28 Eliot street, Boston. Hours from 8, A. M., to 4, P. M. No charge for advice!

Invalids at a distance may obtain Mr. Sunderland's pamphlet, ('The Secret of Heating,') free of postage, by enclosing to him one postage stamp, (prepaid,) in which are detailed numerous cases, permanently cured without drugs! Thus demonstrating the only real 'purification of the blood,' the only 'Curative Paiscipuls,' is in Nuteriron, always, which constitutes the merits of Mr. Sunderland's Marnon, and the 'great secret of his success in the treatment of Bitmants, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Fits, Scrafula, Old Sores, Rheumatism, and other maladies which the common process of doesng had failed to cure!

Aug. 12

DR. JOHN V. DEGRASSE, M. D., OFFICE No. 40 POPLAR STREET, BOSTON.

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For the Liberator. AMERICA

BY HORATIO N. SPOONER. Asylum of th' oppressed-land of the free-Wash out your crimson stains Your world-embracing hospitality Hides not your whips and chains

Although your banner o'er the ocean waves, Sprinkled with Freedom's stars. All nations know ye hold your chattel slaves,

Your bloodhounds, bolts and bars! Injustice mingles with your generous deeds-The foreign refugee Your smile enlivens, and your bounty feeds : Alas! your slaves that fice!

Ye pity the oppressed far in the East ; Hungary's cry ye heed-Ah! when ye make your fellow-man a beast, Does pity mark the deed ? Traitors to freedom careful ye embalm

Their names ye can Though they have wrought incalculable harm, Ye waft them to the skies !

Hark! through your Southern borders hear the wail-The wail of deep despair ! That God who feeds the ravens will not fail, Ere long, to answer prayer.

From the Western Reserve Chronicle. STOP TEM!

BY AMINIDAB, THE ECDER. Such a time was never seen . · Fugitives' from every station Run unbridled through the land ; Things are loose as all creation · Niggers' flit as shadows by ; Compromises !- they don't mind 'em Rushing off to starve and die, Never looking once behind 'en All mankind are breaking loose; Seems as if the plague had got 'em Helter-skelter-why the deuce Don't somebody go and stop 'em ! While men, too, stark, raving mad,

Rear and pitch in party traces; It's more than Government can do To keep them in their proper places. Legislation aint no use, People won't be taught their duty. But walk right off and act themselves, And say there's glory in't, and beauty

All mankind are breaking loose; Seems as if the plague had got 'em; Helter-skelter-why the deuce Don't somebody go and stop 'em ! Young men are growing up as wild

As eagles hatched with common chickens That peck the roosters on the head, And take their own way, like the dickens. Away they go, with 'Hurrah, boys!' No precept or restraint can bind 'em ;-

' Freedom !' they cry ; and first you know, In 'Abolition' ranks you'll find 'em. All mankind are breaking loose; Seems as if the plague had got 'em ; Helter-skelter-why the deuce Don't somebody go and stop 'em

Time was when Whigs and Democrats Could march the people up to battle, And 'Haw' and 'Gee' them in the ranks, As handy as old working cattle; But new, they're grown as wild as Cain, And headlong as a bull of Bashan, And how to break them in again Puzzles the 'old ones' like the nation. All mankind are breaking loose ; Seems as if the plague had got 'em Helter-skelter-why the dence Don't somebody go and stop 'em

The country's all a stamping ground ; Old things are flying off the handle There's no respect for time or place ; E'en Congressmen are 'food for scandal'! There's bound to be a great stampede; All things appear to alter phases ; And e'en old ' hacks' are looking out To 'catch the bits,' and run like blazes All mankind are breaking loose : Seems as if the plague had got 'em ; Helter-skelter-why the deuce Don't somebody go and stop 'em !

GEORGE ENTLEY. A self-emancipated slave, and a man of remarkable energy of character, recently deceased. HY O A BOWR

From proud Virginia and her galling chains, From cruel want, and stripes, and hounds, he flo Fled like a frighted deer across the plains Where all his race so long had tolled and bled. Nor had he where to rest his weary head, Till bated Slaveland far behind him lay ; Then to himself the fleeing bondman said, "Sure. Heaven hath sped me on my dangerous way, Here will I rest my limbs, and take mine ease to-day.

Unhappy Extley ! this was not thy rest,-They greatly err who think our State is free Lo ! the vile Slave Act, at the South's behest, Spreads like a funeral pall from sea to sea Old age, and youth, and helpless infancy, Are hunted down and seized as if for crime ; And this in States that boast of Liberty, And fill themselves with churches-proof sublime How blind or base men are, in this our land and time

III.

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The grave hath rest for e'en the hunted slave, Nor fears of capture baunt its quiet air; The strong man seeks the refuge of the grave, Nor doth his color bar admission there. What, think ye, is the witness he shall bear Of Slavery, at the bar of God most high, When all its aiders have arraignment fair? Fools cannot hide from his all-seeing eye, Nor crime escape at last the justice of the sky. Монамк, July 17, 1858.

SUMMER. No more the tulips hold their torches up. And chesnuts silver candelebra bear ; And Spring, dethroned, has left her festive cup Of honey-due; and other blossoms flare To light another feast with tinted glare. Summer has ta'en the sceptre, and the trees In low obeisance bow their weight of green The locusts bloom with swarms of snowy bees, That make the fragrant branches downward lean Each snow-ball bush with full-blown moons is hung. And all around, like red suns setting low, Large peonies shed a burning crimson glow, Vhile—worlds of foliage on the shoulders swung Of Atlantean trunks-the orchards darkly grow

RULES POR SUCCESS. Be firm—one constant element in luck
Is genuine, solid, old Teutonic pluck. See you tall shaft ; it felt the earthquake's thrill, Clung to its base, and greets the sunrise still Stick to your aim; the mongrel's hold will slip, But only crowbars loose the bull-dog's grip; Small as he looks, the jaw that never yields, Drags down the bellowing monarch of the fields

REFORMATORY.

SPEECH OF REV. WILLIAM B. GREENE OF BROOKFIELD,

In the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts, or the question of allowing the Women of the Common-wealth to vote on the amended Constitution

FOFFICIAL REPORT.

Mr. GREENE, of Brookfield-I maintain, first, tha the people have a certain natural right, which, under litions of society, manifests itself in the form of a right to vote. I maintain, secondly, that the women of Massachusetts are people existing under those special conditions of society. I maintain, finally, and by necessary emsequence, that the women of Massachusetts have a natural right to vote. I am but a recent convert to the doctrine of women's rights, never having meditated upon the matter before the fam led by our good friend from Saquestion was propounded by our good friend from Sa-lem, (Mr. Lord,) 'Who are the people?' I have been unable, therefore, to prepare myself with statistics. I know nothing of women's wrongs, and, with the permission of the Committee, will argue the question sole ly upon abstract and general grounds. I had the honor, when I spoke before, to define the people of Massa husetts as being that collective body, which includes within itself all rational creatures existing within the limits of the Commonwealth. My definition was of this Commonwealth, praying that children also statement. The word 'people' has a specific and politif that living creature has not rational faculties by which it can either consent or refuse to become the subject of government. The fundamental doctrine of our Republic is this, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Oxen and horses cannot give their consent to government, neither can madmen, idiots, or immature children, give their consent; and therefore it follows, on account of this ed as people. The people are they upon whom shines that intellectual light which enlighteneth every man of authority do the legal voters stand? that cometh into the world ; and I maintain that women are capable of receiving that intellectual light, are rational creatures, human beings, enjoying all the faculties which belong to human beings. I would call the attention of the Committee, for a moment, before I endeavor to prove the propositions I enunciated at the beginning of my remarks, to certain principles which are generally acknowledged to be correct by the people of this Commonwealth; and in order that I may support no principles, except such as will meet the acceptance of the Committee, I will quote the express words of the Bill of Rights. In the preamble to the

'The end of the institution, maintenance and adof the end of the institution, maintenance and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic; to protect it; and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquillity their natural rights and the blessings of life; and whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity and happiness.

I would have the Committee mark that the preamble to the Constitution does not say, that the legal voters shall have the right to 'alter the government, and take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity and happiness,' but that 'the people' have this right. Now, if women are people, (and the Convention have already affirmed, by a solemn vote, that women are people,) they have a right to 'alter the government, and take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity and

We read, in the same preamble, that 'the body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals; is a social compact, by which the whole people coveand not the origin, and that human government becomes perfect in the proportion that it attains to conformity to this perfect pattern. Acknowledging, however, the statement of the preamble to be the true theory of our government-true, at least, in idea-I would ask you what you will do with those two thousand women who have petitioned for the right of voting upon the amendments to the Constitution? You say that the body politic is a social compact, by which you mean that it is the result of a social compact, and you say that 'it is a social compact, by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people.' But here are two thousand women who have demanded the right to vote upon the amendments to the Constitution-that is to say, have demanded to enter into this covenant-what do you propose to do with them ? I suppose I shall be obliged to take the stump in favor of the measures that we approve in this Convention. I suppose I shall have to endeavor to defend the course of action upon which we may have entered. And now, sir, permit me to ask what I shall do when Miss Lucy Stone, who lives about three miles from me, interrupts me in the middle of my speech, by reading from the preamble to the Constitution, that * the body politic is a social compact, by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good '? She will say that she wants to enter into that covenant ; and how can any man vote to refuse the privilege to women of entering into this compact, and at the same time affirm that the social compact is formed by a vol-

will relieve my mind very much indeed. We read that the people of this Commonwealth have the exclusive right of governing themselves. Can it be denied that women constitute one half of the population of the State; nay, that they are a majority of the population? If we wish to be consistent and express our real views in the Constitution, and no insert in it a Democratic falsehood by which we cannot stand-I will not say a Democratic falsehood, but a Democratic truth, which we are to treat as though it were a falsehood-then we ought to say, if we are to deny the women's rights, that the legal voters, or on half of the men-one quarter only of the whole people-have the sole exclusive right of governing them selves and the rest of the people. Our fathers spake otherwise; they said that the PEOPLE of the Commonwealth ought to have the sole exclusive right of governing themselves. What shall I say to Miss Lucy Stone upon this point?

untary association or agreement of the whole people?

If any person present can tell me how I can answer that

woman upon this point, without confusion of face, he

Again- No man, nor corporation, or association men, have any other title to obtain advantages, or par-ticular and exclusive privileges, distinct from those of the community, than what arises from the con tion of services rendered to the publical I should like any gentleman to state what peculiar and transcendent services have been rendered to the public by legal voters, and I should then like to state certain services which have been rendered by women.

"Government is instituted for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity and happiness of the people, and not for the profit, honor or private interest of any one man, family or class of men; therefore, the people alone have an incontestible, unallenable, and in-defeasible right to institute government, and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity and happiness require it.

out of voting upon that occasion which is specially reands of women, as well as in the hands of men, rest the sacred right of revolution. For I maintain that a government that is totally changed, by an immediate, sovereign act of the people, is a government that is revolutionised; but if the people have a right to revolutionize government, then women, as a part of the people, partake in that right:—I am talking of rights, not of mights. If the people have a right to revolutionize government, then they have a right to do it peaceably; for a right that must be exercised by force s no right at all. Whatever act a human being has perfect right to accomplish, that same act he has a right to accomplish peaceably. I claim that the right of we men to concur in the peaceable revolution of government shall be guarantied to them. For if the people have the right to totally change their governme men, who are people, and whom the Con confessed, by an authentic vote, to be people, have right, to the extent that their numbers would give the power in the government, 'to alter the govern and to take measures necessary for their safety, properity and happiness.' If we do not give them the right to vote, they have no political power to guaran Before I go further, I must notice one statement

which has been made upon this question. It was said by the gentleman from Boston, (Mr. Choate,) whom do not see in his seat, but it was endorsed by the gen priticised at the time, on the ground that idiots, mad- tleman from Freetown, (Mr. Hathaway,) whom I do men, and immature children, are people. Certain gentlemen proposed to bring in petitions from the children trustees of women; that the legal people are the trustrustees of women ; that the legal people are the trus tees of the natural people. I should like to inquire wh might be permitted to vote. I adhere to my original it was that appointed them to be trustees, and to whom statement. The word 'people' has a specific and political sense, for not all that are governed are people. Oxen and horses are certainly governed, but they are responsible for the proper fulfilment of their trust. I would like to say, also, that the auto-oxen and horses are certainly governed, but they are not people, and that for the reason that dumb creatures the right to act for his people; for the Emperenpable of giving consent to government. No Nicholas would argue precisely as the gentleman from living creature can be recognized as one of the people. Boston argued, except that the gentleman from Bosto argued in favor of the legal people of Massachusetts while the Emperor Nicholas would argue in his own favor, affirming himself to be the incarnation of every thing that is Russian

In the East, it is believed that this earth is an im mense plain, and that the four corners are supported upon the backs of four elephants, that the four elepliants stand upon the backs of four tortoises, and that natural incapacity, that none of these can be recogniz- these stand upon a great snake; but what the snake stands on, nobody knows. Now, sir, on what ground

MR. HATHAWAY, of Freetown. If the gentleman will permit me, I would like, before he proceeds any further, to say that I have not presented any such doc trine as the gentleman has stated, in its sequence by no means. I undertook to combat, whether success fully or not, the doctrine that the people gave up certain rights which they had the right to exercise, and which they could not resume. My ground was, that we were shadowing forth the great American doctrine not that the people yielded and gave up rights to their rulers, by any means, but that it was a mere delega tion from the people, for a certain time, to those tha exercised the power merely as our agents, and which the people had a right to resume at any time; and that the first delegation of power by the people was to elec-

MR. GREENE. May I ask the gentleman if he believes in the dogma of the social compact?

MR. HATHAWAY. I do, sir.

MR. GREENE. I congratulate the women upon the ecession of so distinguished an advocate to their cause I suppose the gentleman will go with us in endeavoring to secure to women the right of voting on the proposed amendments to the Constitution. He will perceive that we must now go back to the original fountain of political power. I grant, for the present, that the women gave up their power originally; for I desire not to meet the gentleman half-way, but go the whole way my self, since it is necessary that we should give him a ger erons welcome, now that he comes out on our side. will grant that the women gave up their own politica

power, and put it into the hands of their husbands an fathers. But it is at this very moment of time that citizen, and each citizen with the the people are going back to the origin of all things whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws politically—going back to that which underlies the for the common good.' I do not believe that any body snake on which the earth rests;—and I maintain that politic was ever formed in this way. I suppose that the women ought to be consulted in this crisis, to see the social compact is the *Ideal* of human government, if they will continue to delegate their political authority of Rights further says :

'In order to prevent those who are vested with a thority from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause their public officers to return to private life; and to fill up vacant places by certain and regular elections and appointments?

Now. I maintain that a legal voter is 'a public officer. The gentleman from Freetown has shown us that the legal voter has been delegated by the women and nonvoting men to exercise a power as a trustee for them he shows us where the trust came from, from the non voting people, the natural people. If this trust is com mitted to the legal voters, then they are public officers and the people, that is, the women and the non-votin men, have a right, on certain occasions, to make the officers retire to private life, and exercise the trust no longer. Mark the word ! 'In order to prevent those who are vested with authority, from becoming oppressors, the people have a right'; the 'people,' n the legal voters, mind you, but the 'people.'

Again, sir, 'All elections ought to be free; and al he inhabitants of this Commonwealth '--- Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask you, if, in your various travels through this Commonwealth, you were met ever by any of that obscure portion of 'its inhabitants' called women. (Laughter.) 'All the inhabitants'---- I be lieve inhabitants are those who have a residence. 'All the inhabitants of this Commonwealth having such qualifications as they shall establish '--- They estab Who establish?—the legal voters? No, sir. 'Having such qualifications as they (the inhabitants) shall establish by their frame of government.' Now, we are establishing a frame of government; and I ask you by what right you prevent the women from having a voice in the matter. I confess, that after a frame of government is established, and the men have been made the trustees of the women, it may be correct to have the men act for the women. But now we are establishin the foundation itself, upon which the whole superstruct ture must stand, and the question is, whether you will allow the women to exercise the right of choosing their trustees, or whether you will force trustees upon them in an arbitrary and tyrannical manner?

Sir, I know very well what course the Convention will take in this matter, and I know very well what answers I shall receive, if I receive any. Sir, I call for arguments-not phrases. I profess, sir, to stand upon democratic ground, and I would like to know how any democrat can rise up here and say, that he believes the doctrines set forth in the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, and at the same time say that he will deny to wome the exercise of their right to vote.

The gentlemen from Berlin, as I understand, proved while I was absent, the other day, or attempted to prove, that the father of a family has the natural right to govern his wife and children. I think it likely may misstate his words, as I did not hear them, but may misstate his words, as I did not hear them, but I believe the substance of his remarks was as I have said, that the father has a natural right to govern his family. Well, sir, the Autoorst of Russia uses the same argument, affirming that his domination is paternal in its character and principle. The gentleman from Berliu will think further upon this subject of woman's rights, and will, I doubt not, reconsider his opinious. I maintain that the father has no right, as so deteasible right to institute government, and to reform. I maintain that the father has no right, as such, to alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, exercise political dominion. When we regard the doctrines of government from the point of view of The women of this Commonwealth are deprived of the family relation, we are thrown back upon the old

mythus of Adam, and upon that of the subjugation of lightening every man that cometh into the world—that

'In sorrow thou shalt bring forth children, and thy

been objected to as interfering with the original sen-tence denounced by the Almignty upon woman. Such objections are, of course, absurd. But if the use of form by women in child-birth be just, innocent man existence? and right, although it obviates one half the curse of the I rejoice that I have had this opportunity to affirm om their fathers? I take it that such women are entitled to vote, and that they are people.

Now, sir, I will endeavor to prove, with the pro-

though not with the conciseness, perhaps, of a mathe-matical demonstration, my position that the women of man from Boston, (Mr. Hillard,) that the right to vote Massachusetts have a natural right to vote. I will tree-pass upon the patience of the Convention for a few mo-property. But if a man has not a dollar's worth of ments only, and hope I may secure its attention, as I property in the world, has he not a right to acquire shall be under the necessity of having recourse to an order of ideas not often brought before a body of this kind. I ask every gentleman to weigh, in his own Can he protect that right to acquire property, if he mind, and answer me a few of the questions which I

follow this ideal revealed to his inward vision, every ral right [in Massachusetts, at least] to vote, because a it enlarge itself, and remove from him? Does not he that follows it improve his moral character, the ideal If women are human beings and people, then they, is remaining ever above him, and before him, prompting him to new exertions? What is conscience but a parison of ourselves as we are, mean, pitiful, weak, with ourselves as we ought to be, wise, powerful, holy? What is conscience but a comparison of our actual conduct with our ideal of human perfection ? As we make new efforts in striving after the fulness of perfection revealed in our hearts, the ideal removes further and further from us, making higher and higher claims, until, at last, we lose ourselves in the contemplation of the Infinite Majesty; for, in this upward aspiration, there is revealed to us a knowldge of our spiritual existence, and a knowledge of the Most High God. Man is created in the image of God, and it is his duty to bring out into its full splendor that Divine Image which is latent at the bottom of his heart. When a man first recognizes this Divine Ideal, which is the shadow of God, it is to him like the dawning of a new day. As he looks stedfastly, the darkness of his understanding begins to disappear, and the day-star begins to rise in his heart. As he moves forward toward the mark of his desire, subordinating his will to the divine will, he enters into communion and fellowship with God the Father; and the Eternal Sun fills the whole firmament of his soul with its rays of three-fold glory. But, if a man aspire toward God, he must aspire according to his threefold nature; he must aspire according to his body, his soul, and his spirit; he must obey the Divine Law in its three-fold applications. Man must follow the image of what he ought to be, in the natural world, in the moral world, and in the world of thought.

LIBERTY is the right which every human being po sses of aspiring toward God, by the development of that three-fold human nature-physical, intellectual and moral-on which the image of God is stamped Liberty is the form of the relation which exists, and essarily exists, between man and his Maker. Now this liberty is the sum of human right; for, because man has a three-fold existence—physical, moral and spiritual-he must glorify God by aspiring toward Him accordance with this three-fold nature; that is to tay, man has a natural right and duty to develop all the

faculties of his three-fold being.

Shall repressive laws, shall priests and creeds, shall my spirit? Tyrants and priests know nothing of the revelation which God makes in the centre of my individual heart. I stand before God as an individual which could be tortured into an attack upon them of the centre of my individual heart. The revelation which God makes to me, is made to me, not to another. Individualism (which is the opposite to Egotism) is, therefore, a holy doctrine. The individual man is a mysterious and holy force placed on the earth in acordance with the mysterious designs of a holy Provihim by indirect influence, for he is boly! Man is the that contends against the rights of an individual man, gentleman from Northboro' said nothing derogatory t ontends against God ; for it is the ever-attractive indwelling of God in the individual soul, that is the origin and foundation of all human rights.

An organization of society which renders a man deendent upon his neighbors, upon public opinionwhich, in a word, renders him subservient to his accidents, instead of supreme over them-is destructive to individualism, and is, therefore, profoundly immoral.

Now I maintain-and let me see the man stand up that claims to deny it-I maintain that weman has an intellectual and spiritual nature ; I maintain that woman aspires toward God, that she stands in secret and lirect relations with God ; that the will of God is revealed to her, secretly, and in the centre of her individual beart. I maintain, therefore, that woman has natural, divine rights, and that these rights come from that relation which she sustains to her Maker, which, because it imposes duties upon her, imposes the correlative duty upon us of taking from her nothing that is necessary to enable her to perform her duties.

At the risk of being tedious, I will endeavor to show the identity of the fundamental dogma of democracy (that of the supremacy of man over his accidents) with the fundamental principle of Christianity ; for I ecognize no democracy that is contra-distinguished from Christianity, and no Christianity which teaches either the divine right of kings, or the divine right of any portion of the people to govern any other portion, without the consent of the governed. What is this up-ward aspiration of the soul toward God, if not that spiritual attraction, or gravitation, of which St. Augustine speaks, and which he denominates charity or love? Charity, he says, is the weight of spiritual existences. What is Paith, if not the conviction which is awakened by the spiritual world, through the power of this supreme attraction, in the soul that is akin to itself? Is not Hope the confidence which is borne in this upward aspiration? From these fundamental princinocracy, can we not thus deduce every one of the fundam mental principles of Christian morality?

Moreover, the universe exists eternally to the mine of God in idea. A Divine Ideal of the universe is. therefore, eternally with God; and-because the Supreme is essentially intelligent—that same Ideal, in ertain sense, is God. Besides, the whole visible universe was created with reference to man, that is to say, was created with reference to beings enjoying distinct consciousness and will; such beings are, fore, more or less perfect embodiments of the Divine Ideal. One perfect man, that is, one perfect incarna-tion of the Divine Ideal, has existed, &c. &c.

Are not these the fundamental postulates of Christian

Word which was incarnated in the Savier of the world —if it be not the Divine Ideal? If it is evident that succeed in preventing the pain which attends the coming of a new human being into the world, no sin would be committed by the woman who should adopt that inthe soul, affirming that there is neither Jew nor vention, and employ it for the relief of her own suffer-ing. I know that in Scotland, the use of chloroform has Christ, which is the Church,' Democracy ought, in like manner, to affirm that the State should take no cognisance of differences of sex and color. Are not the differences of sex and color 'accidental,' merely, in hu-

original sentence, who shall dare to affirm that it is not the identity of the fundamental principles of Christia position to emancipate themselves from the other half man is capable of the exercise of a religious sentiment, of the curse? But, granting the correctness of the ar- and that she, therefore, possesses natural rights; and, ment, that the father has a right to control his fami- in demonstrating this, I have demonstrated that she has by, what shall we do with the women who are ever twenty-one years of age, who earn their own living, and are
tree from their fathers? I take it that such women are
the encroachments of society. The right to vote is the right to protect other rights; and, if the rights to be protected are natural, then the right to protect those property? And if he has a right to acquire property has he not a right to protect that right to acquire have no vote by which he can put a veto on the encroachments of property castes? And so it is with Is there not always before us an ideal, a mental all other rights. If a woman has rights, she has also picture, if you will, an image, of what we ought to be a right to protect those rights. I repeat, that if man and are not? Does not every one who endeavors to has a natural right to protect himself, he has a natuone who endeavors to attain to conformity with it, find right to vote is necessary, under existing condition of society, to enable him to protect his other rights like manner, have a natural right to vote, at least, in those societies where the right of self-protection organ izes itself spontaneously in the form of a right to vote The women of Massachusetts have, therefore, a natura

In order to enforce his remarks, the gentleman (Mr. H. quoted Aristotle. Sir, it is lawful to quote Aristotle. Th first phrase in Aristotle's book upon politics, and the ope that in reality sums up his whole theory, affirms that the State, as such, is founded, not on right, but on interest-egotism. But self-interest, egotism, is, a Swedenborg, Boehme, and other spiritual writers affirm, the centre and essence of hell. The gentlema maintains that no progress has been made in the sci ence of government from the days of Aristotle until now. He has altogether forgotten that the Savior o the world was born upon the earth since the time of Aristotle, and died on the cross, expressly for the purpose of destroying the spirit of egotism which Aristotle advocates, and of substituting the principle of fraternity in its stead. Modern democracy dates its origin from Judea, not from Greece and Rome. Modern democracy is based upon a divine principle, not upon egotism, which is an infernal principle. Who, then, can acknowledge the principles of democracy as set forth in the Bill of Rights, and at the same time deny the right of women to vote? I would like to se some man rise up in his place, and give me an argument-I care not what it is-any argument that is worthy to be listened to by a man of sense and reflection, against the right of women to vote. No one rises: I should like to have it put into the record that I have now said almost all that is necessary to

aid, at the present time, taking the circumstances into onsideration. If any arguments had been adduced or the other side, the case might have been different. Be fore I sit down, however, I want to make a single remark. Certain very wealthy gentlemen of Boston, re cently deceased, have been alluded to several times upor this floor, and they have been defended against certain alleged calumnies. My friend from Northboro', (Mr. Burlingame,) made some statements in relation t wealthy men, to which I listened carefully, but I was mere property and men of genius. What he said about men of mere property was undoubtedly true; no mar can deny it; and I think that what he said about men of genius is also true. But he made no particular allusion to those three Boston men. One of those gentlemen I did not know, but the other two were unque dence. Touch him not, therefore; seek not to guide tionably men of genius, and the loss experienced by the community on account of their death was because the temple of God, and his heart is the sanctuary from were men of genius. The vacancies left by those di tinguished gentlemen cannot easily be filled. Th either of them. Had any thing been said in this hall injurious to their character or detracting from their nerit, I am the man who would have risen suddenly to repel the unjust accusation ; but I deem it right to say that no accusation has been made.

> Ma. GREENE, of Brookfield-I did not expect again ay a single word to the Convention on this subject but if the Convention will indulge me, I will not occu py more than ten or fifteen minutes, at most. I think that if we adopt the motion of the gentle

nan from Winchendon (Mr. Marvin) to strike out the whole of this report, except the words indicated, we shall neither be treating the petitioners themselves no the Committee which made the report, with the cour tesy which, to my mind, appears to be due to both. There are two things which I desire to say. In th first place, I have heard it denied that the Convention has the right to submit the proposed amendments of the Constitution to the whole people, including women. will only undertake, upon this head, to read a shor extract from the act of the people themselves—decreeection of the act, I read as follows :-

section of the act, I read as follows:—

"They [the Convention] may take into consideration the propriety and expediency of revising the present Constitution of Government of this Commonwealth, or the propriety and expediency of making any, and, if any, what alterations or amendments in the present Constitution of Government of this Commonwealth. And such alterations and amendments, when made and adopted by the said Convention, shall be submitted to the people for their ratification and adoption, in such manner as the said Convention may direct; and if ratified by the people in the manner directed by the said Convention, the Constitution shall be deemed and taken to be altered or amended accordingly."

The alterations and amendments are to be submitt whom? To the legal voters? No, but to the 'po ple.' And how are they to be submitted? 'In su nanner as the Convention may direct.' Evidently the Convention has this whole matter under its own control; and it must be borne in mind that the Conven tion has once for all determined, by a solemn vote, that romen are 'people.'

Mark you! I repeat that the act does not say, 'sha be submitted to the legal voters, but 'shall be submitted to the people.' If it be said that the word 'peo ple' is used in the sense implied by the present state things, I have to state that such an idea is altogethe erroneous, for the reason that in other parts of the act, there is an essential distinction made between the poople and those who are qualified to vote. I adduce the following words in confirmation of my statement :-

The inhabitants of the several cities, towns, di anity as considered metaphysically? Was not our Lord the crown and completion of the creation? Was He not the incarnation of the Ideal? What is that Word which is with God and is God—that Word, in accordance with which all things are made that are made—that Word which is the true intellectual light, en—that word which is the true intellectual light.

The act calling this Convention was enacted by whom? By the whole people? No, but by the legal voters—by that portion only of the people who are qualified to vote for Senators and Pepresentatives. The act does not pretend to bear the direct sanction of the whole people; and because a strong qualification cities in this passage, the distinction exists which I an es deavoring to point out. For there is a wide differ ence between the act of the people and the act of their entatives, the legal voters.

ondly, I would have the Convention bear in mind that we are now acting on first principles; and I the it that the question which is here raised as to the right of this Convention to submit any matter to the peple, is the same which was so theroughly discussed the Berlin question was under consideration; and I take it also that, on that memorable occasion, the bed-bone of Absolutism in this Composers, the bed-I take it also that, on that memorane occasion, the back-bone of Absolutism in this Commonwealth was snappel asunder, right in the hollow, never again to be knit to gether, so long as the world stands.

The gentleman from Winchendon tells us that the government of the Commonwealth is founded, not on the individual, but on the family. He says that if the doctrine contained in the Bill of Rights be true, and worthy of the consideration of this Convention, then no argument can be maintained in opposition to the arguments of those who advocate the rights of wemen. I grant that he is correct in that; but he says that it is the family which is the foundation of the government, and that the doctrine in the Bill of Rights is all false; and the gentleman from Berlin, if I correctly understood him, maintains the same ground. Now, if the doctrine of the Bill of Rights is a humbug and an imposition upon the people—if that is so, and gentlemen would seem very strongly to imply it—then change your Bill of Rights, and come out like men. Face the music, gentlemen !- and say, 'We have all been wrong; it is all nonsense to stand upon the denocratic doctrine of the Bill of Rights.' I do not understand this new dogma, that there is a divine right in the family; but I know that it is not the old, authentic tradition of democracy. Let it be explained, therefore, so that we may take up our work from the beginning, and make a Constitution that is based on some principle. Let us be consistent. Excuse me, Mr. Chairman, for the remark, but I

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must say that there is nothing I like so much as to set things done clean. Let democracy have her perfect work, and if the Bill of Rights is a humbug and an imposition, let us say so, that we may know where we all stand. If, on the other hand, it shall appear that the declared principles of democracy are no humbog, but the contrary, then say that, and stand by your affirmation. Sir, the declarations contained in the Bill of Rights smite on the ear of the people like the blast of an awakening trumpet. Let the man say it that dares, that the natural, inalienable and indefeasible rights do not inhere in the individual, which the Bill of Rights attributes to the individual; let the man who will say that, face the people! For my part, I will never confess that man has no natural, inalienable and indefeasible political rights, if he be not at the head of a family. I stand by the old democratic dogma, and by all the consequences that flow from it.

PAITH IN THE EXISTENCE OF GOD. (In answer to a friendly letter of inquiry.)

Рамости, July 16, 1853. To WILLIAM WHITING, Concord :

DEAR FRIEND,-You ask of me, ' Do you believe in

God ? I should have answered you before, but I was anxious to answer the question leisurely, and take time, and do justice to myself and the subject. But the right time will never come, unless I make it; so here is my answer; one that comes from the deepest depths of my soul. Do I believe in a God? Yes! More-infinitely

more. God is a necessity of my nature. I can no more exist without a consciousness of the being, presence, and ever-controlling influence of God, than I can exist, and be healthy and happy without fool, sir, light, sleep, or the society of fellow-beings. This belief, or consciousness (as I would rather call it) of the being of a God-s primal Intelligence, an infinite Power, or Creative Agent, or Life Principle, of all created things and beings-is as inseparable from the very nature of my soul, as is the consciousness of my own existence. God in me is the expanding, the elsvating, progressive, sovereign power of my being. God is the centre magnet of the universe to all intelligent, peings. My soul turns to Him as n necessarily as the needle turns to the pole. Counteracting influences may, for a time, turn the soul away from God ; but that power must ultimately cease its hold, and then the soul instinctively and necessarily returns to God, and there rests. From the very nature of God and the soul, the soul must be attracted to God; and the more entirely it yields to this attraction to the Infinite, to the All-Good and the All-Wise, the more perfectly will it be reconciled to itself, the more perfect and sweet its repose. Being turned from Gol, t can have no peace. The soul that is at peace with itself is at peace with God; none others can be

But, ' What kind of a God do you beliere in?' Only in a God of love, justice, and truth; a God of Anti-Slavery and Non-Resistance; an eternal and unalterable enemy to war and slavery, to man-killing and man-stealing. The Being I love and reverence as God never did and never can, consistently with his nature, require men to violate a law of their being; or, for one instant, suspend one of those laws. He is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. God is love; God is justice; God is truth. He never did and never can make any compromise with sin. He rules his eternal and illimitable kingdom by fixed laws and fixed pensities. Those men and women who most perfectly esbody, in life, love, justice and truth, most perfectly incarnate God. They are the most perfect specimens of God manifest in the flesh. Each one sees God through the medium of his own moral nature. In proportion as that becomes pure shall we see God as he is. 'Blesed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God,' as he is. None others can. The only way to inspire mea with true ideas or sentiments of God is to regenerals and elevate their moral nature. Men of great intellects often have the grossest and most impure conceptions of God. Their moral natures are gross and deprared. Witness Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Charles James Fox, and many others. They had heads, but no hearts; they had logic, but lacked love. Their moral natures were very corrupt; their

conceptions of God were, consequently, gross.

I do not believe any human being can be an Athert without any conception or consciousness of a belief in a God. The intellect may be bewildered and perpletel, on this, as on other subjects. I wonder not that me, who think at all, and who look at the popular God, become, speculatively, Atheists. Theology directs not to logic for God—to the head; but God is not there; he is in the heart. God is not apprehended by logic, but by love. The soul will ever be true to its divise original, to God, in the end, though, for a time, beridered or perverted by ignerance, by theology, or by

As to loving and worshipping God, I believe the var to love God is to love our fellow-beings. The say is warship God is to love, respect and do good to our felow-beings. To be true to ourselves, is to be true to sill of human kind and to God. Man owes no duties is God aside from those which he owes to his fellow-beings Such, in brief, are my feelings and views of God ass

his worship, and of man's necessity in this particular. People—some people—are very anxions to have a thought I am an Atheist. I do not believe in war man ing, slaveholding, rum-selling, rum-drinking, a sets-rian or national God. Whether my soul recognizes to being, presence and government of a God of love, jutice, truth and purity, my life must determine am willing to rest all on that.

Thine for God and Humanity, HENRY C. WRIGHT

LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OL XXIII. NO. 34.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manfind,

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholderel

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveho rds of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMÍNION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years of preserving the African slave trade; the second wa

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

he name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEMEST

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERFET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. - John Quincy Adams.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER 1177.

TE LIBERATOR.

OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS'S PA-PER. or following editorial articles, taken from re

eins ' Frederick Douglass's Paper,' india manner of spirit the editor is of, touching his whiery associates, both white and colored.

No. I.

or WENDELL PHILIPS. To the exclusion ther interesting matter, we have occupied age with the speech of Mr. Wendell Philstage with the speech of Air. Wendell Phil-his remarkable production, and will give be a very clear idea of what we may term despectively) the Phillipsonian philosophy to Free and independent ourselves, we can to impartial chroniclers of anti-slavery and ideas, and to give their authors the as speking for themselves. It would be a disperviously to analyze critically this thescellence, in many respects, will not Is excellence, in many respects, will not sen; nor will its errors go undetected by plesen, nor will its errors go undetected by allent readers. As an argument to estable which nobody calls in question, it is does; but as an argument in favor of keeps ant-slavery movement in a line with prinal awar with compromise, it is admirable, beres to make, what it will make, a profound so. Nobody calls in question Mr. Phillips's a minetas flon. Horace Mann, or anybody Il that is demanded of him, on this behalf, the list, and no defence of his right to he just; and no defence of his right to Mr. Manu is a defence of his injustice to We are glad, however, that he has white are gan, noweer, that he has bitsel petulence, to say nothing more in re-eriat Mr. Mann might say. He should ist, speak often, and not feel 'rather hurt' king does occasionally provoke a reply.

ing to the case of Rev. Daniel Foster, respectsis of Goodell's Anti-Slavery History, Mr. genuously says-

egoing tells its own story. We record it segrang tells its own story. We record it are of the anti-slavery history of our times. Sere Goodell's is the first anti-slavery book has erer been formally and positively problem any anti-slavery society in this country; in Mr. Foster is the first agent who has been semptorily forbidden to sell an anti-slavery yas anti-slavery society. The case is wor men, as something new, something out of er of the press, and how far error may be gouts have been accustomed to carry a-nth them, on their own responsibility, various kinds, from 'Pious Frauds,' by the Pillsbury, to . Uncle Tom's Cabin,' Some; and, we believe, they who have done a exaped reprehension. We believe that as exaped reprehension. We believe that ulars, until now, felt that they might sell but they pleased, as individuals, so that such aties as lecturing agents. For the present, Where is G. W. PUTNAM! His case, it

No. III.

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stended the celebration of West India Emanat Framingham, Mr. Douglass says-

th Framingham in good season, but in a ation to enjoy the anticipated treat, for I pately and fearfully drenched with rain. at go to Framingham with any intention or and should have been more than conany out my intention. But my sheet is and I may have something more to say a Framingham meeting when I write again. as now, that I never attended a meeting I say that I never attended a more venomous its made the subject of a more venomous. I herer took such extra pains to subject a cruel assault. Mr. Parllins, doubtless such extra pains to subject the well-deserved castigation given soully by Hon. Horace Mann, and wishing t tergance on somebody, magnanimously at son me. I was in a condition to make any prey, shivering with cold, wet to the last and hungry withal. But more of this

equent number of his paper, he says-

to before allinded to the ungenerous and un-estable upon me at Framingham, by Mr. Fallips. He glanced at the He glanced at the a cancipation, and he was equally bappy a spe. As he merged from this, he fixed specials are an abegan a most bitter, persuals. I was just here going on to narrate season used by Mr. Phillips, but a friend as me the Liberator, containing what pursuals are port of Mr. Phillips's speech. I give the area of the special area of the special area as it actually occurred at Framing-he bitterness of the speech as spoken, does series as it actually occurred at Framing-bitterness of the speech as spoken, does but in the speech as printed. It is hard to search, it is harder to report the fiery as specilious scowl of Wendell Phillips.

Sets have done me justice; I will not be serially as the specific of the spe a colession of their utter unworthiness.

a colession of their utter unworthiness.

s the last man Texpected to meet here.'

state ought not to be here, occupying a front
what he had said.' This, and more of the rould not look well on paper, and per-Species are of the same opinion. This are of the miserable trash of the Tapers, that Phillips ought to leave this because he thinks badly of the Constitu-

Thu has recently visited Boston, and this is

Mil one of his meetings in the Belknap street

doings, over 50 condemnation. The 'Notional Council' came in for an especial measure of these came in for an especial measure of the case of

colored people.

Let it not be inferred, from what I have now said, that the colored people of Boston sympathise in the assaults made upon me by Messrs. Remond, Nell, and Pureis. Such is far from being the case. Whatever may have been the case before, the col-ored people of Boston are unwilling that a single hair of my head should be given to gratify the malice of the disaffected three. Their very opposition has rivetted the affections of old friends, and has rivetted the affections of old friends, and brought to my side new ones. At the close of one of my meetings, when one of my friends had very kindly recommended my paper to the support of the colored citizens of Boston, William C. Nell rose, to put them on their guard against subscribing for a paper, the editor of which he charged with ingratitude and unkindness towards William Lloyd Garrison! He said instant that point. *he with ingratitude and unkindness towards William Lloyd Garrison!! He said just at that point, 'he had a duty to perform.' [Contemptible tool.] He said, further, it was a 'disagreeable duty' (the words of Webster, in his great kidnapping speech, in front of the Revere House.) Nell's duty was about as disagreeable, and a little more disgraceful than Webster's. He would, doubtless, be very happy to see my paper destroyed—and destroyed it may be; but while it lives, it will be a free and independent sheet, pursuing its course, without it may be; but while it lives, it will be a free and independent sheet, pursuing its course, without fear of, or favor to its enemies. The paper can be killed, but it cannot be enslaved. If, after struggling nearly six years to establish a paper which should, to some extent, defend the rights of the colored people of the United States, the enterprise should fail, by the treacherous opposition referred to, the responsibility will not be mine. If any think this resentment too vehement, let them remember (in the language of Hon, Horace Mann) how easy it is to bear insults offered to others. I deal not with honorable men, but with traitors, from whom I neither ask nor expect quarters. ed, when I commenced this letter, to have paid my respects to Mr. Wendell Phillips, but time will not now permit. He shall be attended to in good sca-son. It shall not be said that I shrink from answering any of the questions which he put to me at the Framingham celebration.

Having thus grossly outraged the spirit, language and course of Mr. Nell, the latter asked to be heard in his own defence, and got for his pains the following despicable rejoinder :--

William C. Nell is informed that he, having in Boston done what he could to prevent the circulation of Frederick Douglass's Paper, the editor of the paper does not feel called upon to give his columns to the circulation of his speeches or letters. When a man seeks to cut out his neighbor's tongue, he must not be surprised to find that tongue refusing to testify in his favor; besides, Mr. Nell will recollect that the Secretary of the meeting (whose par-tiality to Mr. Nell cannot be doubted) has already given, in our columns, the official report of what transpired at the meeting, thus rendering anything from him, in the way of a report of his sayings on

Another fault set to my account at Framingham is, (and no report is made of it.) that I neither affirmed nor denied the charge brought against these gentlemen. It was said, 'that the time *teas* when I would have denied the charge of infidelity brought against them.' I admit that there was once such a time—a time when I would have denied, with all proper emphasis, such a charge. That I do not do it now is not owing to an unkind or to an unjust disposition towards either of the gentlemen name disposition towards either of the gentlemen named; but it is owing to an altered state of the case. These gentlemen have made progress, and do not stand where they once did. If the charge of infidelity, now brought against them, were the result of their faithfulness to the slave's cause—if that

they attempt to do any violence to Mr. Smith :-

'An arduous task is before him. He goes to fill a post of difficulty and danger. He will be an apostle of liberty in the very stronghold of slavery, and, almost single-handed, he will have to dispute and, almost single-handed, he will have to dispute the pass with the whole phalanx of slavery's chosen men. Paul at Athens, rebuking idolatry, did not stir up more malignant feeling than will follow the preaching of the pure anti-slavery gospel at Washington. Most distinctly will Mr. Smith deny the legality of slavery. He will strip the vile thing of all gospel, constitutional and legal countenance, and will treat it as it ought to be treated—a system of violènce and blood, no better than piracy. Murder itself will get as much respect from him as slavery: for, to him, slavery is murder. But Mr. Smith is not only an Abolitionist. He is is a Land Reformer: and more still, he is now, as he has ever been, a believer in an "every way righteous civil government," and is, therefore, in conflict with this Government at many other points than its slavery. He is at war with every species of class legislation, and will stand up for cternal justice, wherever and from whatever quarter it may be assailed. A mighty work is before him. He is a Temperance man; he goes among wine-bibbers. He is a Peace man; he goes to mingle with men of blood. He is a man of prayer; he goes among blasphemers. He is an Abolitionist. goes to mingle with men of blood. He is a man of prayer; he goes among blasphemers. He is an Abolitionist; he goes to meet the traffickers in human blood. He is a gentlemen; he goes to confront ruffians. There will be few with whom he will have anything in common; and if, withal, he shall pass through this furnace, heated "seven times hotter," and shall come out without the smell of fire upon him, it will only be because the same God reigns now that cared for the Hebraws. same God reigns now that cared for the Hebrews. That he, like the noble Hebrews, will refuse to acknowledge the lower laws of slavery, is certain; I deal not with honorable men, but with traitors, from whom I neither ask nor expect quarters.—
Bravely as Mr. Nell stood forth, at the first, to stamp me with base ingratitude—the meanest of all human vices—he was glad before he discharged his duty, to disclaim the attitude of an accuser before that audience. After a very few rounds, he cunningly said, 'I am the injured party here—I But he was his own accuser, and the author of his own injury. He had made charges against another gentleman in the audience, and had two accounts to settle at once and and are the settle at once and and are the settle at once and and are the settle at once and are of it. Without strength to sustain his allegations either against myself, or Robert Morris, Esq., he was equally destitute of the magnanimity to withdraw those charges, but merely whined over his good intentions in making them. While he doggedly insisted upon the goodness of his motives, which, by the way, we do not remember to have heard called in question. But I leave Mr. Nell, hoping that his experience in this business will leave him a wiser and a better man. I had intended, when I commenced this letter, to have paid my respects to Mr. Wendell manufactures. spected, honored. Even men-stealers will acknow-ledge his superiority, and respect in him the principle which they have not the virtue themselves to

> A FREEMAN OF ROCHESTER TO BE SOLD FOR JAIL FEES! Some twenty-twe years ago, there was born in this city, to John H. Bishop, a colored man, well known to our citizens as a renovator of clothing, a son, whom he named after our still better known white fellow-citizen, Wu. S. Bishop, Esq. On Saturday last, a letter was received from the young man, stating that he was in jail in Louisville, Kentucky, with a postscript written by the jailor, stating that he stands committed as a fugitive slave, stating that he stands committed as a rugitive slave, and that he has no evidence of his freedom. The jailor, who shows himself to be a man of justice and humanity, writes in order that evidence of the freedom of Bishop may be forwarded, which of course will be done with all practicable despatch.
>
> We have no intention of violating any of the

compromises of the constitution' when we call the attention of the reader to the fact, that a native of

given, in our columns, the official report of what transpired at the meeting, thus rendering anything from him, in the way of a report of his sayings on the occasion, quite unnecessary.

Mr. Douglass adds his voice to the pre-slavery and priestly hue-and-cry of 'infidelity' against Henry C. Wright, Parker Pillsbury, and Stephen S. Foster, as follows:

Another fault set to my account at Framingham is, (and no report is made of it.) that I neither affirmed nor denied the charge brought against these man or not. The certificate of the man himself or man or not. The certificate of the man himself or man or not. The certificate of the man himself or man or not. The certificate of the man himself or man or not. The certificate of the man himself or man or not. The certificate of the man himself or man or not. The certificate of the man himself or man or not. The certificate of the man himself or man or not. The certificate of the man himself or man or not. man or not. The certificate of the man himself or man or not. The certificate of the man himself or that of any other individual, is just as valid as that of the Court of Appeals, or a declaratory act of the Legislature. Whose ought it to be, in order to save the Union!—Rochester Democrat.

Richinecro, July 14th, 1853.

P. DONAHOE, Esq:—Please answer the following questions. 1st. Can a Catholic be a slaveholder? 2d. Can be receive the Sacraments while engaged in the traffic of slaves?

A SUBSCRIBER.

No. IV.

As has recently visited Boston, and this is fare of his meetings in the Belknap street that charge were purely the invention of a pro-state that charge were purely to the stayers, conceived in contrary to the natural or divine law, is absurd.

The notion that slavery, per se, is contrary to the natural or divine law, is absurd.

2d. The external trade, that is, the business of carry to the natural or divine law, is absurd.

The internal trade, that is, the business of carry which is the mid denounce it now, that the union of the mid denounce it now, that the charge trade to the purely to the natural or divine law, is contrary to the natural or divine la

RES. AND DEASER:—In compliance with my promise to you during a recent conversation upon the subject of Colonization, I send you a brief statement of the views which I have always held, and of the part which I have acted, in relation to the same. I am the more willing to do this from the fact that I have been occasionally misrepresented, both in private and in public—so as to be made to seem more favorable to emancipation in our own country than to colonization in Africa. A brief narrative of my connection with colonization will best explain my position and views. From the first establishment of that society to which your services are devoted, I was chiefly interested in its object. A few years after its first agitation, and as soon as it was regularly organized, I was requested to visit the principal towns throughout our land, with a view of forming auxiliary societies, raising funds, examining into the condition of the free colored people, and selecting the first colonists.

These objects I was enabled to accomplish in some degree in less than a year of travel and inspection, during which time I visited all our principal cities, from Portland in Maine to Savannah in Georgia. The result of my inquiries and efforts were duly reported to the society. Nor have I seen any cause to change my opinion since that time. I found the condition of the free people of color generally an unhappy one in every place, but much less so in the Southern than in the Northern States. There was so much more of intelligence and character in many of those whom I saw at the South, the society is the surface of the society in many of those whom I saw at the South, the society is the society of the society is the society of the secrety in many of those whom I saw at the South, the society is the society of the society of the secrety in many of those whom I saw at the South, the society is the society of the society of the secrety in many of those whom I saw at the South, the society is the society of the secrety of the secrety of the secre

There was so much more of intelligence and char-acter in many of those whom I saw at the South, that I recommended to the society, if it were practicable, the first colonists should be taken from

ubject from many of the pulpits of different de-ominations, and hesitated not to maintain that such as the degraded and unhappy condition of the property of the people of North Carolina do with the of staveholders; that those who wished to do that should employ the agency of the Colonization Society—there being persons who would avail themselves of such a method of emancipation, whose judgments and consciences would forbid their turning lose upon the land uneducated and belpless slaves, to be liable to all the evil which seemed to be the inevitable lot of the free blacks in America. After performing this temporary service for the society, and resuming my parochial charge, I endeavored to enforce the argument addressed to others by my own example. Having inherited a small number of slaves, I proposed to send them to Liberia, after they should, by their good conduct for a few years, have shown that they were proper subjects for colonization.

Their conduct was such as I required, but at the appointed time, the condition of the colony was so unpromising, by reason of sickness and other causes. to be the inevitable lot of the free blacks in Ameri-

they had been successful, but I fear, from all that I have learned, that they have only furnished admy act of manumiting my servants in this country has been misconstrued. I still hold, as I ever held, that freedom in America to the colored man, with d to emigrate to some land more favorable to the the labors in this noble cause, I remain, yours, &c., WILLIAM MEADE.

Another Old Acquaintance brought to Mind.

pelled to stop over night at Cincinnati, had a valuable servant girl stolen from him by the abolitionists of that burg. The girl was valued at \$1,000 or 1,500, and we understand that the Southern gentleman has instituted suit against the boat on which he was a passenger at the time. For the valuable servant girl stolen from which he was a passenger at the time. For the valuable servant girl stolen from the perfect fearlessness of temperament, his percent fearlessness of temperament,

or 1.500, and we understand that the Southern gentleman has instituted suit against the boat on which he was a passenger at the time, for the value of the slave.—Louisville Courier.

On Sanday week, printed handbills, signed 'J. M. Allen,' and dated 'Louisville, July 25, 1853,' offering a reward for three runaway chattels, were freely distributed about Indianapolis, Ind. One of these 'things,' it seems from the bill, was a has band and father, about thirty years old; another was a wife and mother, about the same age; the third, 'her child named Billy, aged ten or eleven years, a bright mulatto, with hair nearly straight.'

SLAVE THROWN OVERDOARD AND DROWNED. In Recorder Winter's Court, in N. Orleans, on the 2d ultimo, the captain and clerk of the steamboat 'Anna,' now lying in the New Basin, were beld to bail in \$5000 cach, for an examination in reference to the death of the slave Golfrey, belonging to Mr. Hart, under the following circumstances: John William Meyer, who is a woodseller, living near the New Basin, makes affidavit that a difficulty arose among the negro hands on board the boat, that led to a fight, in the course of which, the mate ordered the other negroes to throw overboard; that led to a fight, in the course of which, the mate ordered the other negroes to throw overboard the made no effort to check the fight, or to prevent the slave from being thrown overboard; and that the maths subsequently assaulted affant himself, and threw him into the New Basin, to the danger of his life.

complexioned gentleman, like the late Mr. Secretary Corwin! Has he a woully head, or does his hair respond to the gentle persuasion of the brush and pomatum! Does or does not

The hollow of his foot Make a hole in the ground?

Is his heel of usual or of unusual length; how do his arms compare with the length of the rest of his body, and what of the sensitiveness of his shins! Won't the Union send at once and have the man inspected and measured; for if we are to have a dar. man to tend our light houses, and our light men are to be cast into outer darkness to make room for them, it is time the country knew it. We confess, we never suspected General Pierce was that sort of

But what shall be said of Mr. Dobbin, who is ofpeople of North Carolina do with Mr. Dobbin! Where will Mr. Dobbin go to cover his shame! All these are questions which it is vain for us to specuwas the degraded and unhappy condition of the free colored people generally in this country, that there was no encouragement to emancipation on the part of slaveholders; that those who wished to do that on the color, dimensions and integuments of the new keeper of the Long Shoal light boat. Meantime, the public are earnestly requested to suspend their opinion of Gen. Pierce and Secretary Dobbin's conduct.—N. Y. Evening Post.

ISAAC T. HOPPER. A TRUE LIFE. By L. MARIA CHILD. 12mo. pp. 493. Boston: Jewett & Co. The fine portrait of the venerable philanthropist which forms the frontispiece of this interesting vol-ume, gives as faithful an impression of his character as could be conveyed by the most elaborate biography. We recognize in it the features of a marked man—a man destined to obtain distinction over the common mass, wherever he might be Their conduct was such as I required, but at the appointed time, the condition of the colony was so unpromising, by reason of sickness and other causes, and the hopes of its friends were so faint, that I could not, even if the servants had been willing, have felt at liberty to expose them to the dangers of the colony. But they had complied with the conditions required of them, and had a right to expect their freedom: I therefore permitted them to seek their fortunes in Pennsylvania and Ohio. I would that it were in my power to add that they had been successful, but I fear, from all that These were the leading qualities of his intellect, they had been successful, but I fear, from all that I have learned, that they have only furnished additional proofs of the hopelessness of benefitting the condition of the slave by manumission in America.—
From the above statement, you will perceive that my act of manumiting my servants in this country obtained. Still he filled a large space in the pubmission. lic eye. He was always a prominent man in the cities where he resided. His influence extended to that freedom in America to the colored man, with but few exceptions, has been no blessing, and that a wide sphere. He left his footprints wherever he but few exceptions, has been no blessing, and that a wide sphere. He left his footprints wherever he but few exceptions, has been no blessing, and that a wide sphere. He left his footprints wherever he but few exceptions, has been no blessing, and that a wide sphere. He left his footprints wherever he but few exceptions, has been no blessing, and that a wide sphere. He left his footprints wherever he but few exceptions, has been no blessing, and that a wide sphere. He left his footprints wherever he but few exceptions, has been no blessing, and that a wide sphere. He left his footprints wherever he but few exceptions, has been no blessing, and that a wide sphere. In difficult emergencies, especially, both his wisdom and energy were put in requisition by ed to emigrate to some land more favorable to their improvement and happiness. I need not add that the bope and the flattering prospects of bestowing the blessings of civilization and Christianity upon Africa, by means of colonization, point to the land of their fathers as the proper place for themselves and their children. Praying for great success to the labors in this noble cause. I remain worse for that he would never disappoint their confidence. that he would never disappoint their confidence.— It was rare that either his judgment or his activity was at fault, when he was summoned to exertions by the claims of misfortune. The secret of his power, as we have hinted, was his original force of ANOTHER OLD ACQUAINTANCE BROUGHT TO MIND. The New York Tribune of yesterday has the following paragraph, which may be of interest to our colored as well as other fellow-citizens:—

Slave Hunting.—There will be no harm in informing the public, and our colored fellow-citizens in particular, that Mr. De Lion the Constable who aided in the rendition of Sims from Boston, and who confessed himself a negro-catcher on the with the new that the new the new that the new the new that the new who confessed himself a negro-catcher on the witmess-stand, is at present in our city, with a crew
of his professional cronies. He is described as a
short, thick-set, coarse-featured man, with a dark
complexion, grayish hair and whiskers, and minus
an eye, knocked out while in the pursuit of his
legal and honorable calling.

SLAVE ARRECTION. Some ten days since, Paul

doubtedly was. The love of right was the dominant
passion of his heart—mastering the love of gain, of
enjoyment, of mere personal distinction. Free from
all tendencies of abstraction, he cherished the sense
of right, not as an ethical theory, but as a living
principle. He was not content to hope for its
realization in the clouds, but wished to embody it on
the solid earth. Whatever good the future might
bring with it—and he was a man of large hope—
for his part, he felt bound to act in the present, SLAVE ABBUCTION. Some ten days since, Paul for his part, he felt bound to act in the present, Peguet, Esq., of Louisville, who was travelling without reference to unknown ulterior consequencest, and by force of circumstances had been compared to the control of the control of

the poor old victim. The negro was nearly ninety years of age, and universally venerated for his qualities of soberness and honesty, as well as for qualities of soberness and honesty, as well as for his great age and revolutionary reminiscences. The monster master, taking umbrage at some petty offence, deliberately whipped, stamped and kicked him to death, as appears by the evidence adduced at the inquest. This occurred on Saturday last.

'The fellow feigned sickness, as is supposed, to cover a design of escape, and even had the blasphemous hardihood to affect a fear of immediate death, and to go through the funeral farce of maken.

phemous hardihood to affect a fear of immediate death, and to go through the funeral farce of making a public will. Suspicions, however, had got abroad, from the testimony of the neighbors who heard the cries of agony of the negro, and the brutal blows of the fiend, together with the speedy death that ensued, and the suddeness of his burial, and an affidavit was filed and a warrant issued for his arrest. The fellow succeeded so well in counterfeiting

"The fellow succeeded so well in counterfeiting extreme illness, and his going to such lengths in confirmation as making a will, lent such a semblance of sincerity to the mockery, that his physician was deceived into giving him a certificate to the effect that his removal to jail might be dangerous. Officer Kerner, therefore, left two deputies in guard at his residence till Monday, when the body of the negro was disintered, and an inquest held over it by the Coroner. The unanimous verdict of the jury—several physicians also present assenting. jury—several physicians also present assenting— was that he died from the effects of the blows and kicks he had received from his master. Persons kicks he had received from his master. Persons who witnessed the examination say that the sight was sickening—his whole back cut and bruised into jelly, and the lower part of his body nearly cut to pieces. Immediately after the inquest was over, and the verdict rendered, the warrant was executed, and the monster taken to jail in this city, there being none in this parish. We confess to a feeling of herror and indignation at this act, utterly surpassing any experience of that kind we have ever passing any experience of that kind we have ever full before. No punishment would be too had for falt before. No punishment would be too bad for the coward who could thus, in cool malignity, outrage the joint imbecility of age and slavery.— Hanging would be too good for him. We thank God that not many such subjects for Mrs. Stowe's studio exist in our midst. Let him go down to fame hand in hand with Legreo—a hideous verifi-cation of that horrible villain.'

More Negroes Burned at the Stake. We noticed last week the recent horrible tragedy near Carthage. At that time, the negro belonging to Scott had not been taken. He was caught in the prairie about fifteen miles from Carthage, taken to the town and tried, and was pronounced guilty, although he refused to make any confession. The negro belonging to Dale had previously confessed the whole matter. They decoyed Dr. Fisk from home, by pretending that Mr. Dale's child was sick, and they had been sent for him. He had gone but a little way when one of the negroes knocked him in the head with an axe and killed him. They both went to the house—one of them knocked Mrs. Fisk down with his fist, and after brutally accomplishing their desires on her, killed her with the same axe that killed her husband, choked the child to death, set fire to the house in two places, and same axe that killed her husband, choked the child to death, set fire to the house in two places, and left. The citizens of the surrounding country, determined to give a warning to all future transgressors of the kind, took the negroes out of the hands of the officers, and burned them on Saturday last, about ten o'clock. They both made confession after being chained to the stake, but the Scott negro afterwards denied any knowledge of it. They died in about two minutes.—Springfield (III.) Advertisgrey and the stake of th

A PRESERVERIAN ELDER. A letter writer of one of the papers, giving an account of some slaves in Kentucky and their masters, says:—

Kentucky and their masters, says:—

'The only iron collar I ever saw upon a slave, was on a little boy ten years old, belonging to an elder of the Second Presbyterian church of Louisville, Ky. This collar I saw upon him hundreds of times.—never saw him without it. It was a devilish invention, with a projecting front and back, where the two semi-circles which formed it met and were riveted. A half hoop, made of an iron red about an inch in circumference, stood up over his head higher than he could reach, like the handle of a basket, and when it was fastened at each side, formed the other projection, which made it appear impossible that he could lie down without resting the weight of his head upon his collar. He wore it publicly, and I never heard it hinted that it was contrary to the doctrine or usage of the Presbyterian Church. This man's slaves, and he had a number of them, were, so far as I could learn, entirely without moral or mental culture.'

The New Haven Palladium states that 'the Emperor of Hayti, through an agent, caused an advertisement to be inserted in a New York paper, inquiring for the whereabouts of a colored man whose name was given, setting forth that he would hear something to his advantage by making himself known. The person has been found, and proves to be a very intelligent man and a capital barber, located in Bridgeport, Conn., where he has been for some years, doing a good business. He is a second cousin of the Emperor, who wishes him to reside in Hayti and accept a dukedom, or some other high office in the realm: The fortunate individual intends to make a voyage to Hayti and see how things look there.'

SLAVE CATCHERS. There was no little stir last vening among our colored population, from the umor that some of our Southern citizens had ar-ived with their tools to catch them. For so com-ustible a matter as slave-catching in Chicago, a bustible a matter as slave-catching in Chicago, a little fire makes a great smoke. We have no doubt but those interested are upon their guard, and the gentlemen will return with a flea in their cars.—Chicago Journal.