Las, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letter sting to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to directed, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square in-

erel three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts. vivania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auharsed to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial ttee, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY Leuro, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILDRICK, and TEXALL PHILLIPS. I in the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of agestion are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT."- John Quincy Adams.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

is of the South prescribed, as a condition of east to the Constitution, three special provision

MOURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR MAYES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, if preserving the African slave trade; the scoped was

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1853.

WHOLE NUMBER 1179.

the name of persons in fact, the op

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation

SELECTIONS.

THE 'PECULIAR INSTITUTION!

THEFT YEARS A SLAVE. Narrative of SOLOMON NORgger, a Citizen of New York, kidnapped in Washinfon City in 1841, and resoued in 1853, from a Cotton Plantation near the Red River in Louisiana. Auburn-Derby & Miller; Buffalo-Derby, Orton t Mulligan ; London-Sampson Low, Son & Co.

We make the following extracts from this deeply esting and thrilling Narrative, as indicating its isk and character. We have no doubt that it will oban a wide circulation, and deepen the sympathy alsay existing for the 'Uncle Toms' and 'Elizas' mund into the dust beneath the heel of oppression, in 'land of the free, and home of the brave.'

I remained in Williams's slave pen about two veks. The night previous to my departure, a sman was brought in, weeping bitterly, and leading by the hand a little child. They were Randl's mother and balf-sister. On meeting them, by was overjoyed, clinging to her dress, kissing the sid, and exhibiting every demonstration of de-bet. The mother also clasped him to her arms, selected him tenderly, and gazed at him fondly freighter tears, calling him by many an endear-

faily, the child, was seven or eight years old, fight complexion, and with a face of admirable heaty. Her hair fell in curls around her neck, patters of her whole appearance, indicated she had been brought up in the midst of wealth. She ras a sweet child, indeed. The weman also was anyed in silk, with rings upon her fingers, and plien ornaments suspended from her ears. Her air pales or aments suspended from her ears. Her air as manners, the correctness and propriety of her laguage—all showed, evidently, that she had some the stood above the common level of a slave. She send to be amazed at finding herself in such a place s that. It was plainly a sudden and unexpected am of fortune that had brought her there. Fillam of fortune that had brought her there. Finding the air with her complainings, she was husted, with the children and myself, into the cell. laguage can convey but an inadequate impression of the lamentations to which she gave incessat atterance. Throwing herself upon the floor, as early light the children in her arms, she poursel escireling the children in her arms, she pourst forth such touching words as only maternal love
at kindness can suggest. They nestled closely to
let, as if there only was there any safety or proletion. At last they slept, their heads resting
was her lap. While they slumbered, she smootheithe hair back from their little forcheads, and
liked to them all night long. She called them
let darlings—her sweet babes—poor innocent
lines, that knew not the misery they were desline to endure. Soon they would have no mother
beaufort them—they would be taken from her. bomfort them—they would be taken from her.
What would become of them! Oh! she could not
be away from her little Emmy and her dear boy. They had always been good children, and had such issing ways. It would break her heart, God knew, thew they meant to sell them, and, may be, they would be separated, and could never see each other my more. It was enough to melt a heart of stone b listen to the pitiable expressions of that desolate addistracted mother. Her name was Eliza; and his was the story of her life, as she afterwards re-

She was the slave of Elisha Berry, a rich man, ing in the neighborhood of Washington. She us born, I think she said, on his plantation. lass before, he had fallen into dissipated habits, pi quarreled with his wife. In fact, soon after the birth of Randall, they separated. Leaving his wife and daughter in the house they had always recupied, he erected a new one near by, on the esto although the control of the contr matress, who had always remained with her mother at the homestead, married a Mr. Jacob Brooks. Miength, for some cause, (as I gathered from her radion,) beyond Berry's control, a division of his Finetty was made. She and her children fell to are of Mr. Brooks. During the nine years the lived with Berry, in consequence of the posi-ton she was compelled to occupy, she and Emily had become the object of Mrs. Berry and her tanghter's hatred and dislike. Berry himself she bysented as a man of naturally a kind heart, so always promised her that she should have her been, and who, she had no doubt, would grant was as they thus came into the possession and batrol of the daughter, it became very manifest tat they would not live long together. The sight at they would not live long together. The sight a lim seemed to be odious to Mrs. Brooks; neight could she bear to look upon the child, halfister and beautiful as she was!

The day she was led into the pen, Brooks had begut her into the city, under pretence that the ental, in fulfilment of her master's promise-lated at the prospect of immediate liberty, she solel herself and little Emmy in their best spurel, and accompanied him with a joyful heart. In their arrival in the city, instead of being bapbed into the family of freemen, she was delivered to be trailer Burch. The paper that was executed the trailer Burch. as a bill of sale. The hope of years was blasted a moment. From the height of the most exult-a princes to the utmost depths of wretchedness, that day descended. No wonder that she and filled the pen with wailings and expres-

VA-

mont sun-N.

St.

ALL FOXC-March L the raphi-Rufus gen.

has of heart-rending woe.

Ein is now dead. Far up the Red River, where hours its waters sluggishly through the unsalty low lands of Louisiana, she rests in the one at last—the only resting-place of the poor How all her fears were realized-how an. How all her fears were realized—now substantial day and night, and never would be comfined—how, as she predicted, her heart did intelligence, with the burden of maternal sorrow, be seen as the narrative proceeds.

Lette was sold to a planter of Baton Rouge, her 7s flashing with anger as she was led away. Its same man also purchased Randall. The little at all rived. The man answered that he could be all rived it, and then Eliza burst into a paroxysm of the weeping plaintively. Freeman turned cief, weeping plaintirely. Freeman turned at to her, savagely, with his whip in his uplift-and, ordering her to stop her noise, or he would

flog her. He would not have such work—such sniveling; and unless she ceased that minute, he would take her to the yard and give her a hundred lashes. Yes, he would take the nonsense out of lashes. Yes, he would take the nonsense out of leave me—come back, led in the pretty quick—if he didn't, might he be d—d. Eliza shrunk before him, and tried to wipe away her tears, but it was all in vain. She wanted to be with her children, she said, the little time she had to live. All the frowns and threats of Freeman could not wholly silence the afflicted mother. She kept on begging and beseeching them, most piteously, not to separate the three. Over and over again she told them how she loved her boy. A spreat many times she repeated her former promis
the door and into the street we were quickly hurried. Still we could hear her calling to her moth, and lashes. Yes, ho would take the nonsense out of lashes. Yes, ho would take the nonsense out of lashes. Yes, ho would take the nonsense out of lashes. Yes, ho would take the nonsense out of lashes. Yes, ho would take the nonsense out of lashes. Yes, ho would take the nonsense out of lashes. Yes, ho would take the nonsense out of lashes. Yes, ho would take the nonsense out of lashes. Yes, ho would take the nonsense out of lashes. Yes, ho would take the nonsense out of lashes. Yes, ho would take the nonsense out of lashes of the Court of Sessions, and for publishing erroneous statements of the prose, by the Grand Jury presented him, on three distinct indictanents, for a gross libel on the Jury and members of the Court of Sessions, and for publishing erroneous statements of the prose, by the Grand Jury presented him, on three distinct indictanents, for a gross libel on the Jury and members of the Court of Sessions, and for a print so essentially and inherently base of that Court. The year provious, the press, by to member of the Court of Batts Unis and for the street we were quickly hurried. Still we could hear her calling to her mother of the fourty of the findity in the first reat many times she repeated her former promis-s—how very faithful and obedient she would be;

could not afford it. The bargain was agreed upon, and Randall must go alone. Then Eliza ran to and Randall must go alone. Then Eliza ran to him; embraced him passionately; kissed him again and again; told him to remember her—all the while her tears falling in the boy's face like rain. Freeman damued her, calling her a blubbering, bawling wench, and ordered her to go to her place, and behave herself, and be somebody. He swore he would't stand such stuff but a little longer. He would soon give her something to cry about.

He would soon give her something to cry about, if she was not mighty careful, and that she might depend upon.

The planter from Baton Rouge, with his new

out of the door.
What became of the lad, God knows. It was a

what became of the ind, dod knows. It was a mournful scene indeed. I would have cried my self, if I had dared.

At length, one day, while we were in the yard, Freeman came out and ordered us to our places in the great room. A gentleman was waiting for us as we entered, and inasmuch as he will be often

He was a man above the ordinary height, somewhat bent, and stooping forward. He was a good-looking man, and appeared to have reached about the middle age of life. There was nothing repulsive in his presence; but, on the other hand, there was something cheerful and attractive in his face, and in his tone of voice. The finer elements were all kindly mingled in his breast, as any one could see. He moved about among us, asking many questions.

from the price I was before held at, I cannot say. At any rate, after a little shrewd reflection, he an-

hollow-eyed with sickness and with sorrow. It would be a relief if I could consistently pass over a silence the scene that now ensued. It recalls memories more mournful and affecting than any memories more mournful and affecting than any cheeks dashed even with the faintest drop of Aflanguage can portray. I have seen mothers kissing for the last time the faces of their dead offspring; I have seen them looking down into the grave, as the earth fell with a dull sound upon their coffins, hiding them from their eyes forever; but coffins, hiding them from their eyes forever; but semplar of the American Press. We regret that never have I seen such an exhibition of intense, any one bearing the name of the speaker could have unmeasured, and unbounded grief, as when Eliza used such language, because the force of artistic was parted from her child. She broke from her sympathies, and the refinements of a gentleman, place in the line of women, and rushing down should exclude the bare thought, much less the place in the line of women, and rushing down where Emily was standing, caught her in her arms. The child, sensible of some impending danger, in-tinctively fastened her hands around her mother's eck, and nestled her little head upon her bosom. reeman sternly ordered her to be quiet, but she hid not heed him. He caught her by the arm and bulled her rudely, but she only clung the closer to he child. Then, with a volley of great oaths, he truck her such a heartless blow, that she stagger-d backward, and was like to fall. Oh! how pitously then did she beseech and beg and pray that hey might not be separated. Why could they not be purchased together! Why not let her have one of her dear children! 'Mercy, mercy, master!' she cried, falling on her knees. 'Please, master, Why not let her have one ouy Emily. I can never work any if she is taken from me; I will die.

from me; I will die."

Freeman interfered again, but, disregarding him, she still plead most earnestly, telling how Randall had been taken from her—how she never would see him again, and now it was too bad—oh, God!

money to be made of her, he said, when such in a few years older. There were men enough in sundry kickings out of hotels which he remains a few years older. There were men enough in sundry kickings out of hotels which he remains out of hotels which New Orleans who would have an extra, handsome fancy piece as lars for such an extra, handsome fancy piece as lars for such an extra, handsome fancy piece as Emily would be, rather than not get her. No, no, he would not sell her then. She was a beauty—a picture—a doll—one of the regular bloods—none of your thick-lipped, bullet-headed, cotton-picking niggers; if she was, might he be d—d.

When Eliza heard Freeman's determination not to part with Emily, she became absolutely

frantic.

I will not go without her. They shall not take her from me, she fairly shricked, her shricks commingling with the loud and angry voice of

Freeman, commanding her to be silent.

Meantime. Harry and myself had been to the yard and returned with our blankets, and were at the front door, ready to leave. Our purchaser the front door, ready to leave. Our purchaser stood near us, gazing at Eliza with an expression indicative of regret at having bought her at the expense of so much sorrow. We waited some time, when, finally, Freeman, out of patience, tore Emily from her mother by main force, the two clinging to each other with all their might. 'Don't leave me, mama—don't leave me, screamed the child, as its mother was pushed harshly forward; 'Don't leave me—come back, mama,' she still cried, stretching forth her little arms imploringly. But she cried in vain. Out of

terwards.

She was no common slave, as has been said. To how hard she would labor. day and night, to the last moment of her life, if he would only buy them all together. But it was of no avail; the man could not afford it. The bargain was agreed upon, portunities such as are afforded to very few of her oppressed class. She had been lifted up into the regions of a higher life. Freedom—freedom for herself and her offspring, for many years had been her cloud by day, and her pillar of fire by night. In her pilgrimage through the wilderness of bondage, with eyes fixed upon that hope-inspiring beacon, she had at length ascended to 'the top of Pisgah,' and beheld 'the land of promise.' In an expected moment abe was utterly overan unexpected moment, she was utterly over-wholmed with disappointment and despair. The glorious vision of liberty faded from her sight as The planter from Baton Rouge, with his new purchases, was ready to depart.

'Don't cry, mama. I will be a good boy. Don't cry,' said Randall, looking back, as they passed with her: they have become her enemies.'

From the N. Y. Tribune. THE SATANIC PRESS.

The Seandinavian Society, at a recent festival, took occasion to signalize the Satanic Press of this city as the exemplar of journalism, Mr. F. Carsmentioned in the progress of this narrative, a description of his personal appearance, and my estimation of his character, at first sight, may not be bation of the company, as reported in The Sacratic Research and the sacratic

and in his tone of voice. The finer elements were all kindly mingled in his breast, as any one could see. He moved about among us, asking many questions, as to what we could do, and what labor we had been accustomed to: if we thought we would like to live with him, and would be good boys if he would buy us, and other interrogatories of like character.

After some further inspection, and conversation touching prices, he finally offered Freeman one thousand dollars for me, nine hundred for Harry, and seven hundred for Eliza. Whether the smallpox had depreciated our value, or from what cause Freeman had concluded to fall five hundred dollars from the price I was before held at. I cannot say. mon, I am trespassing upon your time. I give you,
"The Press—The best proof that the pen is mightier
than the sword." (Nine cheers were then given.)

As soon as Eliza heard it, she was in an agony again. By this time, she had become haggard and Mr. F. Carstensen whether 'public opinion' is We shall not stop to discuss the question with free among the Southern roses, but merely remark that if the speaker goes South with liberty in his mouth for human beings who have roses on their bold avowal of such an opinion. The notorious truth is, that the journal in question has always and its editor being infamous to a proverb, we cannot consent to let pass such a tribute to him, in the presence of citizens and representatives of Denmark. We propose, then, particularly for the benefit of the Scandinavian Society, which so needs illumination on a point vital to intelligence and liberty in this country, to describe somewhat

and therry in this country, to describe somewhat at length The Satanic Newspaper.

It would seem that nature is constantly aiming at the compensating principle in all her actions and relations. Hence it is that Scotland, noted for its piety and industry, has given birth to the two among the great villains of modern times, Burke and Republic Royal Control of the country of the second of the country of the second of the country of the second of the country of the count Bennett. Burke, after killing some seventy people, and selling their bodies, was hanged. Bennett was never hanged, but he is gibbeted as moral carrion swinging to and fro in the sight, and odious in the nostrils of humanity—except the noses of

see him again, and now it was too bad—oh, God! it was too bad, too cruel, to take her away from Emilly—her pride—heg only darling, that could not live, it was so young, without its mother!
Finally, after much more of supplication, the purchaser of Eliza stepped forward, evidently affected, and said to Freeman he would buy Emily, and asked him what her price was.

'What is her price!' Buy her!! was the responsive interrogatory of Theophilus Freeman. And instantly answering his own inquiry, he added. 'I won't sell her. She's not for sale.'

The man remarked that he was not in need of one so young—that it would be no profit to him, but The man remarked that he was not in need of one so young—that it would be no profit to him, but since the mother was so fond of her, rather than see them separated, he would pay a reasonable price. But to this humane proposal Freeman was entirely deaf. He would not sell her then on any account whatever. There were heaps and piles of money to be made of her, he said, when she was a few years older. There were men enough in sundry kickings out of hotels which he received.

> The Satanic Press was emphatically the outgrowth of this creature, and was distinguished its gross assaults on religion as on persons. The religion of the Irish portion of this community was particularly selected for its ribaldry. The stand-ing joke was the use of the name of the Virgin ing joke was the use of the name of the Virgin Mary in juxtaposition with any common words, such as mint-juleps, boot-jacks, or fire-shovels; such collocations constituting the standard of its rum-hole wit. It also laid itself out to give rerum-hole wit. It also laid itself out to give reports of the brothels of the city, and no exposure was too indecent for its columns. All forbidden developments—such as every man above the lowest denizes of the Five Points would avoid allading to—constituted another source of editorship to The Satanic. If an erring individual had any thing to conceal, any thing that a highwayman, in his better moments, would not take advantage of, The Satanic made it known. If any low secondrel wished to assail private character through that organ, he could do so. No one was safe.
>
> Soon Bennett fell to the level of a dung-heap, and people ceased to kick, cuff and horsewhip him.

rinding himself unmolested in this peaceable community, either by personal violence, by the censure of the press, or by the strong arm of the law, he roved about under his black flag, assailing Government, Congress, men in high stations, men in business, public institutions, the character and credit of the nation, religion, private reputation, female character, instituinstitutions, the character and credit of the nation, re-igion, private reputation, female character, institu-ions, laws, courts, judges, and every subject, every nan, every place or thing, at which he could level his hafts. It is time such a career should find some theck, and as a Coroner's inquest has not been held ever him, we will now see what effect the mild influence the law will have. 'How, then, has Bennett, who, for fifteen years, was

'How, then, has Bennett, who, for fifteen years, was so dull as never to earn more than ten dollars per week, —how has he contrived, while making nothing by his paper, to bocome so rich! We answer, by levying black mail!! The Herald dragged heavily along for some time after it was established. It was losing ground daily at one cent, and Bennett finally tried the experiment of two cents, by which he lost half his circulation, without increasing his advertising patronage. The murder of Ellen Jewett opened the first avenue to the black mail system. Of this murder and the Coroner's inquest, the examination of Rosina Townsend and the trial of Robinson, the most that could be made by the English penny-a-liner was made, in the shape of The murder of Ellen Jewett opened the first avenue to the black mail system. Of this murder and the Coroner's inquest, the examination of Rosina Townsend and the trial of Robinson, the most that could be made by the English penny-a-liner was made, in the shape of continued and exciting rumors and reports. On the night of this murder, it was the misfortune of a gentleman of character and fortune in this city to lodge in the house of Rosina Townsend, and his greater misfortune of the tate fact came to the knowledge of Bennett. He fastened upon this gentleman, pursued him like a fiend, it is said bled him to the amount of \$10,000, and finally pursued him to his death, which occurred shortly after that affair. This was the first capital of any importance acquired by the bless. it is said bled him to the amount of \$10,000, and finally pursued him to his death, which occurred shortly after that affair. This was the first capital of any importance acquired by the black mail system, and it was determined to carry out that system extensively. The next heavy operation was the panic of 1836. It will be recollected that he published a list of insolvent, firms, including in that list one third of houses not insolvent, but supposed to be tottering. The firms called on Bennett and remonstrated with him, representing the ruin he was bringing upon them, and they arranged with him to contradict the runor of their insolvency the next day, which he did—those, we presume, paying the highest, and evidently the weakest, were put forward as possessing undoubted means and credit. His next experiment was announcing his intention of publishing a list of solvent houses in the city of New York. This alarmed almost every firm—each apprehending that if not included in the list, the house would be deemed insolvent, either at home or abroad. Large This alarmed almost every firm—each apprehending that if not included in the list, the house would be deemed insolvent, either at home or abroad. Large sums, it is supposed and believed, were paid by persons to have their houses included in the solvent list. Small to have their houses included in the solvent list. Small capitalists, doing a heavy business, anxious to preserve their credit, were willing to come under the black mail system of The Herald, and this experiment, it is believed, realized mapy thousand dollars. For a time, the black mail was levied in small sums from families, which no physician can eradicate or cure. Never expect a child, after this, to grow up the black mail was levied in small sums from families, which no physician can eradicate or cure. Never expect a child, after this, to grow up with a manly heart in his bosom, if you permit him to wipe his nose upon the great staple of the South. Who preferred paying a douceur, rather than have their hards. No was there in any other character than that of a slave power has been traced, by one of his most public character arrived in our city—painter, actor, public character arrived in our city—painter arrived public character arrived in our city—painter, actor, oct, musician, danseuse, dentist, &c. &c., depending upon public patronage for support, who was not inform-

On December 16, 1851, the Express thus spoke the Satanie Press :-

"If it accused us of murder, or arson, or forgery, If it accused us of muruer, or arson, or forgery, and the place and hour of the crime, we should not deem it a libel or a slander, for the paper has not character enough to libel or slander any body that has got any character in our society.'

These are two opinions of the Satanic at different periods. Quotations could be multiplied with out number to prove what are the morals and prac-tice of that journal, but that were useless.

The liberalism of the Satanic, which the Scan-

inavian Society and the Danish officers believe in, onsists in habitual ridicule, defamation and obloquy on the great Kossuth; in coarse jests and slander on the republicans of Paris, whom it tigmatizes as communists and robbers. These asaults on Democracy are contained equally in the

saults on Democracy are contained equally in the editorials and foreign correspondence.

As regards domestic policy, it is most facetions on the poor negro, and the bay of the blood-hound and the cry of the runaway are subjects of standing jests. In regard to national policy, the Satanic is uniformly for piracy—for land-stealing and murder, and the extension of slave-territory, the increase of slave-oligarchs, and the degradation of the working-man, both North and South. In all industrial movements, it has sided against every step which goes to place the employed and the employer on a level. The efforts to ameliorate the condition of women have equally excited its contempt. Whenever the public has been agitated with the question of temperance and virtue, its banner has been on the side of hell, of course. It is the chief champion of all the rumholes and all the excerable abuses connected therewith. It has the chief champion of all the rumholes and all the excerable abuses connected therewith. It has the chief champion of all the rumholes and all the excerable abuses connected therewith. It has the chief champion of all the rumholes and all the excerable abuses connected therewith. It has the chief champion of all the rumholes and all the excerable abuses connected therewith. It has the chief champion of all the rumholes and all the excerable abuses connected therewith. It has the chief champion of all the rumholes and all the excerable abuses connected therewith. It has the chief champion of all the rumholes and all the excerable abuses connected therewith. It has the chief champion of all the rumholes and all the excerable abuses connected therewith. It has the chief champion of all the rumholes and all the excerable abuses connected therewith. It has the chief champion of all the rumholes and all the excerable abuses connected therewith. It has the chief champion of all the rumholes and all the excerable abuses connected therewith a three chief chounties, composite to distribute the domains and to receive the

stricken people, when the judgment reveals the inspirations that rouse nations and create systems with the sublimity of religious convictions that strike deep into the human heart and turn men from eyil unto good—none such will ever pen a word for The Satanic. We even remember than the town the same accused of contributing to its columns, made haste to deny the charge through a public medium. In fact, having got rich in the assassin and blackguard manner described above, this discreditable journal has passed from blatant vice to witless imbeculity, and is now principally remarkable for its stupidity and dullness. Its disquisitions are without influence, and its chief means of appealing to the public interest is such charlatanism as the bloated nonsense about the 'Earl of Stirling' and his claim to all the Canadas, Nova Scotia and a portion of the United States, with the Ocean rights thereunto appertaining, which we lately had oceasion to explode. Mr. F. Carstensen tells us that if this 'tremendous engine' were in Paris, in three months it would create a Revolution and seed Napoleon from his throne. O Carstensen! You have probably never heard that for certain considerations, this 'tremendous engine' were in Paris, in three months it would create a Revolution and seed Napoleon from his throne. O Carstensen! You have probably never heard that for certain considerations, this 'tremendous engine' was profared to the Police Minister of this donation, be devoted to the purchase of hooks. He enjoins that the library shall be located on the east side of the river, and that the privileges and benefits shall be always as accessible to the one sex as to the other, and that the privileges and benefits shall be always as accessible to the same Napoleon as his tool—a fact revealed in shall be shut out from them.

'It is no wonder that the boy who first read and studied the Constitution of his country on a cotton hand-kerchief should have been unswerving and faithful in giving the full benefit of that Constitution to the cotton States of the South and West.'

Until we heard the above, we supposed that Mr. Webster's interest in cotton did not commence until the cotton interest, by purchase, had secured an interest in him; but with the new light shed upon the matter by the testimony of Mr. Yeadon, it appears that his sympathies with the institutions of the South had a much earlier date; a fact, which we presume Mr. Everett will not fail to enlarge upon, in his contemplated biography of the distinguished statesman.

When we contemplate this subject in the light of

apon a linen handkerchief, what direful consequences to the South might have been the result! Our glorious Union, which, through the aid of the Fugitive Slave Law, the 7th of March Speech, and the Union Safety Committee, has been kept together until this hour, might have exhibited only 'the scattered remnants of a once glorious confederacy,' and instead of being at Plymouth Rock on the first day of August, Anno Domini 1853, to deify the great triumvirate of cotton and of slavery, Mr. Yeadon himself might have been upon some plantation in the Palmetto State, earning his bread by the sweat of his brow.

tle unregenerate human soul snuff up from the fragile web upon which he wipes his proboscis, the seeds and germs of future years of disgrace and dis-

his first cotton handkerchief; and he is neither a wise father or a good citizen, who, with such an that his or her first step was to conciliate Bennett.

Chis system of wholesale robbery was submitted to by into his household any handkerchiefs made of that bublic individuals, or men in business, rather than harsoul-hardening material.

soul-hardening material.

For one, we thank Mr. Yeadon for the useful information imparted in his speech at Plymouth, and trust that his monumental enthusiasm will lead him one day to perform another pilgrimage to the North, after all his other monuments are erected, to find out the man who first printed Constitutions upon cotton, and erect a monument to him.

From the Philadelphia Register. MURDEROUS PREJUDICE.

The yellow fever is prevailing frightfully at New Orleans; that brilliant city has been literally a charnel-house from the ravages of the pestilence.

From her stricken people there comes a cry of anguish, the piteous petitioning of the perishing for succor: the heart of the nation seeks to respond; money flows to the benevolent association in New Orleans organized to distribute the bounty.

The New York Relief Committee, composed of the Rev. Drs. Hawks, Woodruff and Frost, are

is the chief champion of all the rumholes and all the execrable abuses connected therewith. It has for some time been in the pay of that body of city officers just described by the Grand Jury as 'dear to remonstrance and insensible to shame,' and it supported the swindlers until the taxation reached \$5,000,000; and the terrible hand-writing on the wall, in the Peter Cooper meeting, and the 37,000 majority against them, drove the Satanic Press into a sneaking, Iscariot-like adherence to the other side.

Talent in the writing of the Satanic is out of the question. No man of intellect or culture, with the inspirations that rouse nations and create systems, with the sublimity of religious convictions that strike deep into the human heart and turn men from cyil unto good—none such will ever pen a word for The Satanic. We even remember that not more than a year since, a literary man of this city, not remarkably punctilious about such reports.

We do not envy these gentlemen of the 'Relief Committee' that these gentlemen of the 'Relief Committee' their official statement of the calamity. Standing between the dying and living, they refuse to interport the groan of the one to the ear of the other as their official statement of the calamity. Standing between the dying and living, they refuse to interport the groan of the one to the ear of the other as the groan of the one to the ear of the other shing to the strong and prosperous, they refuse to speak, except through the channels of their official statement of the calamity. Standing between the dying and living, they refuse to witholog from the Tribune's readers their official statement of the calamity. Standing between the dying and living, they refuse to standing the groan of the one to the ear of the other as the groan of the one to the ear of the other. As Christian mouth-pieces of the wall living, they refuse to standing and living, they refuse to standing and

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

A GREAT CHANGE IN A SHORT TIME. 'One pre-eminence we may fairly claim over the nations of Europe,' said an American, the other day, in con-versation with an Englishman. 'When changes take place in the opinions or habits of our people, they are made in far less time than in the old world, whether they be for the better or the worse.'
'Generally for the better,' was the courteous re-

ply.

It is not a very long time since, in this city, the mob stormed Chatham Street Chapel, drove out a peaceful assembly of meu and women, and obliged two of the principal persons in the assembly, the Rev. Dr. Cox and Mr. Arthur Tappan, to hide themselves from the frantic violence that threatened their lives. The mob, as our readers may recollect, was not composed of laboring men; it was called, at the time, by way of eminence, the genteel mob; the persons of whom it was made up wore, for the most part, fine broadcloth coats and unexceptionable shirts. The meeting broken up was an anti-slavery meeting. The mob was instigated by ceptionable shirts. The meeting broken up was an anti-slavery meeting. The mob was instigated by New York merchants, and the New York Courier was employed in the work of stimulating the rioters to the work of illegal violence. For some time after that event, any man who should be bold enough to attempt the getting up of an anti-slavery meeting in New York, would have been suspected of privately having an eye to the crown of martyrdom. Since that time, Dr. Cox has changed his views concerning the cause in which he was then so malous, and has become a public defender of the fugitive slave law. But this is not the change of which we meant to speak. we meant to speak.

In the very street in which the mob were led on

their brutal errand, a little north of Chatham street Chapel, and very near it, is the National Theatre— Chapel, and very near it, is the National Theatre—Chatham street Theatre, as it is frequently called—and here an auti-slavery meeting, numerously attended, is held every night, without the slightest attempt to break it up, or even disturb it. 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' dramatized, is represented on the boards of this theatre—the plot is very faithfully preserved, the speeches animadverting upon slavery are not omitted or minced. Crowded houses weep at the pathetic parts, and when there is any well-sounding declamation about liberty, they applaud until the walls shake. For three weeks, this piece, with all the characters, the events, and the catastrophe of the original narrative unchanged, catastrophe of the original narrative unchanged, has been played every night, without any apparent dimunition of the public interest in it.

dimunition of the public interest in it.

The people who attend these nightly meetings do not wear clothes made by the most expensive and fashionable tailors, as did the genteel mob of which we have been speaking; but they have strong arms, and it would be dangerous to attempt to eject them from the theatre. If the attempt should be made, the assailants, would be knocked down as fast as they came in, or would get soundly drubbed outside, and piled in the gutters by the way.

down in this way; but that, on the contrary, any unpopular cause or doctrine acquires popularity, gains friends, and is recommended to the public sympathy, by the very violence which is used to put it down. The example to which we refer has taught a lesson which will long be remembered.—
Those who were engaged in that outrage, if they do not repent of it as wrong, are at least ashamed of it as foolish. Political toleration at this moment stands upon a firmer basis than it has stood at any time for the last thirty years. Professed politicians, for the most part, perhaps, are yet servile—there is something in their profession which disposes them to servility—but, out of that class, the freedom which is exercised in the expression of opinion, on all public questions, is so complete in this community, that we are not sure that it can this community, that we are not sure that it can possibly be enlarged.

letter from Hon. John Jay, of New York, to the Committee of Invitation at the celebration of the West India Emancipation, at Flushing, contains the following impressive paragraph:

the following impressive paragraph:

'In recalling one of those cases, [under the fugitive slave law] that of Henry Long, which was contested for some three weeks—I am solemnly impressed with the realities of life as compared with the shadowy vanities of the passing hour. Of all those who were so eager to deprive Long of his liberty, how few survive! Mr. Gardiner, the Clerk who appointed the pseudo Commissioner who issued the warrant, and was so active in his support; Mr. Western, the counsel for the claimant, who was rewarded for his zeal by a service of plate; Mr. Griffin of the Safety Committee, who assisted to retain Mr. Wood as assistant counsel against my poor client, and Judge Judson, who surrendered him as a slave, in utter defiance, we believe, of the law and the evidence, and without venturing to allude, in his elaborate decision, to one great point of the defence, that my associate, Mr. White, enforced with such convincing argument, that the Bench and the Bar, as I believe, felt it to be invulnerable—all of them, after their brief triumph over the helpless negro, have been themselves summoned, in turn, by Death, relentless as a Marshal, to the bar of Heaven's chancery, to be judged by that higher law so scoffed at here. Let us hope that they have met—I will not say with more justice—but with more mercy than they showed to Long.'

SLAYERY IN CUBA.—That Union-saying, fillibuster sheet, the New York *Herald*, had Friday the follow-ing characteristic dispatch from Washington:

ing characteristic dispatch from Washington:

'It is stated in well-informed quarters here, that up to the present time, the Government has received no official confirmation of the rumored agreement between England and Spain for the abolition of slavery in the Island of Cuba. There can be no question, from the manner in which the intelligence is received here, but that the President will take high ground against the whole proceedings. It is by far the most important movement which has taken place for years, affecting, as it will, if permitted to be carried out, not only American interests generally, but the lives as well as property of the people of the Southern States. It is not improbable that such evidence of bad faith on the part of both England and Spain may materially hasten the destiny of Cuba. Even if the General Government felt disposed to permit this underhand policy of England to go on, which it has no disposition whatever to do, the Southern States alone would be sufficient, in spite of the efforts of the Federal whatever to do, the Southern States alone went to sufficient, in spite of the efforts of the Federal Administration, to sweep from this continent all vestiges of Spanish power. It will, however, be found that President Pierce will be fully up to

Mr. Wilder, of this city, is prosecuting, in Washington city, the claims for bounty lands of the survivors and heirs of the deceased members of the two battalions of free men of color that were organized by Gen. Jackson, in 1814, for the defence of this city. We have not the law by us, so as to give an opinion as to the legality of this claim, but, provided its terms present no difficulty, the facts will certainly establish the claims of these veterans. Their services were brilliant and efficient. The idea of organizing the free colored inhabitants of the State into military corps for the defence of the of organizing the free colored inhabitants of the State into military corps for the defence of the State occurred to Gen. Jackson in September, 1814, whilst he was stationed at Mobile, and before it was definitely known that the British contemplated an expedition to New Orleans. On the 21st of September, he issued a proclamation to the 'free colored inhabitants of Louisiana,' in which he asserts, that through a mistaken region that had been ed inhabitants of Louisiana, in which he asserts, that, through a mistaken policy, they had been heretofore deprived of a participation in the glo-rious struggle for national rights in which our coun-try was engaged, and that this should no longer exist. He proceeds:

exist. He proceeds:

'As sons of freemen, you are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessing. As Americans, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a valorous support, as a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable government. As fathers, husbands, and brothers, you are summoned to rally around the standard of the eagle, to defend all which is dear in existence.

'Your country, although calling for your exertions, does not wish you to engage in her cause without amply remunerating you for the services rendered. To every noble-hearted, generous freeman of color, volunteering to serve during the present contest with Great Britain, and no longer, there will be paid the same bounty in money and one hundred and sixty acres of land. The non-commissioned officers and privates will also be entitled to the same monthly pay and daily rations and clothes furnished to any American soldiers.'

Under this authority, a fine battalion of free

Under this authority, a fine battalion of free Under this authority, a fine battalion of free colored men was organized, numbering 300, the command of which was given to Major Lacoste, father of the present Gen. Lacoste, who accompanied his father during all the stirring scenes of the defence of the city. The men were chiefly fugitives from St. Domingo, who had taken sides with the French in the insurrection in that island, and who therefore felt the bitterest hostility against the English, who had supplied munitions and inand who therefore felt the bitterest hostility against the English, who had supplied munitions and incentives to the insurgent slaves of that island. Hence they proved excellent soldiers, and were highly complimented for their conduct on the 23d December, and in the subsequent actions. Their position was on the left of Plauche's battalion. Subsequent to the battle of the 23d, a new battalion of free colored men was organized by Captain Savary, a veteran French soldier, who had served in the French army with distinction, and had also been distinguished for gallantry in the bloody scenes of the St. Domingo revolution. scenes of the St. Domingo revolution.

Such were the facts attending the organization

of these corps. There remain of them quite a number of survivors. Our climate has been more indulgent to the colored than to its white residents and the colored veterans greatly outnumber the white. This was shown some years ago, when, on an 8th of January celebration, a place was provided for them in the programme of the day. We hope that these faithful veterans, who are some o our most orderly and respectable citizens, will receive the bounties which Gen. Jackson declared they would be entitled to-

COLORPHOBIA ON THE WANE.

The New York correspondent of the National Era, in a recent letter to that journal, makes the following gratifying statements :-

. While on the subject of the Palace, I will through some light on a question of more than mere curiosity to anti-slavery readers, viz: Whether the ex osity to anti-slavery readers, viz: Whether the exhibition was destined to belie its name of "World's Exhibition" by excluding any portion of the world's peoples I am glad to be able to answer this question in the most pointed manner, by stating that I saw, but yesterday, colored people of both sexes drinking in the glories of the scene on terms of entire colling and that a paled was assumed to facilities. tire equality, and that nobody seemed to feel that their dignity was compromised by the fact. Even the subordinate officials, who are generally the first to put on ill-fitting airs at the sight of "niggers" on such occasions, were respectful towards them.

And here it gives me pleasure to state, that the same absence of colorphobic distinctions has been manifested in the allotments of space for exhibitors. The word " colored " being, of course, needless and out of place on the labels of such deposits as may have come from colored competitors, I have no means of announcing how much of the in-dustrial enterprise of this class is represented, but I recognize at least one such instance by the name of John A. Jones, of Baltimore, on a very neatly arranged case of hair dyes, perfumeries, &c., in the appropriate department. Mr. Jones is a very enterprising and much respected man. He has a store, in connection with a barber-shop, on Baltimore street, which is the principal thoroughfare, Jones, of Baltimore, on a very more street, which is the principal thoroughfare, in property of which he is the owner—all made by his own unaided exertions. He is, therefore, and in view of the intrinsic merits of his goods—of several of which, including his quite celebrated hair dyes, he is the inventor and manufacturer—a fitting representative of his race in the premises. And it is a fact worthy of notice, that really the most creditable representation of Maryland in the whole Palace, (I might safely say of the whole South, whose wares are very few, and comparative ly insignificant, as was to be expected of a slavery paralyzed region,) is from this same colored man whom the laws of the State do not recognize as citizen, to say nothing of the alleged incapacity of his people to take care of themselves. Thank God that there is, occasionally, a World's Exhibition, which is necessarily more liberal and wide-spread than State or even National fairs; and where tests of capacity are untrammelled by petty prejudices of color or race!'

SENSIBLE REMARKS. The Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, in his remarks at the anniversary of the Five Points' Mission, said:

When Christ went where there were sick, He healed them; where there was actual want, he created bread, and came down to their physical condition. Take the gospel to the miserable outcondition. Take the gospel to the miserable outcasts of our city, and no man can preach it, unless
he does more. It is as though he made a mark in
the sand, and the first tide washes it away. Preach
the gospel, and the hunger of the man makes him
forget it. There is a great deal more gospel in a
loaf of bread, sometimes, than in an old dry sermon. If I go to a man and bring to him in his
want ever so much philosophy, he will not hear it;
if I come down and bring him bread and clothes
and medicine, this will give him a correct idea of
the gospel, one which he can appreciate and understand.'

VAGRANT SOLD IN ST. LOUIS. A white man Vagrant Sold in St. Louis. A white main, named Charles Denoyer, convicted of vagrancy in the town of Carondalet, was yesterday sold by the Deputy County Marshall at the Court House door, in this city, for ten cents. Sights of this sort are repugnant to the feelings of freemen, and we hope that if our sister city of Carondalet has any more vagrants to sell, the bidding may come off within her own limits. By the by, the heathenish custom of selling free white men ought to be abolished. It is one of the usages of the dark ages.—St. Louis News, Aug. 9th.

So it is, with slave mongers, if a white man is sold, they see and realize the enormity of dealing in human flesh, in some degree as other people see it. Why will they not explain the difference between selling blacks and whites!

"Tis strange what difference there should be,
"Twixt tweedle dum and tweedle dee!"

New Teads in Slaves. The Havana correspondent of the New York Heruid gives an account of the capture and introduction of Yucated Indians, stating that 180 in number had been kidnapped and stating that 180 in number had been kidnal carried into Havana. Extensive preperati been made to transfer the Indians to Cub to Cuba, when the matter was discovered by the British authorities at Honduras, who caused the arrest of the Spanish agent at that place. On the person of this agent were found the terms of agreement with the Havana dealers, showing that \$25 were to be paid for every male adult Indian, and women and children is respection.

dren in proportion.

Santa Anna has made a peremptory demand upor the Cuban Governor-General for the immediate ligeration of the kidnapped Indians.

"UNEASY LIES THE HEAD." &C.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald tells the following anecdote, which, whether true or not, is too good not to be laughed at:

"When Gen. Dix accepted his present post of Assistant Treasurer, it was for the purpose of healing the party divisions in the State of New York, and with the distinct and definite understanding and arrangement—to which the President himself, and every member of the cabinet, was fully committed—that Gen. D. should hold the place of Assistant Treasurer only temporarily, and that in good time he should exchange it for the mission to France.

"But the idea of a leading Free Soiler being appointed to an important foreign mission was not relished at all by the nationals, and an opposition, general, powerful and unrelenting, has kept the

pointed to an important foreign mission was not relished at all by the nationals, and an opposition, general, powerful and unrelenting, has kept the President in a fever about it ever since the proposed apointment was first announced. Some symptoms of yielding, on the part of Gen. Pierce, served to lead the president storm of on.

Gen. Dix to come and see the President. A few days brought Gen. Dix's response. He should be very happy (this is the substance of what he wrote) to accept the polite invitation of the President, if it were only possible. But the duties of his office were of such a nature as to require his constant presence. He dared not leave nine millions of dollars in the care of deputies and clerks. He had never felt at liberty to absent himself for a single hour from his place when the office was He had never felt at liberty to absent himself for a single hour from his place when the office was open. He added, however, that no one knew better than the President, how distasteful to him were his present official duties, and how reluctantly he assumed them; and that, whenever the President would relieve him from them, he should be happy to accept his invitation to risk W. Alian Market and the state of the state o

would relieve him from them, he should be happy to accept his invitation to visit Washington.

*When General Pierce read this answer, he saw at once he had got a wolf by the ears, and to hold on or let go was equally dangerous. He has found dealing with the Free Soilers pretty critical business, and will probably beware in future.

HORACE MANN AND WENDELL PHILLIPS.

'D. Y.' the Boston correspondent of the A. S. Standard, in his last letter, makes the following allusion to some remarks, by Hon. Horace Mann, in his 'Lectures on the Powers and Duties of Woman,' reflecting very severely (and, we think, very unjustly, too,) upon Mr.

'Speaking of the Hon. Horace Mann, reminds me that, for a child somewhat burnt on a late oc-casion, he doth not display that fear of the fire which would justify the old proverb in that point. He can't keep his fingers off Mr. Phillips, after all the experience he has had. In a note to his Lectures experience he has had. In a note to his Lectores on the Powers and Duties of Woman (pp. 125-6), he complains that Mr. Phillips said of him, in a Woman's Rights Speech, that he doubts not that the stand Mr. Mann would take in these lectures would be the one "he has always done, that she should be book-taught for some dozen years, and then retire to domestic life." He affirms that there never was the slightest foundation for these Italicised representations; and adds, "The whole statement, on his part, is a sheer fabrication." And yet, in the text, on the very same page (p. 126), he statement, on his part, is a sheer fabrication." And yet, in the text, on the very same page (p. 126), he admits that he "debars woman not only from the honorable scars and blood-stained laurels of war, but from all the Olympic games of politics, the ranks and emoluments of office, and the high dignities of statesmanship!" And then he goes on to show that Woman has room enough in what common people would consider "domestic life," as distinguished from "public life." Thus substantiating Mr. Phillips's statement in the very breath with which he denies it. Mr. Phillips stantiating Mr. Phillips's statement in the very breath with which he denies it. Mr. Phillips holds, as I understand it, that Women are as well qualified by Nature for Public Life as men are, while Mr. Mann thinks they are not. Mr. Phillips said Mr. Mann would say so. And so he has. I really don't see Mr. Mann's ground for complaint. I think it not unlikely, now, that Mr. Mann really did not know that he was licked in his set-to with Mr. Phillips in the Anti-Slavery Ring, when he does nt seem to know whereabouts he stands in so simple a case as this.

THE FIRST OF AUGUST MEETING AT ROCH-ESTER.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the prepared by the host for the occasion, J. Stanley, in the chair, addressed the assemblage in a neat, felicitous, and appropriate speech. After which, Joseph C. Holley being called upon, responded in an address, which was received with rapturous appropriate speech and the Stat friend of the cause in Bosto players when the following relative property of anti-slave in the field for many years.

To carry on the work more of New York and the Stat friend of the cause in Bosto players when the following relative property of anti-slave in the field for many years. plause, when the following sentiments were proposed:

By J. Stanley—' Our fellow-citizen, Frederick Douglass, who has charmed large audiences on both sides of the Atlantic by the power of his eloquence.' This sentiment was responded to by J. C. Holley, who spoke of Mr. Douglass's influence as an orator and journalist, in the elevation of his race. By Benj. F. Cleggett—'The memory of Clarkson, Wilberforce, Benezet, Fox, O'Connell, Chatham, and Brougham.' By J. C. Holley—'The day we celebrate.' By Ralph Francis—'William H. Sward, the liberal and enlightened statesmen.' day we celebrate. By Ralph Francis—' William H. Seward, the liberal and enlightened statesman By James Howard—' Gerrit Smith.' By Benjamin F. Cleggett—' Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and compatriots.' (Received with enthusiastic applause.) By Joseph C. Holley—' Freedom to the Hungarian, to the Italian, to the Hibernian, and to the American Slave. By a gentleman- Our host. After which, a portion of the company retired to the ball-room, and mingled in the 'maxy dance.' Besides Rochester, Buffalo, Lockport, Leroy, Bergen, and other towns, were represented.—Frederick Douglass's Paper.

Two MEN KIDNAPPED-GREAT EXCITEMENT. Saturday and Sunday, two black men, recently from St. Louis, were missed, and suspicions were aroused that they had been kidnapped, as a man who had claimed them as slaves had been here

evening they were seen at the Southern Railroad depot, and were about consummating an arrangement with another black man to go to the country that the black man alluded to had been used as a decoy, and that the two men had been kidnapped through his instrumentality and taken to St. Louis.

When these facts became fully known, our color-

ed, as well as white population, was in a highly excited state, and parties of men started out in different directions, to find the man who had the kidnapping done, as it was known he had remain-ed in the city to avoid suspicion and pursuit. We believe he was not found, and it is probably well for him and the quiet of our city that he was not, for there is no telling what would have become of him had he fallen into the hands of 20 or 30 men, wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement, and determined on inflicting summary punishment.— Chicago Tribune.

FREEDOM OF OPINION. The following, from the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald, of the 29th ult., says the Lowell Advertiser, illustrates the freedom of opinion at present tolerated in the Tar State. Mr. opinion at present tolerated in the Tar State. Mr. Jeffreys was much better treated than was a fellow we once heard of, out West, who said he had tried all sorts of conveyances in that country—he had rode in the steamboats, on the railroad, in the stage coach, and once he had been ridden on a rail! Of all the different modes of conveyance, the last, he said, was the cheapest, but its according to the most wretched:—

Hustling an Abolitionist.—An individual by the name of Jeffreys, for a short time resident at Halifax, up the road, rendered himself obnoxious, by the delivery of certain sentiments calculated to arouse the ire of Southern people. In short, he was voted an abolitionist, and the community determined to get rid of him. So a crowd collected, and politely escorted Mr. Jeffreys to the depot, for transportation to the more congenial North.

He indicated a preference to remain, but on the arrival of the upward train, he was placed on board, and found himself en route for Weldon, amid the parting farewells of his fellow-citizens: 'Good Wattles, Ind.; Edward Webb, Del.; Richard B. Glasier.

Three 'gay and gallant gentlemen' left Covington, a few days since, to hunt for a fugitive negro among the hills west of that town. To enliven themselves, they indulged several times before starting in the glorious privilege of drinking whiskey, and took a supply of the article along. They had not proceeded far before they differed as to various matters, and soon found themselves engaged in a 'free fight'. One of them, named Crockett. symptoms of yielding, on the part of Gen. Pierce, served to lash the previously violent storm of opposition into a perfect fury, and the President came to the conclusion that he must do something to extricate himself from his awkward dilemma, and a genteel and graceful backing-out appears to have commended itself to his judgment as the most feasible means of escape.

'Accordingly, a rose-scented and elegant epistle was dispatched from the White House, inviting Gen. Dix to come and see the President. A few days brought Gen. Dix's response. He should

THE LIBERATOR

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 9, 1853.

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

The members and friends of the American Ant Slavery Society are hereby notified that a semi-annual eeting of the Society will be held at SYRACUSE, N. Y., in Wieting's Hall, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 29th and 30th. As this is designed for the special accommodation of our Western coadjutors, as well as for 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.

TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Sla ery Society appeal to all its members and friends, in every part of the Union, for aid to sustain their operaions during the coming autumn and winter.

The field of our action is continually enlarging The demand for the faithful preaching of anti-slaver principles is greater than we can meet. From Main to Wisconsin, the call for those who can speak the words which will first awaken, and then purify and heal, this guilty land, is earnest and loud. What we can do, to answer this call, shall be done. We need not say that our ability, in this respect, will be in proportion to the self-sacrificing contributions of the individual members of the Society and friends of the cause.

The Committee have already commenced operation for the season, in the Western States. Three of our truest friends and ablest speakers have already gone into that field-viz., Parker Pillsbury, Stephen S. Fos ter, and Abby K. Foster. Mr. Garrison is contemplat ing a visit to Central New York and to Michigan Others will precede or follow him ; and, joining with weather, quite a respectable gathering assembled the speakers resident at the West, will, we hope, by at the house of Ralph Francis, at the foot of Buel the first of October, together constitute the largest and strongest corps of anti-slavery laborers which has been

> To carry on the work more particularly in the State of New York and the States west of it, a generous friend of the cause in Boston has already pledged the sum of One Thousand Dollars. With this encouraging beginning, we appeal with the more confidence to ou friends to come forward and sustain this special work Let us take advantage of the aroused attention, and awakening conscience of the land, and publish the sav ing truths of uncompromising anti-slavery every where It is the truth-and the truth alone-which shall make this people free. Fettered by no sect or party, we will

proclaim it, as God shall give us strength. We address ourselves to every Auxiliary Societyevery anti-slavery neighborhood-to every true minand heart. We have been blamed, by some of our friends, for so seldom calling upon the abolitionists the country for pecuniary aid. Certainly, we have no pressed them with frequent demands. We have preferred to think that the eminent importance and sacred ness of our cause would make all its friends prompt ar unsolicited givers. But we feel that the present an the future demand of us greater efforts than we have ever put forth. . It is not for us to tire of the work, and throw the burden upon other shoulders. Let no one look back, who has put his hand to the anti-slavery plough.

We earnestly ask immediate attention to this appeal Donations of money, or pledges to be paid at any tim between this and the first of January next, should be sent to the Treasurer, FRANCIS JACKSON, Boston; or to the Assistant Treasurer, SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, 142 Nassau street, New York.

For the Executive Committee. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Rec. Secretary. Boston, Aug. 29, 1853.

Papers friendly to the American Anti-Slavery ciety will confer a favor by publishing this Appeal.

WHOLE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CON-VENTION.

This Convention (the Call for which has appear our columns) assembled at Metropolitan Hall, New York city, on the morning of Thursday, September 1st, about one thousand persons being present, to which onstant accessions were made, by the arrival of delegates from various quarters, representing the United States, Canada, and England.

Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Massachusetts, moved th temporary organization of the Convention, and asked that nominations for a Chairman be made. Mr. ELEA ZER PARMLY was nominated and unanimously elected Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, of Rochester, was elected

temporary Secretary of the Convention.

The President announced the appointment of a Convention. nittee on Organization, who retired to deliberate.

In the absence of the Committee, C. C. BURLEIGH Connecticut, was called to the platform, and made forcible and eloquent speech, urging the importance

Secretaries-Susan B. Anthony, N. Y.; C. B. Le Baron, N. Y.; C. M. Burleigh, Penn.; D. H. Vaughn, R. I.; Mary Jackson, England.

Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON, on taking the Chair, made few very pertinent remarks in relation to the objects of the Convention, and the position which it maintained. It was not a Woman's Rights Convention, he said, but simply a Convention where woman was not wronged. It was what it aimed to be, in spirit if not in numbers, a Whole World's Temperance Convention. It was world-wide in its spirit, knowing no limitation of sect or sex, of station or color.

Rev. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN was the next spe She spoke in her usual admirable manner, and was

Honace Greeney, in behalf of the Committee appointed for that purpose, submitted the following Resolu-

1. Resolved, That the cause of Total Abstinence

truth with regard to the nature and effects of Alcoholic Liquors, by the enforcement of Total Abstinence as a part of its imperative discipline, and
by the restraining of all whom it may influence,
all who recognize its authority, from any participation in the guilty gains of the Liquor Traffic.

3. Resolved, That the manufacture and sale of
Alcoholic Beverages, in view of the moral certainty
that they will be used, nine times in ten, to the iniury if not the ruin of their consumers, is an immor-

that they will be used, nine times in ten, to the injury if not the ruin of their consumers, is an immoral and destructive business, in which no one who recognizes the obligation of Love to God and Man can henceforth engage without guilt; and we do most earnestly entreat those involved in it to ponders the constant of the constant o do this? But he would say to those voters who were tion—Is the business of a distiller, a brewer, a rumseller, one wherein I ought to be willing to live the Maine Law. He, however, should take the position

and content to die!

4. Resolved, That the State should be every where and to the extent of its ability a guardian of the weak, a protector of the assailed, an admonisher weak, a protector of the assailed, an admonisher of the beguiled and tempted, among its citizens or subjects—that it should ever revere and conform to the Divinely prescribed supplication, 'Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil'—and that there is no position toward the Liquor Traffic which it can consistently and worthily maintain but that of declared and uncompromising hostility.

5. Resolved, That the fundamental, undeniable, scientifically demonstrated fact, that Alcohol is a

poison, of itself suffices to prove that it ought not to be presented in such forms and combinations as will tend to disguise its character and blind the un-informed to its baleful potency; but should always be sent forth from the drug-store and the chemical laboratory, where alone it should be sold, either pure or undiluted, or in such combinations as do not disguise its deadly properties, and do not tempt a depraved appetite or a reckless desire for novel sensations: for, since Satan is only perilous to the peace and happiness of Eden when disguised, it is a crime to assist him in disguising himself.

ed or Alcoholic wine in the solemn celebration of the Eucharist as a profane and impious desecration since that which poisons and destroys men can be no true symbol of that which purifies, restores and saves; and we challenge the current assumption that Wine devoid of Alcohol is unattainable in a country where the grape grows so profusely, and in an age when the resources of chemistry are so abundant as in ours, as founded in the grossest ig-norance, the most indolent heedlessness, or the

most fingrant dishonesty.

7. Resolved, That while all well-directed efforts to reclaim to virtue, self-respect, usefulness and happiness, the unfortunate victims of Intemperance should receive our ready and ardent co-operation, it is nevertheless a truth not to be concealed, that DRUNKENNESS IS A CRIME—that no father, husband or son—no mother, wife or daughter—has any moral right to be a drunkard; and that they who are such are deserving of sympathy only in common with the libertine, harlot, gambler, thief, burglar,

robber and assassin.

8. Resolved, That ample experience has demonstrated what the rescience of sages and thropists long ago affirmed, that all wise effort for the removal of evils should begin at the root and deal with causes rather than effects; and that to attempt the eradication of Intemperance without objecting to the License system or opposing the legal protection of the Rum Traffic, would be as shallow and absurd as to attempt the destruction of a living tree by pruning off some of its outermost

9. Resolved, That Human Laws should in al things be based upon and conform to the Sovereign Law of God, as summed up in those Divine injunc-tions, 'Love God with all thy heart and thy neigh-bor as thyself,' 'Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you;' and therefore the licensing of men to sell Intoxicating Beverages is irrecordingly at war with any just idea of the nature functions and ends of Government, as well as with that Higher Law which bids us 'Have no fellow ship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but

rather reprove them.'

10. Resolved, That the Maine Law, so called, superior to all preceding enactments respecting the Liquor Traffic, in that it consistently and explicitly forbids all traffic in Intoxicating Beverages, as such makes the runser and a guilty intent to sell, instead of requiring specific proof of a particular, positive act of sale, confiscates and destroys those implements, like those of the gambler and counterfeiter, authorizes prompt and efficient searches of twas a great occasion, and we trust that truth was suspected premises on oath or information that the Liquor Traffic is probably prosecuted there, and places generally, in the hands of Temperance men, the means of thoroughly breaking up and suppressing the work of death, wherever they faithfully and fearlessly do their duty, and ing the work of death, wherever they fathfully and fearlessly do their duty; and we most earnestly entreat our brethren in every State and country to spare no effort to procure the general enactment of this Law, so modified and improved, according to the dictates of experience, as to render it a most efficient terror to evil-doers and a mortal blow to

the Liquor Traffic.

11. Resolved, That the cry, 'The Maine Law is ineffectual,' is raised entirely by those who never desired, or at least never tried, to have it otherwise; while we have abundant evidence, in the hostility and alarm of our adversaries, as well as in the direct testimony of friends, that the Law and has available funds on hand. The prospects are s does work a gratifying diminution of the Liquor Traffic, even where public sentiment and public officers prove unfaithful to the duty of giving the Law full force, and thus stopping the desolating

traffic altogether.

12. Resolved, That we do most earnestly entreat

12. Resolved, That we do most earnestly entreat our fellow-citizens friendly to the Temperance cause, in voting for law-makers, to subordinate all partisan or other considerations to the securing of Legislatures that will enact, uphold and from time to time improve, Laws of Prohibition,—regarding that as of infinitely greater consequence than anything else likely to be effected by the manner in which their votes are this year cust.

13. Resolved, That the present exigencies of the Temperance Cause imperatively demand the immediate and rapid multiplication of Temperance Tracts, more elaborate Essays, and Charts illustrating the effects of Alcohol on the Human System; and we therefore call upon our Publishers, Booksellers and Periodical Agents to issue or purchase such tracts, essays, and charts, in infinite variety, and limitless abundance, pledging ourselves to promote their circulation by every means within our power.

14. Resolved, That in the prosecution of the Temperance Reform, we are determined to know no distinction of Creed, Caste or Sex—of section, party or condition—but to fraternize thoroughly and act cordially with all who, in heart and life, by word and deed, prove themselves worthy and ear est champions of Total Abstinence. 15. Resolved, That we respectfully and affe

Mich.; Frances D. Gage, Mo.; W. G. Hubbard, III.; S.
M. Booth, Wisconsin; H. S. Tilton, Miss.; O. C. Wheeler, Cal.; T. Goldsmith, Canada; W. H. Ashurst, Eagland.

N. V. C. R. L.

The remainder of the session was occupied with the eading of letters from several distinguished gentles mong others, Neal Dow, S. P. Chase, Horace Mann and James Houghton, of Dublin—expressing their cor-dial approval of the position taken by the projectors of the Convention, and in speeches by Mrs. MARY JACKson, of Wakefield, England, and RICHARD D. GLAZIER. of Michigan.

In the evening, an immense audience of over three thousand persons assembled in the spacious Hall. Able and eloquent addresses were made by Rev. Thomas GOLDSHITH, of Canada, P. T. BARNUM, LUCY STONE and Honace Greekey. The meeting was very enthu instic, and the speakers were warmly applaud

The 'Amphions' sang a 'Temperance War Song,' and the Convention adjourned to Friday morning, at 10 o'elock.

On Friday, the Convention held three sessions, which 1. Resolved, That the cause of Total Abstinence from All that may Intoxicate—whether considered with regard to the magnitude and virulence of the evils it combats, to the good it has already achieved, to the work which it has still to do, or to the power of the selfish interests and depraved appetites which it combats and must vanquish,—deserves the warmest sympathy and the most active, devoted support of every servant of God, every lover of Humanity.

2. Resolved, That it especially behaves the Christian Church, in all its divisions and denominations, as also every other religious organization, to cooperate with all its might in the great work of Temperance Reform, by the diffusion of light and truth with regard to the nature and effects of Alcoholic Liquors, by the enforcement of Total Abstication of N. Y.; Lucy Stone, and some others. Mr. of Philadelphia; Hon. John P. Halk; Ephhaim L. Snow, of N. Y.; Lucy Stone, and some others. Mr. Gannison, in his evening speech, said that he was no politician, and he could not vote for the Maine Law. If he voted for that law, or any other, or for a man who would pledge himself to support it, he would be vir-tually recognizing the validity of the laws of this country, recognizing the Constitution, and that Constitution declares the right of the President to make war and support the Compromise measures. How could he, as a friend of peace, and as the friend of the poor slave. do this? But he would say to those voters who were

> which his conscience would sanction. A note was read from Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, expressing his regret at not being able to attend the Convention and his sympathy with its great objects.

> During the afternoon session, the following Resolu tions were presented by the Business Committee, in ad dition to those already before the Convention :-

Resolved, That we urge our fellow-citizens to pe tition Congress so to modify our Tariff laws as that they shall no longer protect and justify the impor-tation of intoxicating liquors into States which have

tation of intoxicating liquors into States which have prohibited, or may hereafter prohibit, the sale and diffusion of such liquors.

Resolved, That a natural, proper and efficient counteraction to the appetite for debasing indulgence and pernicious excitement is to be found in providing for all legitimate and healthful sources of pure, innocent, elevating pleasures of social and spiritual enjoyment; and, therefore, the library spiritual enjoyment; and, therefore, the library and reading room—the lyceum and music hall—galleries of paintings and sculpture—social assembly-rooms and pleasure grounds—should take the place of the bar-room and rum-cellar.

Resolved, That sound political economy concurs with sound moralists in condensates the

with sound morality in condemning the manufac-ture, sale and use of intoxicating drinks, since their cost to the consumer exceeds the actual cost of cost to the consumer exceeds the actual cost of their production in a proportion five times as great as obtains in the case of useful articles; therefore, if the money spent for alcoholic beverages were devoted to the purchase of articles of utility, the present extravagant profits of distillers and rumsellers would be employed in cherishing legitimate branches of productive industry, which give to the labor bestowed upon them five times as great a proportion of their price as now goes to the labor for producing alcohol.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting, together with its Business Committee, be constituted

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting, together with its Business Committee, be constituted a permanent Committee, with power to call future Conventions, based on the same principles as this, wherever and whenever they deem it advisable to do so, and to initiate any other measures which they may judge best for the advancement of the

The resolutions were all passed unanimously, and also a vote of thanks to the reporters, for the general fidelity of their reports, and to the 'Amphions their beautiful songs.

Dr. PARMLY submitted the following motion, which was carried unanimously :-

That the thanks of this Whole World's Temperan 'That the thanks of this Whole World's Temperance Convention, so remarkable for good order, harmony and earnest enthusiasm, be offered to our President, Thomas W. Higgirson, for the able, dignified and courteous manner in which he has presided over its deliberations, having at every succeeding session highly distinguished himself for clear views, nice discrimination, and a just and impartial regard for the claims and rights of every individual member, as well as to the great and good cause which has thus called us together.'

The Convention then adjourned, sine die. The Tribune (to whose excellent report we are debted for the above facts) says :- On the whole, this has been the most spirited and able Convention in behalf of Temperance ever yet held. It has already done good, and cannot fail to do more. The scarcity white neck-cloths on its platform was so fully atone for by the presence there of such champions of Reform and Humanity as ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, LUCY STONE Mrs. Jackson, from England, Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols Mrs. FRANCES D. GAGE, &c., that, like the absence of wine from the festive board that is graced by Woman it was the theme of no very general or profound regret. It was a great occasion, and we trust that truth was

from Salem, Ohio, under date of August 27, says-The eleventh anniversary of the Western Anti-Slaver Society commenced this morning, at this place, at 10 o'clock. Quite a large audience is in attendance, not withstanding the weather is rainy. People are here from Massachusetts to Iowa. An earnest spirit prevails Among the speakers are PARKER PILLSBURY and STE PHEN S. and ABBY K. FOSTER, and JAMES WALKER. The annual report of the doings of the Society for the encouraging that the Society's paper, (the Anti-Sla very Bugle,) has just been enlarged and furnished with new type. Measures are being taken to send out le turers to canvass Illinois and Michigan this fall.'

HUNGARIAN NEWSPAPER. We learn that a weekly paper, in the Magyar language, will be started in Ne York city on the first of October. It is designed as a medium of communication between Hungarian exiles in this country, and as a faithful record of the prese condition of Hungary. It will be published at \$1.00 for three months to subscribers in this country, and \$1.50 to subscribers, for the same time, in Californ or Europe. Subscriptions may be forwarded to Torok Lajos, 110 Chatham street, New York, or Dr. L. J. Czapkay, 16 Pleasant street, Boston.

The Journal of Commerce, after referring to the proceedings of the late Temperance Convention in New York, graciously cautions its enlightened readers after this sort :- 'The above " Convention " must not mistaken for a highly respectable meeting which is to be held in this city on the next Tuesday, the 6th inst. under the designation of "The World's Temperance Convention." [Not the world world's.] Indeed !

The Temperance Women of Ohio are to hold State Convention at Dayton, on the 21st of September the day on which the State Fair opens at that place.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Agreeably to previous announcement, and Ack lets.

City Anti-Slavery Society held two meetings in Metro.

politan Hall, on Sunday last—afternoon and evening.

politan Hall, on Sunday last—arternoon and evening.

The meetings were very fully attended, and the speeches remarkable for the fearlessness of their tone, and the faithfulness of their rebuke to a corrupt and time-serving Church, and a hypocritical and typetime-serving course, and a hypocritical and tyme-nical Government. LAURENCE WETHORE, Esq., of New York, presided, and addresses were delivered by Mr. ELIZABETH PAXTON, of Penn., CHARLES C. BURINGS. WM. LLOTD GARRISON, SOJOURNER TRUTH, OUTER JOHNSON, LUCRETIA MOTT, LUCY STONE, and E. D. Cu. yer, Esq. The evening meeting was seriously distried by the patriotic and valorous Capt. Rynders, and a select band of his rowdy compeers, who invaded the Hall, and insulted, in the most outrageous maner, the speakers and audience. The Evening Post my some of the speakers 'were continually interruped with profane insults, requests for a lock of their hir, calls for the crary 'bouquet man,' &c., so that the Ca-vention was compelled to adjourn in utter disorder. The whole disturbance was a disgrace to our city.

From the Herald's report, we extract the following sketch of Mr. Garnison's remarks at the evening states sion. He seems to have been more attentively listened to than other speakers, the report giving no indications of any serious interruption :-Mr. Gannison said-It is now more than eighteen centuries since the song of the angel was heard, Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, and good will to men.' What is the condition of Christendom at the present time, with Christ as its Redeener in regard to the rights of man, liberty, equality, and fragernity? Glance your eyes over Europe, and see what is there left of civil and religious liberty. What are Russia, France and other nations, but despetiens where an overruling tyranny keeps down the efforts of all good men ? In Europe, the Catholic faith prevails and where it prevails, there is no liberty. What is the

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condition of the United States, with the Protestant religion? What is the condition of one-sixth of the population of this country? I know that in Catholic Esrope they would be admitted to the position of human beings, and I know that even in Austria the black would be recognized as a free man. What has our Protestant faith done for us? Turn your eyes South of Masen and Dixon's line. What of the liberty of the pres and speech there, where we have no Catholic faith, but the faith of Luther, the pure religion of Christ, as it existed eighteen hundred years ago? There is not a man here who does not know that the slave question cannot be argued at the South. You may use spiritual means. but all others are unlawful, and will be punished by Judge Lynch with tar and feathers, and the effender hung up on the nearest tree. Kossuth and Marris will tell you that they do not expect aid from the clergy of Europe, for they are on the side of destotism. To whom are the friends of liberty here to look for assist. ance? Not to the minister, for he is on the side of the slaveholder. We are infinitely below the Mohammedans in this respect, for it is a fact, that whoever embraces the Mohammedan faith, is from that moment a free man. Are we to look to the American Church to piencer the way for us? No. It is the American Church that seeks in the Bible for the sanction of slavery ; and her can such a Church do any thing for those who are in bonds ? And so it is with the ministers of all religiousthey are always found on the side of slavery and oppression. (Applause and dissent.) Is it not a fed that our most popular divines are against this agitation, and that they endeavor to prevent any voice from being heard in the cause of the slave? They are on the popular side of the question in this country, as they are always on the side of power and oppression in other Now, the question as to whether a man has a rightto

property in another is settled by the Declaration of Independence, which says that 'all men are created equal, &c. They must get rid of that Declaration, throw the Bible into the fire, resolve that there is as God, before they can make me believe that they do not view slavery wrong. In Virginia, there are seventy-two cases of capital punishment for the slave population, and only three or four against the white population. Will you therefore refuse to touch the hands of these slaveholders politically, when you know the wrong they do? If you do, you will join them in sending the slaw back. I plainly tell the slaveholder I shall not do & for I don't believe in sending him back into slaver.
We cannot unite Christ and Belial. This Union mist
be dashed to pieces like a potter's vessel, or the Sass Power must be destroyed. My opposition to the slave holder is not a personal oppositon, for I would save him by ridding him of the damning sin that stains his sed; and he only is a true American who shall wage an uscompromising war against slavery till the day of jebilee shall come. (Applause.)

UNCLE TOM' ON THE STAGE [From a New York Correspondent.]

I went on Saturday evening to see the play of Usch Tom's Cabin, at the National Theatre, invited therets by the description of the Times, which appeared in late Standard. That description does no mere than justice to the play. It is better by one hundred per cent. than the version of the Boston Museum. If shrewdest abolitionist amongst us had prepared the drama with a view to make the strongest anti-slaver impression, he could scarcely have done the work letter. O, it was a sight worth seeing, those ragged, oat less men and boys in the pit (the very malerial of shirt mobs are made) cheering the strongest and the sublimest anti-slavery sentiments! The whole sudient was at times melted to tears, and I own that I was so exception. It was noticeable that the people, after vinessing the death of Uncle Tom, went out of the house as gravely and seriously as people retire from a no gious meeting! I wish every abolitionist in the last could see this play as I saw it, and exult as I did the. when haughty pharisees will not testify against slaver, the very stones are crying out !

STATE TENPERANCE CONVENTION. Extensive arrange ments have been made for the State Temperance Cos vention, which has been called to meet at the spaced and elegant Tremont Temple, in this city, on the evening of Monday, the 12th of September, and continue through Tuesday, day and evening. Rev. E. H. Chr. pin, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Mann, Bet. have reduced their fares for the occasion. There will doubtless be a large and spirited gathering, and trust that the deliberations of the Convention may be powerfully to strengthen the hands of all who art boring in opposition to the giant vice of intemper now so rampant in our midst.

THE JERRY RESCUE CELEBRATION POSTTONES. learn that the Celebration of the Anniversary of Rescue of Jerry at Syracuse, which has been already announced as to take place in that city on the lets October, has been postponed. It is expected that trials of the alleged rescuers will come time, and the attendance of witnesses, and other terested, will be so numerous, that it is deemed visable to postpone the meeting, until the trials

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE. The last number of the storm-tried and uncompromising advocate of universely freedom comes to us enlarged and much improved in general appearance. We rejoice at this ence Idence of prosperity on the part of our Western co. porary. The Bugle is conducted with market shift and is doing a noble work for humanity in its ri-field of labor. Let it be faithfully and heartily an MILSLAVERY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE MARLEORO', (N. H.) August 31, 1853.

form two weeks since, I went to Gardner, to hold see anti-clavery meetings. Arrangements were made ser anti-market in a school-house, near South Gardner solar morning, and I went to see Rev. Mr. Stowell soly morning, in the north village, in regard presings in his church. I had heard of specings in his word in the state of him as one returns to be anti-slavery, but soon found that he all mother profession more sacred—Orthodoxy, not of refire, but of creed. He at once told me he was sedice, but the state of the sed ned and advertisement, especially & clergymen; know them well. I told my errand—stated that the salay previous I had spoken in the pulpit of one of hoder churches in Fitchburg-told him I was of Orthonox Countries in Freehourg—told him I was and with the her. The reply was, that his church had passed mir, before he came there, which he did not much sent-that no 'Garrisonian abolitionist' should be similar to their house. I expressed surprise, and was abilited to their accordedly anti-slavery,' they could of that, although the lity. I told him that none were ask it fellowship any isms, good or bad, but to meet on ommon ground, to help free the enslaved; asked if he neight it would harm him to meet even a man of bad 1881, in other respects, in this grand anti-slavery set, and if it might not tend to make that man better gie had any fault to find with the anti-slavery views die Bart any land finally said, that if it were his gravife or child in bondage, subject to all the outraposs abuse the slave woman is doomed to meet, his ricle soul would cry out against this miserable plea d'infilelity,' were it made an excuse for stopping the merance of a single true, earnest word in favor of the freedom of that beloved one. It was of no avail ; hi heror of infidelity was too great even to read a notice. [seled him if he did not sit down in clerical meetag, associations, &c., with lay and clerical delegates that he knew to be pro-slavery. His reply was, 'I am have as an abolitionist everywhere'; but this was all the reply that I could get, except the remark that probably our views did not agree on those subjects. sid, 'Of course not, for with you, an empty profes is is worth more than practice; I would judge men by their fruits, their lives."

The meeting was held in the Town Hall, and was wel strended, a part of the members of his own Society be ing among the hearers.

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la this same church formerly preached the brother o Lary Stone. He would now be refused admittance to in pulpit, by the same rule, although Orthodox in theol

It is a Free Soil church-most of its members that party. The soil may be free, but it is poor and laren; no evergreens, no perennial flowers can flourish on it. A poor stunted growth of sgrubby bushes, ence a year, or so, exhausts its fertility, and that will be running out ere long, doubtless ; for they don't enrish it, there's nothing done to keep it in heart, and it gust grow cold and worthless.

I am no great advocate of Free Soil movements ; bu still I can and do love large-hearted men, who work carpetly, even if we don't in all respects work alike, and when I find such, we always aid each other, and don't far free, fair discussion. Many a noble friend have I net in this way, and such never shrink away from the ight of free speech, and cry out 'Infidel!' them, too, are reverend, in both the higher and lower sease of the term-as men and as clergymen. Across the road from Rev. Mr. Stowell's meeting

house stands another and a larger one, the pulpit of which is occupied by Rev. Mr. Payne, - he's Orthodox in profession, too, - who is not even professedly an abelitionist, (only ' just as much as anybody.') He don't real any notices of meetings to help free those in bonds, and would as soon admit a musti from a mosque, or a dewnright heathen Cherokee, that hadn't been converted into a good Christian slaveholder by missionary efirts of the 'Board,' into his pulpit, as an abolitionis who would tell the simple truth as to what the Church is doing about slavery, and is not doing against it. But brother Stowell and he are on good terms ; they profess sike, and they both cry out 'Infidel!' on the same ley. They 'exchange pulpits,' too; 'brother Payne' knows 'brother Stowell,' and feels that he won't hurt the pulpit, or shock the pro-slavery hearers by any thing too had for 'ears polite.'

A year ago, 'brother Stowell' and others sent the Rev. Mr. Payne as delegate to the State Ass Ortholox clergy and laity at Lowell, and he went

A certain man named Fitch, a Reverend in the lower sense of the term, was among them at Lowell, (of course, he was rigidly Orthodox, in profession,) as a delegate from the Old School Presbyterian Synod at Charleston, S. C. He was not a Southern man, only an ladiana preacher with Southern principles. He came fresh from his fellowship with those religious manstealers-those Presbyterians, who, years ago, ' Resolvel slaveholding, in good round, bold language, into church fellowship. They sent him to represent them. He came to tender the hand of fellowship (Christian?) to those good Massachusetts Orthodox clergymen and hymen. They took his hand, and in that fraternal clasp, sent their pious ' All hail, brethren!' to those "ho 'preach, and kidnap men." Then they all sat down together, and, in the course of their grave discussions, if any allusion was made to the 'old organized' anti-slavery movement, droned out in concert 'Infidel and 'brother Stowell,' from his little meeting-house under the hill, echoed back, with feeble piping, 'Infidel!' and said, 'I am known every where as a thorsugh abolitionist.' Yes, brother Payne 'knows,' ha taken the measure of that abolitionism; it can go into so small a space as his pulpit, and no danger that it will run over into the pews, so as to do any damage. Others 'know' its quantity and quality-a kind of homeopathic dilution, sprinkled over a large cold lump of Orthodox profession.

We shall have to import some live working Free Soilers from the West, and a few real, humane, earnest, great-souled clergymen I could find there-rare jowels to put those who dwarf themselves into such littlehes to the blush.

But enough of this. I meant to have said something about these grand old mountains and rough hills and beautiful valleys of the 'Old Granite State.' It is the first time I ever was among them. It is a privilege to behere; a pleasure to meet the men and women, as I have, for three nights, and gain their earnest attention to our glorious gospel of love to God and love to man.

I can look out upon Monadnock, towering up far above its lesser companions, and standing steadfast like a mute gigantic sentinel, to look down upon bill and vale for many a mile. It is, I think, without doubt, an old organized ' mountain, storm-proof, unshaken, lasting. No 'free soil,' even, on its lofty summit ; that may do part way up ; but there, where the winds sweep so mightily, and the rushing rain pours so torrent-like, it would be all swept and washed away. Nothing but the solid rock can stand; and there it is, rude and rough smewhat, yet of a certain grand and sublime beauty. The winds may do their worst, and the tempests how Sercely as they will ; it stands, and long willit stand, breaking the force of those mighty blasts; while around its base and beneath its welcome shelter, are green vales which the winds of heaven may not visit too roughly, and where the warm, cheery sunshine pours its glad light through the windows of its free and happy homes Old Monadnock forever! If even Rev. Mr. Stowell, and all 'his people,' should stand at its foot and shout 'Inadel! at the top of their voices, not a green lead would stir or fall the quicker on all its sloping sides if all New England's pro-slavery Orthodoxy, fresh from their fellowship with their brethren of the South, should shout with them, not a crag on the mour tain-top would be shivered—for the hollow cry woulds.

reach half way up there. It may be said I make personal allusi ms to Mr. Store

ell and his church members. It is true, we are com pelled in anti-slavery to be personal. Could 'slavery in the abstract' be found, we would allude only to the abstractions; for it is not pleasant to be personal. But it so happens that slavery is upheld, our movement is obstructed, by persons, to whom we must allude, whose deeds must be exposed. Frank Pierce, Dr. Spring, Dr. Taylor, are persons; Mr. Stowell and his church members are persons. Yes, and they are 'held to service. too, not by 'laws' of any State, but by the 'Associ-ation'; and the 'service' which is 'due' said 'Association' is to fellowship its members while they fellowship slaveholders, and to cry 'Infidel!' against those who say, 'By their fruits shall ye know them,' and demand that the unholy alliance shall be broken,

If all the slaves were the other side of a more and we could only accomplish their freedom by reaching them through it, we should set to at once and cut a unnel, or demelish, level, and remove the obstacle That would be very mountainal, (begging Dr. Cox's pardon for infringing his patent for coining uncouth words.) It is not mountains, but persons, that are in the way,-therefore we are personal; and Mr. Stowell must claim no exemption ; he is there, right in the wayand the fault is his that he is there.

G. B. STEBBINS. Yours, truly,

DIED-In Danvers, August 31st, Lucy A. Colby, wife of David S. Osnorne, of Detroit, Michigan, aged

DEAR MR. GARRISON-I write to inform you of or dear Lucy's departur. She dwelleth now in the spirit-land. But six short months have passed since your notice of her bridal-now, the record must be of death. We weep, but not for her; she has but exchanged weariness and pain for joy unspeakable. We know that when her spirit put off its frail earthly vesture, it assumed the heavenly; that though she seemed all that was pure and lovely here, could we behold her in that mmortal life to which she has now ascended, we should find more beautiful than our highest imaginings would be the unfolding of that spirit's loveliness and purity

You will remember seeing Mrs. OSBORNE at the Convention at Lynn, in June, shortly after her arrival from her Western home. She came here, hoping to regain her Western home. She came here, hoping to regain her health in New England; but even then, Consumption had set his seal upon her. From that time, she failed constantly. We saw our fair flower fading day by day, and knew that for us its blossoming would be short indeed—that soon it would be transplanted to our the banks have offered a reward of \$5000 for the re-Father's garden. So long as there seemed the slightest hope of her recovery, her desire to live was intense;

Gifted with no ordinary talents, we saw in her the blending of a fine intellect with child-like simplicity and artlessness, and a heart overflowing with love. Indeed, love was her predominant trait; love of Nature. and a keen perception of its beauties, and love unbounded for the human race. She sympathized deeply with the suffering and oppressed every where. The slave found in her an earnest friend. Many of her finest strains were called forth by his wrongs. She ever loved the Liberator and Standard, and preferred them as mediums for her poetical effusions. She was willing to devote her highest efforts for the good of the bondman. His friends always found in her a friend. A few days before her death, I stood beside her ; she looked up, and a beautiful smile lighted her pale face, as she said, 'I would like to have seen Mr. Gannison and Mr. PILLSBURY once more before I die; but you will

give them my love, will you not? I enclose a copy of her last poem. She left it, penned with a feeble hand, 'For the Liberator,' She has heard 'that voice we might not hear,' and the white hand has 'backoned her away.' We mourn the early departure of our friend, for few gave promise of so much loveliness and usefulness. May we not hope that she has entered a more extended sphere of usefulness. and that from her heavenly home she watches over the dear ones she has left?

Yours, respectfully, MARTHA O. BARRETT. Danvers, Sept. 5, 1853.

For the Liberator. LAY OF THE INVALID. BY MRS. LUCY A. COLBY OSBORNE

'I hear a voice ye cannot hear, Which says I must not stay— I see a hand ye cannot see, Which beckons me away.' -Ballad of Colin and Lucy.

Oh! must I pass away from earth so soon-From the fair flowers, and trees, and singing birds, The holy radiance of the vestal moon, And the low music of love's holy words

I know that heaven is far more bright and fair, That it hath sweeter flowers and trees and birds ; But should I not be sad and lonely there, To miss the music of love's whispered words?

Unrestful Spirit! struggle as thou wilt, A white hand still will beckon thee away-Away where never sorrow, pain, and guilt, Can come to darken Heaven's eternal day.

Look up, my Soul! that high path leads to rest! Say, wilt thou mount its white steps to the throne The Soul is strong; but O, this yearning breast! How can I leave him, lonely and alone?

He who has watched beside me night and day, While my pale cheek grew pallid as his hope, And he in earnestness of soul did pray For strength with his o'erpowering grief to cope.

Thou lover, friend, companion of my soul ! God will send down His holy peace at length; Back from thy breast the waves of grief shall roll, And leave thee calm in Faith's undying strength.

Father, vouchsafe them strength—the loved and dear, They who were faithful when all others frowned; Let heavenly mercy wipe away each tear, And with its holy spell their home surround.

DANVERS, July 6, 1853. New York Reformer. This is the title of a large,

handsomely printed, and ably conducted journal, recently commenced in New York, to be published weekly, at the extremely low price of one dollar per annum — a price which nothing but a very large subscription will warrant. Isaac C. Paar, the poet, formerly of Boston, is the Editor and Publisher, 100 Nassau street.

L. claims to be independent in its tone or all the const. It claims to be independent in its tone on all the questions of civil, social, local and political reform. Bound to no sect or party, freedom of thought on all subjects will be held as the most sacred right of every individ ual breathing the American atmosphere, and the ex-emplification of this principle will be the distinguishing characteristic of this newspaper.' Seven numbers have already appeared, and they fully sustain its preten-

To Abouttionists. Beware of Alexander Hatfield. He has long been known as a kidnapper and traitor to fugitives escaped from slavery. He is now somewhere in the State of Michigan or Indiana, passing himself off as a fugitive among the conductors of the underground railroad. He has lately passed through from Indianapolis to Detroit. He is of a brown skin, or of Indian-like complexion, large eyes, slender form, woolly hair, and a large sear over his left eye, and another just under the same eye. He is now a fugitive from justice, we understand, for a crime he committed in Kentucky.—Voice of the Fugitive.

Armorr Rosseny.—Mr. Peter P. Remington, for many tears the messenger between the Newport banks and the derchants Bank of this city, came up yesterday after-tion on his weekly visit with the bills from Newport. When he opened the bag at the counter of the Merchants Bank, he found in it one more package than belonged there. Upon opening one of them, it was found to be made up of pieces of newspapers cut to the size of bank bills and done up in the same manner. The others were

bills and done up in the same manner. The others were of course the same.

The robbery, as near as Mr. Remington can tell, was perpetrated in this way. He laid the bag containing the bills on the table by the water jar, at one extremity of the ladies' cabin, in the steamboat Perry, and commenced walking across the cabin, a distance of only a few steps and back. As he walked aft, his back was for

menced walking across the cabin, a distance of only a few steps and back. As he walked aft, his back was for an instant towards the bag, and as he turned the other way, it was in sight again, and he kept his eye upon it. He walked so but a short time, and then took the bag. But while he was walking, and in the interval when his back was turned, the bag was taken, and another precisely like it, in shape, color, and size, and tied in the same manner, with just such another string, was substituted. So complete was the resemblance that he never suspected the robbery.

The whole affair shows a deliberate and long-planned villany, and it is probable that the perpetrator had been watching a long while for the opportunity. The amount stolen is not known, but is probably from thirty to fifty thousand dollars. It belongs to the following banks, all of Newport: the Merchants, Traders, Rhode Island, Union, Newport Exchange, Bank of Rhode Island, Newport, and New England Commercial. Some of it is probably in checks, the payment of which may be stopped; but a large portion is doubtless in small bills of a great variety of banks, just such as can be most readily circulated, without exciting suspicion.

Information was promptly dispatched by telegraph in all directions, and the cashier of the Merchants Bank of this city has notified all his correspondents.—Providence

this city has notified all his correspondents .- Providence

covery of their property.

It was not in the ladies' cabin, but in the lower cabin est hope of her recovery, her desire to live was intense; not for her own sake, but that she might be useful and 'do good.' When the last hope faded, calmly she resigned herself, and in perfect trust waited, yes, longed, for the last summons. Through her illness she suffered much, and, during the later stages, intensely; yet, a murmur never escaped her. Weariness and pain were borne in patient meckness, and when not in severe distress, a smile of heavenly peace rested on her face. It was very pleasant to be with her, so beautiful was her trustfulness, so gentle her words of love.

Our dear friend's was a peculiarly loving character. Gifted with no ordinary talents, we saw in her the to feel it very acutely.

> The Indiana Slave Case-Discharge of Free man.—The slave case at Indianapolis, which has pro-duced considerable excitement there, was concluded or Saturday, 27th ult., by an order from the United States Commissioner to release John Freeman from jail, where he had been confined since the 21st of June last, as a fugitive slave. The State Sentinel says:—

The claimant, P. Ellington, of Missouri, after anex "The claimant, P. Ellington, of Missouri, after an examination of the testimony adduced by Freeman's counsel, was convinced that he had claimed the "wrong man," and through his counsel, J. A. Liston, withdrew the claim. The testimony is clear as to Freeman's being an entirely different person from the slave "Sam," claimed as having run away from Greenup county, Kentucky. It is also proved beyond a doubt, that the latter is now in Canada. Freeman was identified by witnesses of excellent character, now in Georgia and Alabama, as being a free colored man, who lived in Georgia until being a free colored man, who lived in Georgia until 1844. A civil suit will be instituted by Freeman against Pleasant Ellington for false imprisonment, and process issued accordingly. The damages claimed are \$10,000. The case will come up for trial at the next term of the Circuit Court, the fourth Monday in October.

Convention of the N. Y. Independent Demo Convention of the N. Y. Independent Demo-cracy. The Convention of the Independent Democra-cy of New York, assembled at the City Hall, Syracuse, at 12 o'clock on the 31st inst. A large number of Dele-gates were present. The Convention was called to order by C. A. Wheaton, Esq., and a temporary organization was effected. Delegates then presented their credentials. Committees were appointed and the Convention adjourn-ed. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were ed. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Hon. John P. Hale, John Jay, Esq., Minthorne Tomp-

kins and Sengtor Chase.

At 2 o'clock the Convention reasssembled. Several Delegates present deler credentials. Among the Delegates present was Rev. S. Salisbury, of Albany. Committee on nomination reported for President John Jay, Esq. Other officers were reported, and the report adopted

ed.

Mr. Jay made a very appropriate opening speech. A committee of nine were appointed to propose names for State officers, to be nominated by the meeting. Committee on Resolutions reported through Mr. Hale a series of Resolutions embodying the principles and intentions of the Independent Democracy. Mr. Hale made an effective speech, urging the voters of the State to 'carry their manhood to the ballot box.' The case of Costa was introduced with telling effect, and the speaker sat down amid great cheering. The Resolutions were then severally adopted. Hon. Gerrit Smith and Frederick Douglass were present at the afternoon session.

Woman's Rights .- The Cincinnati Commer Woman's Rights.—The Cincinnati Commercial says:—The success of Dr. Caroline Brown in the practice of the medical profession in this city has already had a sensible effect on the ladies in the country round about Cincinnati. Six young ladies, of good families and superior education, have applied for admission to the Eclectic Medical College at the approaching term.

The editor of the Boston Bee says that the situation of corresponding clerk in one of the largest wholesale hardware houses in that city is filled by a lady, who writes a beautiful, rapid hand, and fulfils the duties of the situation to the complete satisfaction of her liberal employer.

employer.

A new lecturer on Temperance and Woman's Rights has made her debut at Geneva, N. Y., in the person of Mrs. Lydis A. Jenkins, of Waterloo, Seneca county. The papers say she is well educated, has a keen mind, and is a most beautiful speaker.

Hon. Horace Mann .- We learn that Hon Horace Mann.—We learn that Hob. Horace Mann has sold his dwelling-house in West Newton, and though we believe he has not actually departed for his new home in Ohio, no longer considers himself a resident of Massachusetts. At the recent Educational Convention at New Haven, his name appeared on the list of members as 'Hon. Horace Mann, of Yellow Springs, Ohio.' In Mr. Mann, Massachusetts loses one of her worthiest, phiest, and most valued citizens. No Springs, Ohio.' In Mr. Mann, Massachusetts loses one of her worthiest, ablest, and most valued citizens. No one among his contemporaries has done more for the moral and intellectual elevation of his native State, and no one, we are persuaded, will stand higher in the regards of a grateful posterety, whose latest generation will feel the good influences of his labors and sacrifices in behalf of education, temperance, and freedom.

The Late Mr. Rantoul.—Some time prehis administrator has recently received \$350,000 as his share in the road. Mr. R. was supposed to be, and probably was, in embarrassed circumstances at the time of his death.

Ocean Postage .- Elihu Burritt writes to the New York Journal of Commerce, that if the American Government will cordially cooperate with that of Great Britain, in the matter of ocean postage, the rates will be reduced to a penny before the end of the year 1854.

sions. It has an able corps of correspondents, who are eminently in a progressive spirit.

FREE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. A Call has been issued for a Free Democratic State Convention, to be held at Fitchburg, in the Town Hall, on Thursday, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth, of this city, appeared in an enlarged form on the 1st of September, with various improvements, calculated to make it more valuable as a realable and business since.

The reduced to a penny before the end of the year 1854.

Burning of the Cherokee.—This steamer, of the Aspinwall California Line, was burnt in New York on Friday evening. She was full of rich goods, and was to have sailed at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The fire, which probably arose from some inflammable drugs on board, soon spread, and although the vessels, near by sent their crews to aid in preserving the vessels, near by sent their crews to aid in preserving the vessels and the fire department were promptly on hand, it was soon seen that the destruction of the vessel was inevitable. She was a steamer of 1200 tons, and valued at \$250,000, and was uninsured. The cargo, which was one of the most valuable ever shipped from New York, was valued at half a million of dollars, and it is supposed there is but little insurance upon it. The whole loss is therefore about \$700,000, a sum invested in a single hulk sufficient to buy a small town.

y been presented to the Governor and Council I pardon of Cox, the colored barber, who some year cilled a man named Hogan, at the West End, by bing him during a quarrel. Cox was indicated for and he was sent to the State Prison for seven Seven or eight of the jury signed the petition for don, but the Governor and Council declined to gr Governor Clifford was Attorney General at the t his conviction.—Traveller.

Constitution, because it is anti-republican. If it were as the Courier states, that journal would be the first to give it a cordial and hearty support. 'The rough hands of the people are not to be laid on the Constitution,' is the Courier's doctrine.

rance orator, is about to leave England for New York, where he will arrive in season to attend the World's

The people of Darion, Genesce County, N. Y., are considerably agitated on account of charges brought by Amelia Robinson, a girl eighteen years of age, against J. W. Vanghn, of the M. E. Church, accusing him of attempts to compromise her chastity. At a trial before the Church authorities, the preacher was acquitted of the gross allegation. The populace, was acquitted of the gross allegation. The populace however, would not abide the decision, and in public

Boston Ships.—Mr. McKay, the Boston ship-builder, received a contract, by the 'Europa,' to build a clipper ship of 2200 tons for an English house. He is also to build one of 2000 tons for Messrs. Baines & Co., of Liverpool.

A shocking murder was committed on the wife and little son, three years old, of John T. Hooper, about a mile and a half from Canton, Smith county, on the 18th ult., by a negro man, the property of Dr. Fowler, of Canton. The circumstances are of the most cruel and revolting character it is possible to imagine. The negro was taken, voluntarily confessed the whole transaction, and was summarily executed.—

Galvesion (Texas) Civilian.

A duel took place near Bladensburg, Va., on Tuesday, 30th ult., between S. G. Davis, member of the Virginia Legislature, and Robert Ridgway, of Virginia, editor of the Sentinel of Liberty. Mr. Ridgway was the challenger. Mr. Davis fired without personal damage to his antogonist. Mr. Ridgway dedined firing, and the parties became reconciled. The cause of the quarrel was the publication of a private letter to Davis in Ridgway's paper. Davis then posted

A party of fugitive slaves from Kentucky were arrested at Princeton, Indiana, last week, and carried back to their owners.

More Fugitives .- The British ship Samuel for St. John, N. B., supposed to have runaway negroes on board, was overhauled in Hampton Roads, and two negroes, belonging to Portsmouth, Va., were found on board. Capt. Norris, of the 'Samuel,' and the fugitives, were taken to Portsmouth, and committed for examination

The Louisville Courier of a recent date Says—'Three negroes, belonging to the farm of R. Wickliffe, Trimble county, Ky., made their escape last week. They were pursued and discovered in a "briar patch" on a hill side, on the opposite side of the river, above Madison; but being armed and showing fight even firing upon the party who came to capture them they were not taken. The probability is that, by the underground railroad, they have reached Canada before this time.' The Epidemic at New Orleans .- The total

number of fever deaths thus far reported is six thousand four hundred and forty-nine. The papers say that the fever is dying out for want of material. Ferer at Mobile.-The fever was increasing

at Mobile. On the 28th ult., eighteen deaths occurred and on the 20th, twenty-nine deaths. Many of the cit-izens were leaving, and business was very dull. The yellow fever is making sad rava

ges at Jamaica. Several vessels have lost many of their officers and men, and in some cases, nearly the whole ship's crew have been swept off. Fire in Calais, Me .- Three dwelling house

Fire in Calais, Mc.—Three dwelling houses and one large two-story building, occupied as stores and dwellings, together with three barns, were destroyed by fire, on Sunday morning last, in Calais, Mc. The fire broke out about three o'clock, and was caused by one of two men who had got intoxicated and gone into one of the barns to sleep, endeavoring to light his pipe with a match. Both men were so badly burned before they were rescued, that they died about one o'clock of the same day. The loss of property is estimated at about \$8000.

Large Fire in Augusta, Me .- A destructive fire broke out on Sunday morning, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock, in Augusta, Me., in the spool factory of Harnden and Leland. A large machine shop, flooring mill, a block of saw mills, kyanizing shop, two dry houses, and a boarding house, were destroyed. Loss estimated from \$60,000 to \$70,000, partly insured. The fire was the largest that ever occurred in that city, and numer-ous workmen have been thrown out of employment.

The Cincinnati Impeachment .- Judge Flinn, sinnati, is accused of undue and partial leniency towards certain notorious counterfeiters and conspirator towards certain notorious counterfeiters and conspirators who lately were before him, though the public feeling is somewhat augmented by his recent rendition of the three slaves who put into that city on board a steamer from the Kentucky side. Mr. Joliffe, one of the counsel in the latter case, and an active participator in the impeachment meeting, was last Friday morning met by Judge Flinn in the street, and knocked down by him. the latter case, and an active participator in the impeachment meeting, was last Friday morning met by of suitable occupations, the selection of partners in Judge Flinn in the street, and knocked down by him. business, and congenial companions for life, &c. &c., The Judge was arrested, and held in \$500 for examinacan be had, day and evening, at the Phrenological

Washington Talk .- Washington correspon

dents of the New York papers say:—

'Light is breaking in regard to the movements of the Administration. Gen. Cass has been offered the Mission to France. This you may rely upon as a fixed fact. It is not yet known whether he will accept the post. Gen. Dix stands in need of the kindness of sympathising.

Two boys named Welch and Pillsbury and a man and wife name Arlin, are under arrest at Concord, N. H., for a long series of robberies of the Concord, N. H., for a long series of robberies of the freight trains of the Northern, Vermont Central, and Passumaic Railroad Companies. They operated at night among the outstanding loaded cars, and as a consequence were enabled to cut quite a dash. Large quantities of goods have been recovered.

On Saturday, near the upper station on the Grand Trunk Railroad, as the locomotive Contocook, one of the most powerful freight engines, was drawing a heavy train of lumber, &c., her fire-box fell in, and an explosion followed, bursting the engine in fragments and a neavy train of tumber, a.c., her are-box reli in, and an explosion followed, bursting the engine in fragments and sending her sixteen feet up an embankment. The engineer, Richard Seely, the fireman, and a section man named Geo. Bowie, were, with difficulty, extricated from the ruins, and the lives of the first two are despaired of.

High Rock Cottage, in Lynn, owned by the late Jesse Hutchinson, (of the Hutchinson Family,) was sold at auction on Saturday last for \$6700, to Mr.

The Crystal Palace was thrown open Friday evening, for the first time, by gas light. There was a larger attendance than ever before.

Turning the Tables.'-The Voice of the

Fugitive,' of the 30th ult., states that a notorious kid-napper, from Louisville, Ky., who was previously lynch-ed by the colored inhabitants of Cincinnati, O., for be-traying fugitive slaves into the hands of their masters, was lynched in the city of Detroit, Michigan, on Tues-day, August 23d, for his base treachery to the escaped bondume.

Spiritualism.—Mr. George Weiss, of Brook-lyn, offers, through the New York Tribuse, a reward of 8500 to any 'spiritual rappers' who will move a shingle as it is asserted they do a table. Guano.-Francisco Rivero, a con

appointed in 1846 by the Peruvian government to examine the Guano Islands belonging to that Republic, estimated the quantity of guano on the three islands at 18,250,000 tons.

Fatal Accident .- On Thursday for

an hour after.

The boom at the time was swinging a ponderous stone, which was thrown in the midst of the workmen in the wall-excavation. Mr. James Desmond had his arm and shoulder so severely bruised, that it was deemed expedient to take him to the Hospital. It is not known that any bones are broken. Dr. Bigelow thinks not. Mr. Graham, another workman, was also somewhat in-

Mr. Graham, another workman, was also somewhat injured, though not seriously.

Mr. Peabody formerly resided in Roxbury, but of late at the corner of Suffolk and Chapman streets. He was about 45 years of age, and leaves a large family. Coroner Sauborn holds an inquest.

The detrick apparatus was entirely new, and but a few moments before the accident, a much heavier stone

vas safely swung.

THE FIFTH

WORGESTER ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR WILL BE HELD IN BRINLEY HALL!

Will open on TUESDAY morning, Sept. 20th, ar close on SATURDAY evening, Sept. 24th,

We would earnestly invite all who have each yes coperated 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 to make our election between apparent self-interest and the slave interest-between love of the world's good opinion and hatred of oppression. So long as the great wrong 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 means of awakening public attention, as meetings for the dissemination of anti-slavery truth, and the discuscontributions of Needlework, of useful and fancy articles, will be gratefully received. The Refreshment table must depend, as formerly, upon donations, which which we hope will be various and abundant. Sarah H. Earle, Emily Sargent, Lucy Chase, Hannal

Rice, Adeline H. Howland, Eliza N. Stowell, Olive Loveland, Hannah M. Rogers, Sarah L. Butman, Abby W. Wyman, Mary Channing Higginson, Worcester Sarah R. May, Leicester; Emma W. Wyman, Ded ham; Mary E. Hodges, Barre; Frances H. Drake Leominster; Polly D. Bradish, Upton; Catharine S Brown, Hubbardston; Maria P. Fairbanks, Millville Nancy B. Hill, Blackstone; Abby B. Hussey, Lancas ter; Louisa F. Hall, Upton; Susan B. Everett, Eli za Howe, Princeton.

WORCESTER COUNTY (SOUTH DIVISION)
ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. A quarterly meeting of
this Society will be held in Union Hall, MILFORD,
on Sunday, Sept. 11th, commencing at 10½ o'clock, A.
M., and continuing through the afternoon and evening,
All members of the Society and friends of the cause are
requested to attend; also, such as are neither members nor friendly, if candid seekers for truth. Wm.
LLOYD GARRISON, ANDREW T. Foss, and other speakers
will be present. will be present.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.

EMILY LOVELAND, Sec'ry.

WANTED—A copy of 'American Slavery as is—Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses, for which a good price will be paid. Apply to Samuel Mar, Jr., 21 Coruhill.

BF REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the orcester County South Anti-Stavery Society, will ecture as follows :-Milford Sunday Sept. 11.

Upton. Tuesday 13.
Grafton Wednesday 14.
Westboro' Friday 16. N. E. FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.-The Sixth Annual Term will commence November 2d, and continue four months. Professors—William M, Cornell

continue four months. Professors—William M. Cornell, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence, Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Chemistry; Stephen Tracy, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; John P. Litchfield, M. D., Principles and Practice of Medicine; John K. Palmer, M. D., Materia Medica and General Thurapentics: Henry M. Cohb, M. D. Medicine; John K. Palmer, M. D., Materia Steeles and General Thurapeutics; Henry M. Cobb, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery. Fee to each Professor, \$10; Graduation

SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary, 15 Cornhill, Boston

Practical Phrenology.

CORRECT Phrenological Examinations, with Charts or complete written descriptions of character, cluding valuable advice concerning the preservat and restoration of health, formation of proper hab correction of faults, restraining of excesse vating defects; and important directions as to the cho

POWLERS, WELLS & CO., 142 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. To the young, just starting into life, such knowledge

THE PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM, containing a THE PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM, containing a great variety of Skulls, Busts, Casts and Paintings of the most distinguished men, is open free to visitors. Classes for instruction in Practical Phrenology and Physiology are constantly in operation, and private stu-dents are taken at all times, and qualified for lecturers

and examiners.

Books for sale on Phrenology, Physiology, Water-Cure, Psycology, Phonography, and progressive subjects generally. All of Fowlers & Wells' publications, including the Phrenological and Water-Cure Journals, furnished from this office at the same prices, wholesale and retail, as at New York. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to. Please address

POWLERS, WELLS & Co., 142 Washington St., Boston.

COLONIZATION.

FACTS and Opinions touching the Real Origin, Character and Influence of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY. Views of WILBERFORCE, CLARKson, and others, and Opinions of the Free People of
Color of the United States. By G. B. STRBBINS, Esq.;
with a Preface by Hon. WM. JAY. Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston, And JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON,

Cleveland, Ohio.

JUVENILE ANTI-SLAVERY LITERATURE.

sury, at Washington, subject to draft, on Monday last, according to an official statement, was twenty-five millions, nine hundred and seventy-four thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars and six cents.

The Boston Advertiser says—We learn from good authority that the legal advisers of Messrs. G. P. Putnam & Co. have been making out an application for an injunction to prevent Messrs. Harper & Brothers from selling the September number of their Magazine, containing 'Uncle Bernard's Story,' which originally appeared in the June number of Putnam's Monthly, duly copyrighted.

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 12j cents each.

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

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 JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Bostos, JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio,

And by the principal Booksellers, and at the Anti-Sia very Depositories. A5 6wis DR. JOHN V. DEGRASSE, M. D., OFFICE No. 40 POPLAR STREET, BOSTON.

The Man of a Thousand Years,

ISAAC T. HOPPER! A TRUE LIFE. BY LYDIA MARIA CHILD.

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, searching 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. Horren. 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.

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

Most of our readers will call to mind, in connection '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.

'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 More Vork Tribuse:

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 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 these 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.

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

TRAAC 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 interest it is not belief the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, for in thrilling interest it is not belief the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, for in thrilling interest it is not belief the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, for in thrilling interest it is not belief the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, for in thrilling interest it is not belief the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, for in thrilling interest it is not belief the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, for in thrilling interest it is not belief the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, for in thrilling interest it is not belief the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, for in thrilling interest it is not belief the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, for in thrilling interest it is not belief the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, for in thrilling interest it is not belief the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, for in thrilling interest it is not belief the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, for in thrilling interest it is not belief the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, for in thrilling interest it is not belief the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, for in thrilling interest it is not belief the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, for in thrilling interest it is not belief the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, for in thrilling interest it is not belief the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, for in thrilling interest it is not belief the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, for in thrilling interest it is not belief the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, for in thrilling interest it is not belief the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, for in thrilling interest it is not belief the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, for in thrilling interest it is not belief the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, for in thrilling interest it is not belief the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, for in thrilling interest it is not belief the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, for in thrilling it is not belief the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, for in thrilling it is not belief the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin,

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

CLEVELAND, OHIO Boston, July, 1853. The Great American Picture.

JOHN BUNYAN'S IMMORTAL ALLEGORY!

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

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

It has been translated into nearly all the different lan-It has been translated into nearly all the dimerent 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 Engraving. But to the middle of the nineteenth century, and to an American clergyman, are we indebted for the only true pictorial conception of this immortal work.

The nevel and sublime idea of embodying the entire

The novel and sublime idea of embodying the entire story, and transferring the same to a single picture, 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 Massachusetts. His truly original and beautiful conception was reduced to a most elegant design by Hammat Billings, and from this design, Joseph Andrews, the distinguished 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.

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, BOSTON

JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON,

We have received from many of the most distinguish-We have received from many of the most distinguished men in this country, Clergymen, Statesmen, Lawyers, Artists and Editors, the most flattering testimonials in favor of this great work of art.

These letters being too long and elaborate for a newspaper advertisement, we shall publish them in a pamph
let circular. We subjoin the names only:—

circular. We subjoin the names only:—
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. Chaplu, New York.
Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D., do.
Rev. A. L. Stone, Boston.
Rev. Rufus W. Clark, do.
Rev. John McDowell, D. D., Philadelphia.
Rev. Dr. Sears, Boston.
Rev. Dr. Sears, Boston.
Rev. Dr. Durbin, Philadelphia.
Rev. Dr. Stork. do.

Rev. Dr. Durbin, Philadelphia.
Rev. Dr. Stork. do.
Hon. Edward Everett, Boston.
Hon. Rufus 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 the picture, writes thus under date of July 1st :-

writes thus under date of July 1s: —

'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 soene, 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 scene
occreedly, and point out every circumstance thus.'

POETRY.

For the Liberator THE BEACON-MONUMENT. BY THE OLD COLONY BARD.

'A monument to Webster, Clay, Calhoun' ! Let RICHARD YEADON live for that alone ! Can Yeadon live for any greater boon? The South-land answers, altogether, 'Noxe!

A monument to Webster, Clay, Calhoun ! Hunters of men ! who won your hunting-grounds ? The sainted trio-but for them, how soon Th' indignant North had leashed or slain your hounds

A monument to Webster, Clay, Calhoun ! From South to North, from East to West the cry Witness, thou dazzling sun, and modest moon Did not those saints the Higher Law defy?

A monument to Webster, Clay, Calhoun! Let every patriot join to sound the call ! From morn till night, not resting e'en at noon, Unceasing roll the menumental ball !

A monument to Webster, Clay, Calhoun ! Then let its summit reach the very skies! Let angel-voices chant a solemn tune, As they behold this beacon to the wise!

For the Liberator. TO MRS. HARRIET B. STOWE. Thy gentle voice to millions' waiting ears
Is speaking words of Genius, Truth, and Love; All nations bless-while He who rules above, Through thee shall wipe away his children's tears. The ruthless tyrants hear it, and their fears Writhe into agony-for every word So strongly, yet so kindly uttered, bears The impulse of a world-wide people, stirred To thoughts of freedom. All, the toiling slave, The wretched serf of every foreign clime, And Woman in her efforts to be free, Shall bless thee, living-and around thy grave Shall gather pilgrims, through all coming time, To bring their sacred homage unto thee. August 29, 1853.

THE ROOM WHERE CHARLIE DIED! BY FLORENCE PERCY.

There seems a shadowy presence here, A gloom as of approaching night, For one, whose smile to us was dear, Here bowed to death's remorseless blight. The youngest of our household band, Fair-browed, and gay, and sunny-eyed, Unclasped from ours his little hand, And in his childish beauty died.

They said he died-it seems to me That, after hours of pain and strife, He slept, one even', peacefully, And woke to everlasting life. And mirth's glad shout and laughter's cheer May ring through all the house beside, But quiet sadness reigneth here, Since darling little Charlie died.

Oh, when my heart, oppressed with care, Grows faint to find its goal unwon, And shrinks from life's vain, hollow glare, As flowers beneath the August sun, I love to seek this little room By memory sadly sanctified, And linger in the eloquent gloom Which hallows it since Charlie died.

And ever as I enter here, With noiseless steps and low-drawn breath. There seems a sacred presence near, For here the twilight gate of death Once, on a holy summer night, By angel hands was swung aside, Opening from darkness into light, Where darling little Charlie died.

From the Christian Inquirer. THE SPIRITS ARE RAPPING. BY J. C. HAGAN.

The spirits are rapping, the spirits are rapping, But not on the table, and not on the floor; Good spirits and bad ones are tapping and tapping, Of every heart they are trying the door.

There's the spirit of envy, the spirit of malice, The spirit of avarice going about; Some bosoms they've entered, and rendered so callon If one kindly feeling remains there I doubt. There's the spirit of war, with his blood-thirst unsated

The spirit of meanness, the smallest and worst; The spirit of pride, with his visage inflated, Puffing up empty hearts until ready to burst. But, oh! there are spirits from heaven descended, Who gladly a home in each bosom would gain; Let your heart-strings with these be in harmony blende

And false ones to enter shall struggle in vain. There's the spirit of love, and the spirit of beauty ! Twin sisters, that never were sundered apart ; To gladden the world is their joy and their duty ;

Ah! give these twin spirits a place in your heart. There's the spirit of charity long hath been striving To enter stern breasts that make justice their boast And mercy her claims to attention reviving ; Ah! let not their earnest entreaties be lost.

The spirit of peace, and the spirit of gladness, Do ever the other good spirits attend, The' sometimes comes with them the spirit of sadness

It comes, but with soothing-it comes as a friend. Oh! be not enthralled by the spirit of pleasure, For ruin and madness oft lurk in her train ; But welcome the spirit of joy as a treasure,

Through life's toilsome journey thy steps to sustain The spirits are rapping, the spirits are rapping, Good spirits and evil are trying each heart; List not to the false ones' importunate tapping, But let not the good ones unheeded depart.

UNSEEN WATCHERS.

Of in the stilly night, When slumber's chain has bound us, Kind spirits bring the light Of other spheres around us. They whisper soft of joy and peace; Our dreams of heaven inspiring ; Their vigils o'er us never cease, They're constant and untiring ; Thus, in the stilly night, When slumber's chain has bound us. Kind spirits, pure as light, Are hov'ring gently round us.

And when the noisy scenes Of busy life allure us. They're watchful to secure us ; .. Unconsciously we feel their power, Their warnings, timely given, Unseen, they guide, at every hour, Our onward way to heaven.

AN AXIOM Curved is the line of Beauty ; Straight is the line of Duty ; Walk by the last, and thou wilt see The other ever follow thee.

THE LIBERATOR.

NIAGARA PALLS. INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, Niagara Falls, }

I wrote you at Saratoga-that, at this season, gath ering-place for the people of many lands. It is simply a great Circus, for the exhibition of humanity, where men, women and children, under the management Fashion, are brought out, and made to walk, amble trot, run and caper the rounds, to thow what buma beings can be made to do under skilful training. This is all of Saratoga. It is nothing more and nothing less than a great circus or race course, where human beings, instead of horses, dromedaries, monkeys, &c., are exhibited. It is one great show-house, where men, women and children are taken to show themselves and to be shown. Art rules Saratoga, and all seem to feel that Nature would be out of her sphere, an interloper,

How different at Niagara Falls! Art has no place here. No body comes here to show themselves. All come to adore and worship at the shrine of God ; or, It is false. The place where I now stand, amid the if they do not come for that purpose, they are obliged rushing waters, is not "dreadful," because "God is to stand in awe, and to adore the Power in whose here." presence they are. No band of musicians is needed that makes me feel safe, calm, pleasant, cheerful, amid of these maddened waters, as they plunge furiously into the abyss. Even the sweet sound of the meritary laugh of children fails to touch the heart; at least, until one gets used to the deep, ever-sounding ters, gives to every thing a tremulous motion. I am sice of the waters. Balls, dancing, waltzing, polkas, leasure parties, cards, dice, billiards, bowling alleys, are felt by all to be out of place here; at least, I should amid the wild uproar; and where I am, there a conso judge, from the fact that no provisions are made for sclousness of God is present with me. God, in my soul, such amusements in this place, nor is any wish expressed for them. NATURE speaks here, and compels speaks as he speaks no where else. My soul once quallattention to her behests. The only works of Art ex- ed and cowered before God; it will do so no more. I hibited here to attract the notice of visitors, are the love Him too well to fear him. fruits of the industry of the Indians, mostly of the Tus- In my Guide Book, visitors are informed that there carora tribe, located but a few miles from the Falls. are churches built here for them to worship God in These wares are displayed in every varity of form, of Who so poor and mean as to creep solemnly and with curious bead work mainly. Moceasins, reticules, stealthy tread, into a house, to worship God, at Niaga-purses, &c., are made very beautifully, and deserve attention. These children of the forest, the river and the tower, cross down there in a ferry, and sail up in the lake, deserve to be seen and represented around these steamer "Maid of the Mist," and give themselves up Falls, and their handiwork is seen around every rude to the impressions these Falls will not fall to make!

They will feel no want of a priest or of a church.

Saratoga, via Schenectady, Little Falls, Utica, Syracuse are sadly out of place before these Falls. Those all be and Rochester. Found this village, and the hotels on long to the dispensation of Art, not of Nature ; to the the Canada side, crowded. Hundreds were here who era of Romance, and not of Reality. could with difficulty get a place to sleep or food to eat. I obtained for my friend and myself comfortable rooms in the International Hotel, had the baggage deposited, and then away to view the Falls ; and for two days and nights I have explored them, wandering about Goat Island, crossing the ferry, and viewing the Falls from every point, and at all times of the day.

I find that various persons are variously affected by standing in the presence of the Power that is here exhibited. At first view, my own soul is bowed down, overwhelmed, by the imposing scene. I have been here often, and this has ever been the effect of the first view ; but my soul soon rallies, collects itself, and concentrates itself on itself, and then I begin to feel how infinitely superior is mind to matter. A consciousness of internal beauty, energy, power and grandeur raises me above these exhibitions of mere physical power. My rises proudly above them all, and passes onward to its soul asserts its sovereignty over Niagara. It is ridiculous in any one to attempt to describe these Falls. The facts relating to them can be recorded and understood ; but no records can convey an adequate idea of their power and their influence on the beholder. I would say to all who visit these Falls, Forget, if possible, all you have read or heard said about them. Do not try to imagine how they look, or what will be their first effect upon you. Just think nothing about them, know nothing about them, imagine nothing about them, but come and stand before them, and let the Falls write their own ecord upon your soul. Do not try to help the impresion by any effort of the imagination. Just learn the acts, keep them steadily before the mind as you gaze tpon the scene, and let these facts inscribe their own record on your soul, and make their own impression.

The Falls, on the American side, are 58 rods across over these Falls. These lakes cover an area of over calmly considered. wer these Falls. These lakes cover an area of over already thousand square miles, and contain about one all of the fresh water on the globe. Over these Falls to be fully realized. A solemn talk concerning the popular 'Notions' and faiths, and denunciations of reforms, appear in such succeeding sentence.—Not that the writer himself, in the recesses of his own mind, has any actual sympathy with the view he so politically or prudentially advocates; but the reader will inevitably see on the contract that and that shall live along the banks of the St. Law- interests of humanity or the reverse.

pressions ever made upon me by these Falls were experienced. I this merning walked about the Falls at
sunrise, passed over to Goat Island, ascended the tower
by the Horse-Shoe, and there wrote the following:

The rule, though a bad one, works both ways.—

FRIDAY MORN, Sunrise, Aug. 26, 1853. 'I am on the top of a tower forty-five feet high, signs of the times' most likely to be in the popular estimation. Hence, instead of experiencing feelings of indignation and combativeness on beholding such misrepresentations and error, we feel, on the contrary, thankful for such plain appeals to reformers, showing the great necessity of their work in society, and feel more than ever convinced, from such unequivocal evidence, that men are the subjects and victims of the institutions to which they belong. Our judgment may be regarded as seven the rapids, and extending to the perpendicular fall. Winding stairs, on the inside, lead to the top, where I now am. An open gallery, surrounded by an iron balustrade, surrounds the top of the tower. From this, I erected in 1838, on the very verge of the great Horseustrade, surrounds the top of the tower. From this, I leek down upon the impetuous, roaring waters around me, and the abyss below, into which the vast river plunges with a terrific roar. The impetuous, rushing plunges with a terrific roar. The impetuous, rushing motion, the foaming, dashing and roaring, the phrenzied wildness, the resistless energy, the dashing and roaring of the waters, as they rush down the rapids above, and hasten, fearlessly, to the final leap into the abyss, the defiant aspect of the whole scene, all combine to impress me with the feeling that I stand in the presence of the sublimest exhibitions of physical power the world presents.

'As I crossed that frail bridge, and ascended this tower, and first stepped out upon this platform, I did indeed feel, for a moment, the predominance of matter.

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'As I crossed that frail bridge, and ascended this tower, and first stepped out upon this platform, I did indeed feel, for a moment, t

supremacy. I felt that, in a sense far nobler than the iteral, Niagara Falls was beneath my feet. My soul ooks down upon the material wildness and era with serene composure. It can no longer be awe-structed bowed before Niagara. That in me which think oves, forgives, sympathises and aspires to a union with infinite God, triumpha over that which rushe My companion scutentiously thus expressed it, as we walked over the frail bridge. I remarked, " that which nem, as love and forgiveness transcend wrath and re venge." "You mean," said he, "that which dot bles up your fist is inferior to that which undoubles it. " Just that," I said. "The brute force doubles it up : the intellectual and spiritual undouble it. The c sciousness of love and forgiveness elevates the soul of man above all demonstrations of physical power and

'I held in my hand Hockstaff's "New Gulde Book of Niagara Falls." In it is a poem, of which this is the first line-

"How dreadful is this place! for God is here The fact that God is here is the very reason Music is out of place amid the ceaseless roar these foaming billows. He is the law, the power, or conscious that "God is here," not because of the exhi-bition of power in these Falls, but because I am here,

scat, cabin and hotel where visitors rest.

They will feel no want of a priest or of a church Sundays, the common ceremonies of a formal worship

'After all, our feeling of loving-kindness towards fugitive slave, and our night's lodging to the victim of American slavery fleeing for liberty, is worth all the ceremonial worship the sun ever looked upon. Ay, and worth all the exciting and wild emotions this scene before me can inspire. Men are slaves now in Niagara, and slaveholders; the latter honored and caressed by Christians, the former despised and spit upon. Would that all American slaves could reach the land of liberty and rest that lies opposite this gulf, where the slavehunter never comes.'

Such were my cogitations and scribblings this morn at sunrise, in that tower. I came away very calm and happy, feeling that though these waters might seize my body and dash it down the precipice, they could not reach my soul. This, my real, living, undying self, eternal destiny.

But I will stop. I leave here to-day, and return to norrow, to take a last look, and then go on my way.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Reformer. A REVIEW OF HARPER'S EDITORIAL BY SHONIUS.

PREJUDICE MUST DEVELOP ITSELF. It may take the form of fashionable piety, but it must in time reveal its emptiness and errors. Amid all disguises, the monstrous deformity of this fiend must sconer or later be developed. If men will not maintain their manhood in the midst of all material allurements then Goat Island shuts down upon the precipice, and is and worldly temptations to side with error, they 56 rods wide, extending up the river 160 rods. The shall be exposed to the righteous judgment of faith-Torse-Shoe Falls, on the Canadian side of Goat Island. ful and honorable men, and their true condition re 114 rods wide. The sheet of water is thickest at he inner point of the horse-shee, being there twenty ally what popularity will inevitably bring to the he inner point of the horsa-shoe, being there twenty eet. These sheets of water fall 164 feet on the American ide of Goat Island, and on the Canadian side, 158 teet. The depth of the river at the ferry, half a mile selow the horse-shoe, is 250 feet, and at the Fall, it is computed at 300 feet; so that, if the water were dried up, here would be an abyss 460 feet deep. This abyss and orthodoxy. This, with certain mental organizations are maller to Lewiston; and it is certain as a sations, is the superficial development—particular—actions. extends seven miles, to Lewiston; and it is certain as zations, is the superficial development—particular-the word of God, written on the everlasting rocks, can ly when wielding a little brief authority in the Edimake it, that these Falls were once seven miles below where they now are, and in the future of this earth's illustrated, than in some of the later manifestations of our day, and especially in that assemblage of our day, and especially in that assemblage of seemingly profound but really superficial and empty words and paragraphs which appeared in 'Harper's 'iver below the Falls, and above Lake Ontario. Lakes Monthly' for August, 1853—in the 'Editor's Ta-Iuron, Michigan and Superior are several hundred ble' department—wherein the merits and demerits ble thigher still, and they all pour their waters down of the Hartford Bible Convention are taken up and

Falls. In the future of this world, Lakes Erie, Hu-ron, Michigan and Superior will be drained, or greatly the said writer labors to render 'Harper's Magazine' ressened in size and depth, by the slow approach of a favorite with 'the powers that be' and the public these Falls to the foot of Erie, which is, in fact the foot of all the others. These Falls are intimately connected with the destiny of all the cities, towns and inhabitants with the destiny of all the cities, towns and inhabitants that shall be gathered upon the shores of these lakes, cratic; whether they be right and true to the great

rence.

I will transcribe from my journal an item written in the place in which, above all others, the deepest impressions ever made upon me by these Falls were experienced. I this morning walked about the Falls at what they are the institutious which make them The rule, though a bad one, works both ways.—
And impressible editors are sufficiently under the
positive magnetism of dominant ideas and beliefs
to give very certain and accurate indications of
them: and besides, such developments serve as
'signs of the times' most likely to be in the popu-

isguised.
7. It is the highest exercise of that divine faculy, Reason, to discern the limits of its own powers, and the absolute necessity of some objective guide, which shall speak to him with the voice of authori-

genuity to marry the foregoing propositions into abrinks from anything like a consistent article. While the to destroy, talent necessary is somewhat admirable, the missue of it is all the more deplorable. For interest of society, and the society of society, and the society of society, and the society of society. talent necessary is somewhat admirable, the misuse of it is all the more deplorable. For instance:
the writer regards the Convention as the development of a beneficent Providence; but he laments
and mourns over such developments, and exhibits
a startling irreverence, not to say a blasphemous
disregard of providential designs, by stating that,
in itself, it is utterly undeserving of a notice in
our Editor's Table. He presents the proposition
that every thing like the public examination of the
Bible question, or the right of arbitrary authorities
to rule the reason and aspirations of the soul, is
a benevolent provision on the part of Providence;
and yet, he sagely, as well as solemnly remarks,
that in the start, error has greatly the advantage
of its divine antagonist. Herein the Editor is true
to the logic of New England orthodoxy. It is a

of 'great service as notes of quality and quantity of the progress we are actually making'!—especially when they serve to call out the learning and profoundity of conservatism, not to say the height and depth, and length and breadth of popular prejudice to free discussion, as manifested by the Editor of Harper's Magazine, in his late commentations! It is a sad spectacle—this selling of one's soul to gain the world. No unselfishness, no unworldliness, or manly devotion to the great truths of God and

Prejudice must develop itself. If not in the melancholy form of ignorance and cupidity, then in the popular style of drawing odious comparisons be-tween Roman Epicureanism, vaunting Gnoticism. tween Roman Epicureanism, vaunting Gnoticism, German Pantheism, and the doctrines of modern Reformers, Radicals, and Progressionists. Nothing Reformers, Radicals, and Progressionists. Notining can be more historically untrue or philosophically more unfair. It is a tricky way some editors have to manufacture a powerful prejudice against free discussion and unselfish schemes of reformation.

It is true—and the fact is very demonstrative of intrinsic solidarity of the human race—that elements of the 'New Philosophy,' so called, may be found more or less distinctly developed in the speculations and spiritual illuminations of all great men

lations and spiritual illuminations of all great men -Pagan or Christian, Jew or Gentile. The same is true of all the good and beautiful principles and poems which so recommend the Christian system to the souls of good men. But inasmuch as the existence of Bible-morality and Bible-theory, prior to the Bible itself, does not render them false and pernicious, even so the ancientness of some portions of the New Philosophy can have no possible prejudicial influence upon the system itself. To assert that modern theories of society and human destiny are identical with Pagan speculations—' the color-ing up of old forms of falsehood'—is not only false in point of history, but false in its effect upon the public mind.

The Editor says in regard to the Convention, that

ow does he know this? ent at the and developments, we examined all the faces there. And certain journalists, and editors of conservative And certain journalists, and editors of conservative periodicals, were not present. From the Herald's report of the proceedings, these same conscientious, Christian, justice and truth-loving editor's made up their judgment and pronounced accordingly. Although the Herald's report was far more accurate and reliable in several particulars than the Tribune's (as obtained from its Hartford correspondent,) yet allow us to say, in all seriousness, that the Herald's report of the real facts of the Convention was about as pear to truth as Satan is to tion was about as near to truth as Satan is to virtue. The conscientious and philosophic Editor of 'Harper's Magazine' has, of course, based his sketch of the doings of the Conventionists upon the Herald's report—has put in the coloring matter, the lights and shades, and complexion, are painted on a back ground of Gnosticism and German rationalism, to suit the mental tastes and supposed orthodox requirements of his paying readers, and the consequence is, and is inevitable, when interets holds the soul in bondage, that real truth is kept from the public, and prejudicial error is developed

instead.

The Editor says—' the highest exercise of that divine faculty, (reason) is to discern the limits of its own powers.' Indeed. Then we must employ our reason to prove that reason is unreasonable! This is true to the popular notions. And how powerful withal! Reason, then, is given to us to set bounds to the sphere of its exercise. It was Newton who discovered, with his reason, that the shore of truth had but just been reached; while the boundless ocean of positive truth remained yet unexplored. There is nothing in the teachings of that divine faculty, when left to its moral exercise, which leads to policies or limitations; it is like the eagle in its courage—like the glorious sun in its effuigence; in its boundless aspirations, and in its attributes, also, it is like its Author, and should in every thing present His image.

Prejudice must develop itself; and all reformers

tellectual and religious slave? God forbid! Into and through my soul the Source of its existence speaks an eternal opposition to the thought. When this question is put to the universe, the universe answers 'No!' And the human soul, when in the fullness of its manhood, responds—'AMEN.' But let us not forget, in examining this Harper's editorial, that prejudice must develop uself. And in his haste to denounce the investigating propensity of Progressionists, we must not be astonished if he does betray himself into the errors and horrors of Popery. As a type or expounder of popular religious tendencies, he could not well do otherwise,

a its Author is illimitable as an infinite power—or lse, Reason must create for itself a Master, in ecordance with its own ability to understand a necessity, and how the knee to its chosen 'ob-ctive guide.' When the soul of a man is brought to destroy. But when we think of the constitution of society, we wonder not that a popular publication, in order to become established among the majorities in Church and State, contains sentiments so utterly hostile to liberty and the 'right of private jadgment' on religious subjects.

The Editor says—' Aside from compassion for the deluded members of such gatherings, we might constantly feel and express the wish that they might be held every year in some of the most public places of our land.' It is a real gratification to be able to assure the Editor that arrangements have

lie places of our land. It is a real gramments have been made to hold another similar Convention in the last week of November next. Due notice will to rule the reason and aspirations of the soul, is a benerolent provision on the part of Providence: and yet, he sagely, as well as soleunily remarks, that 'in the start, error has greatly the advantage of its divine antagonist.' Herein the Editor is true to the logic of New England orthodoxy. It is a strange paradox to believe that a thing which is formed by a wise Providence, should not only turn out to be absolute error, but, in the start, to have greatly the advantage of the Power which created it! How marvellously presumptuous and irreverent, on the part of the Editor, to deplore that which God has ordered in his perfect wisdom!

Prejudice must develop itself; and this, too, not only with all the manifoldness of popular inconsistencies, but with their impiety. So long as commercial religion possesses the power to promote men to worldly distinctions, to honor and emoluments, so long may we expect certain institutions and money-making periodicals to unfurl the flag of popular superstition, and under it to fight each and every Reform, which is manifestly unworldly and unselfish. In the opinion of time-serving men, that is a miserable fanaticsm which looks and labors, without selfishness or hope of reward, for the refine-ment and harmonious civilization of all mankind.

The Editor to his patronizing style of speaking of providential institutions—such as the Bible Conventions as the Bible Conventions and honorable Christians can conscientiously oppose of free discussion. It is a most wise and beneficent Providence. We cannot the patronizing style of speaking of providential institutions—such as the Bible Conventions and honorable Christians can conscientiously oppose of free discussion. It is a subject, we do not see how reasonable and honorable Christians can conscientiously oppose to we see how they can remain away, and without heir influence from such institutions, while their doctrine teaches them to 'seek,' search,' get without selfishness or hope of reward, for the refine and larmonious civilization of al

with provision of Providence that error should develop itself; which thoughts are suggested by the Bible Convention at Hartford.

Then why complain? Does not the good God do all things well! Could anything have been more providential and proper in the economy of the physical and moral world! Are not such assemblages of 'great service as notes of quality and quantity of the progress we are actually making!—especially when they serve to call out the learning and proper free discussion.

protection which it affords to their moral character. The distinction of sex, so immutable in the gain the world. No unselfishness, no unworldliness, or manly devotion to the great truths of God and his universe—no working and writing for the elevation and equal happiness of our common interests as a race of physical and spiritual beings—but a piteous employment of intellect to write a magazine into public favor, not among the poor classes, but among those who have dollars in abundance wherewith to reward the labor of such commercial rable of the properties of medicine. The regular practice is exclusively in the hands of men, and no attention whatever is paid to the fact that female delicacy and virtue must suffer by such an unnatural arrangement. Physicians are a privileged class—a class whose privileges are the ruin of society. There is something indescribably horrible in this abuse. Under the name of humanity, and shielded by explosional uses the same of humanity, and shielded by explosional uses. and shielded by professional usage, the sacred bar-riers of morality have been broken down. A pro-fession that might have been useful, had it confined its labors within proper limits, has, by over-stepping those limits, and thereby profaning the sanctity of female character and of conjugal vows, rendered itself one of the severest scourges that ever afflicted mankind.

If these remarks require any justification, let it be remembered that the practice of obstetrics, which involves every thing in female delicacy, is left wholly to physicians. Never was there such a mistake as this, since man began his career of infatuation and folly. Here is a 'violation of the instincts of nature,' a ruthless and effectual subversion of modesty, without even the shadow of an excuse. What would be thought of a man who, in any other sphere, should assume the fearful and diabolical office of depredation! Under other circumstances, the same conduct would cost a man rights in health than in sickness! Does the mere incident of illness furnish any sufficient reason for a disregard of modesty and virtue? The dis-tinction of sex is laid in human nature, fixed by the creating hand, and on it are founded many of the most interesting relations and duties of life; it must therefore be preserved inviolate, or the social fabric will be overthrown. God has decreed that every man shall have his own wife, free from mercenary or other pollution, and no tampering of the medical faculty can for a moment be perthere was much to move laughter, the ignorance of the medical faculty can for a moment be per-was so egregious, the presumption so blind.' Now, mitted, without destruction to the marriage comon her immaculate sanctity for a passport to con nubial life. Let it be known that she is accessible nest search for 'more light,' and, in our desire to nubial life. Let it be known that she is accessible know who took a similar interest in the debates to the physician, and who that pays the least regard to virtue would notice her? under the infamous innovation. shrinks from the polluting touch of hireling corruptors, and scarcely knows which most to dread, the primal curse or the modern practice. She shrinks, but at last submits, overpowered by ig-norance—made the victim of the faculty through a base denial of necessary knowledge. She is com-pelled in the hour of need to dispense with all medical assistance, or to sacrifice her modesty in

receiving aid from men.

Society has unequivocally condemned all virtual disregard of sexual distinctions. Its laws require an absolute non-interference with personal sancti ty. But medicine has overleaped these barriers, and has found means to achieve all that the most villanous and debauched could desire; and what is the price!—verily, secrecy. Physicians are permitted to lay unholy hands upon forbidden ob-jects with one simple restriction, namely, secrecy; and that, it is well known, they do not always respect, as, indeed, they are under no obligation to vated to the same familiarity with women ?

present His image.

Projudice must develop itself; and all reformers ity.

The capacity and fitness of women to practise.

The capacity and fitness of women to practise and the capacity and the capacity and fitness of women to practise and the capacity and the capac

Prejudice must decelop itself; and all reformers must arm themselves to meet the multifarious shapes in which it comes forth. The groaming of negative and conservative journals, when reformers attack the errors of society and the cupidity of commercial religionists, proves that their work does not fall unheeded. The groams and lamentations of the Old New England Christianity, for weeks after the Bible Convention in Hartford held its sessions, show most satisfactorily just where the disease is, and the treatment it requires. When the probe enters the sore, the patient groams with pain, and not with piety, as an observer might imagine.

The Editor says that another use for reason is to discern the 'absolute necessity of some objective guide which shall speak to him with the voice of authority.' Protestants! Americans! What say you! Shall we have the Inquisition recistablished! Is reason only capable of leading you into hopeless bondage to external authority! Has God endowed you with reason in order to make you a willing intellectual and religious slave! God forbid! Into and through my soul the Source of its existence in the capacity and fitness of women to practise in diseases peculiar to their sex can never be doubted by those who reflect on the facts in the case. Female education, hitherto, has been little more than an insult offered to the human understanding. Every branch of knowledge that is of any real utility to the sex has been industriously withheld from them, and they have been ushered into the world in mental and physical bondage, and doomed to the oppressive, unnatural and inhuman supervision of physicians in particular and of intellectual men in general. It can no longer be equal to any intellectual efforts. Had former times left the fact doubtful, which they have not, Gould, Child, Willard, Charlotte Elizabeth, are more than sufficient to attest the capacity of women. I shall, therefore, conclude that as to mental and physical bondage.

Gould, Willard, Charlotte Elizabeth, are more than sufficient t Popery. As a type or expounder of popular re-ligious tendencies, he could not well do otherwise, and still maintain the least relationship to logical reasoning. For Protestantism tends to Roman Catholicity as naturally as water from the moun-tain tops runs downward into dark and dreary ravines. There is no middle ground. Reason must

they not always present? may, more, does not a woman bear all the pain and incur all the danger. If this be the case, cannot a well woman look of cannot she bear to afford any assistance? Indeed, this contradicts the entire history of the case, as it now stands, for women are always present, and perform the most difficult parts of the required assistance, as things are now managed. The employment of men is the innovation; the harden of proof, therefore, lies on the opposite side. The very modern times, women alone pretended to of ficiate, and although men have to a great untest usurped their office, they have not been more smacessful. For more than fifty centuries, femiles have conducted such affairs with undisputed ability. Any invasion of their prerogatives in an enlightened age, and among virtuous females, would not have been tolerated. But darkness invites to crime, and prevents the apprehension of the criminal. The faculty found women ignorant of medical science, and took the fearful responsibily of annihilating the sanctity of their persons. Manwidwifery began in France, under the reign of Louis XIV., and began, as all such envanites must, with one of the vilest of characters—a public prostitute.

Such is the origin of a practice now followed by chaste American women. But will women ger submit to such an outrage! Will she conserved.

Such is the origin of a practice now hollowed by chaste American women. But will woman lon-ger submit to such an outrage? Will she consent to this hireling prostitution under the name of medicine? Will she scal her infamy by acquies-in a wrong of this horrid character? If so, medicine? Will she scal her infamy by acquies-cence in a wrong of this horrid character? If so, we shall find relief in her degeneracy. She is no longer deserving of affection. As the beast that perish, let her be disregarded. To make sure of their prey, physicians have conspired to keep up the dominion of ignorance. Women have been shut out from medical institutions, and all intima-

shut out from medical institutions, and all intimations of their rights have been withheld.

There are physicians of noble mind, to whom the injustice and indecency of man-midlery are apparent; and such men abominate the practice as much as other people can do. There are a few magnanimous individuals, who yet retain some sense of right and wrong, and by whom the moral is still preferred to the immoral. We could with pleasure refer to many living names among the medical faculty, whose views we know to be in accordance with the sentiments here expressed. But we will not trouble the reader with authorities on a question like this; the supposition that he might a question like this; the supposition that be might need them would be a virtual impeachment of his understanding.

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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 nerrous disease whatever! Office 28 Eliot street, Boston. Hours from 8, A. M., to 4, P. M. No charge for advice!

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