iting to the ecuniary concerns of the paper are to directed, (FeT PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisments making less than one square in tel three tims for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agers of the American, Massachusetts, ivania ani Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aurised to receiv subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial tice, but ae not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY

256, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of grant question are inpartially allowed a hearing.

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WM. LLOYI GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 37.



OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-John Quincy Adams. J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

Tes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the elaveholding ds of the South prescribed, as a condition of their sent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

SLAYES. The first was the immunity, for twenty y

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fata to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus co

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

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

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

DATION OF PLAYERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER 1180.

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

From Frederica Douglass's Paper.

PROSITION FROM PROFESSED FRIENDS. The Baston Liberator, the Anti-Slavery Standard, all the Pennsylvania Freeman, (non-voting journals) have opened what they evidently mean shall not a very galling and destructive fire upon inducts Douglass's Paper. It is believed, hereman, and that not without some very convincement, and that not without some very convincements. ats, and that hot without some very contribu-e data, that the paper in question has never a looked upon with unbounded favor by the am-beconductors of those journals. It is also be-ed, that, so far from desiring the existence of seed that, so far from desiring the existence of set a paper, the generous parties in question are regarded the now to accomplish its destruction avery interesting problem. For the first year at so of its existence, Calboun's policy of 'massign interestivity' was thought well of, and put in rathe. All the lecturing agents, under the spices of 'the Board,' were suddenly withdrawn and a ballity in which the paper, was established.

has the locality in which the paper was estab-bled, supposing, doubtless, that in the absence there would be little anti-slavery sentiestereated to sustain the paper; and as all pa-es conducted by colored men before had failed, probably thought that time and the inactivity sered to, would speedily do the work. 'Two North Star will follow the fate of all preceding aired newspapers.' But God and our cause raise eard newspapers. But God and our cause rais-dup friends for our paper, and it continued to he beyond the limits thus prophetically allotted to it. Then the killing process of faint praise was was resorted to, and that failed. Then brother When P. Powell was got (being himself a color-el am, and considerable of a wit, withal, he could s man, and considerable of a wit a series of arti-bit more successfully.) to write a series of arti-des sgainst it, for the columns of the Anti-Slavery Scalard, with a view to destroy all confidence in Powell did his work well, for he is a man dulent; but the paper still lived, and according to the measure of its ability and the extent of is influence, it continued to plead the cause of the sire, and the Free Colored man. After Powell, ane Remond and Purvis, (two colored men of spirt, and men of note, the one rich, and the other ctively so,) and proffered their services to and down the 'wayward' fugitive. These men and down the wayward tugtive. These men case to Rochester, under the smiles of the plat-fers, charged with the annihilation of the paper. Issued, it should be remarked, was, previously to this time, in very bad odor with the enemies of the paper; for while gallantly prosecuting the case in Philadelphia, he had uttered some very beling complaints against the course pursued by the white abolitionists of that city towards the coluniting with Purvis in the good work of our will with the old Society; and, for aught that we sarery ship, Mr. Garrison, and to place himself has farce, for it was known that the charges were shout the slightest foundation. The next step is this eventful history is what took place at Framhigham, a few weeks since. We were there asked, (under a menacing scowl,) to say why we did not case we thought we could not do so truthfully. The second day after that, somebody spoke a good waf for Frederick Douglass's Paper, in Boston, and and, at a meeting of colored people, for subscri-hrs, when (taking his cue from Wendell Phillips) C. Nell, with a harmless air, a bowed-down

and people. Charles wanted to get back into their har, and, therefore, hit upon the happy thought on see, he has become a rery pillar of the temple. The part assigned to Mr. Remond, in the good with at Rochester, required a large quantity of bass, but he proved himself fully equal to it. It was to denounce Frederick Douglass's Paper as a Command on concern! Purvis was to charge its elitic (as does the Freeman) with base ambition; with a design to displace the captain of the antiat the helm! All this was regarded, by sensible bok, and a cat-like step, arose to put the colored peo-peon their guard against sustaining a paper, inim-ial, as he alleged, to Mr. Garrison. Believing him to have acted as 'a tool' in the matter, we called hina 'tool,' and being warm at the moment of witing, we called him 'a contemptible tool.' Well, how the battle commences in earnest. The Liberales, the most warlike chief of its tribe, whose sughter of intractable friends has become as no-brius as any other fact connected with its history, ones out with seven extracts from Frederick Doug-lar's paper. The extracts are selected with artisto skill, and arranged with the happiest regard to the designed effect, that being to exhibit the editor of Frederick Douglass's Paper to the worst possible drantage before the readers of The Liberator. Is help on this charitable design, an introductory Is help on this charitable design, an introductory rears is flung in to assist the dull understanding a comprehending the dark spirit that could dictate see 'blood and thunder.' If anything is said in see part of an article culled from 'Douglast's Paper, which would throw a redeeming light upon the man who wrote it, the editorial scissors, (those seefal accompaniments of the editorial table.) by dipping off just a lettle at each end, make the thing is exactly. Then, too, the articles are all approa exactly. Then, too, the articles are all appro-priately numbered, 1., III., III., IV., V., VI., VII. all this is followed by a promise of something brible retty occ ! 'Next week' comes, but the stictures' (or castigation) are deferred, so that the punishment is still in reserve. But there is that promise, that retribution, though leng de-

and one at last; and come it will, no doubt, and one it will come at last; and come it will, no doubt, are the liberator's temper is evidently up to it.

Taking advantage of the delay, the Anti-Slavery Basing, edited by Oliver Johnson, (that devoted final of the slave, who can edit the Tribune with the slave of the slave, who can edit the Tribune with the slave of the slave of the slave. Suphilders!' at its head, and he as acceptable to is friends, and, apparently, as much at peace W.Aashes the note of preparation from head quar-brs, and, without waiting the voice of the prophet, sets, and, without waiting the voice of the prophet, peaks right out to the surprise of all; for, hithmo, the Standard has not been greatly gifted in the Standard has not been greatly gifted in the standard has not been greatly gifted in the standard has not upon us, is remarkable for adroit asstatement; and shows the writer of it night the bead of his class in the school of misrepresentation. Perhaps the vorst feature in the article is the total absence of heart which it manifests. It enteres talent, but it is a cold are to of statement. ating neither sympathies nor adhesiveness. You when reading it, that the author could easily been induced to have wrilten as well on the

after the Standard, comes the Pennsylvania Free-nes, from the city of brotherly love. It brings along the good canse a little more than two columns, all of aquality quite characteristic. Approaching its main haltingly, with dagger wreathed with roses, it may be supported by the control of faultless white, it is away the copious perspiration, (for the effect as great one.) stabs and retires, uttering a sanc-campous wail of regret that the assassination is

a little tardy, the Bugle is true, and may be counted on with safety, in a GREAT EMERGENCY LIKE

on de lady when she war drinking her coffee.'

The most amusing part of the scene was a table full of little snow-balls—some forty in number, and all about one size and age. They were the blackest of black 'little niggers.' Their heads rolled from side to side as they crammed in the food, and more condemnation may expect 'no quarter.' The spirit which animates them is industrious and sleepless; and they pursue and punish to the last; nevertheless, humble as we are, and mighty as are the influences arrayed against us, we cannot but congratulate ourselves that the war upon us is, at last, an open one. Let no one suppose, however, from our open one. Let no one suppose, however, from our manner of disposing of these assaults, that we manner of disposing of these assaults, that we have been brought hastily to our present opinion of our assailants. We have neither been brought hastily nor willingly to this result. It has required nearly six years, scattered all along with incidents, painfully illustrating to us the settled hostility of Boston and Philadelphia abolitionists to the existence of our independent sheet. Unable the existence of our independent sheet. Unable

less—from so many quarters—so evidently plan-ned, and made under the influence of a spirit which is so obviously malicious. Besides, the thing is completely beyond us; for, as Johnson in the Standard says, we cannot hope to perform miracles; and certainly it would require miraculous power to discharge the numerous duties devolving upon us, and yet to reply to all the attacks now so systematically made upon us. For reasons such as these, we have partly made up our mind to use philosophy in the matter—to give our assilent. philosophy in the matter—to give our assailants the field—to take their united and repeated blows—and to abide, with patience and resignation, the wrathful and pitiless storm—well knowing that, in the end, the right will be triumphant.

### HOW TO LIE ROUNDLY.

The following account of the celebration of West India Emancipation, at Framingham, on the 4th ultimo, is taken from a scurrilous paper published in Worcester, called the Transcript. It illustrates the characteristic mendacity of that sheet.

THE ABOLITION FLARE-UP AT FRAMINGHAM. The Freesoilers and Garrisonians made extensive pre-parations for a time at Harmony Grove, in South Pramingham, last week, in commemoration of West India Emancipation; but very few, if any soberthinking people believed that they cherished any great amount of gratitude for the accomplishment of that event, or any particular sympathy for the poor slave, and so the sequel proved; for, instead of saying or doing anything that had any special reference to Emancipation, they seem to have given themselves up to the most bitter, uncharitable and disgraceful crimination of each other. We knew they broke up in a row, and we have been somewhat curious to hear what would be said of it by those abolition papers which invited the gathering, and paraded its anticipated attractions to induce attendance; but up to this time, so far as we know, those papers have preserved entire silence. We now learn from an incidental notice of the meeting, which appears in the Milford Jour nal, that Garrison presided, and that Parker, Phillips, Pillsbury, Lucy Stone, and others mounted the rostrum, and assured the audience that ' the speakers were the real successors of the Prophets—that their Society (M. A. S.) was the only true Christian organization—that the Churches were Infidel, and that their platform was so high that none but themselves could elevate so as to look upon it, but themselves could elevate so as to look upon it,
—which, if it be true, is, we must add, highly important! What a pity that this poor benighted
world was not sooner blessed with the illumination
of these extraordinary lights! But to return: after the above astounding revelations had been made, and the Church and the Clergy had been duly consigned to the doom of annihilation, the cocupaceased, had they not fallen into the equally noble service of tearing and blackening each other, in the course of a no very gentle recapitulation of their personal grievances. And to wind up this farcical commemoration of West India Freedom, Wendell Phillips (one of the only 'true Christian organiza-tion!') must needs unmercifully castigate Frede-And to wind up this farcical rick Douglass—the poor fugitive—for an article in the North Sur, written months ago. This last match did the work, and a general explosion of the reesoil and Garrisonian mine ensued-the assemblage of wonderfully consistent exponents of con-science, humanity and Christianity broke up in what common parlance would not inappropriately designate a row! No wonder that such proceedings are pronounced 'shameful'!

MR. EDITOR: I had the pleasure of attending the barbecue given by Mr. James Strickland, the agent and overseer of the Hon. S. A. Douglas, of Illinois, at the plantation of this gentleman on Pearl river, in this county, on the 30th ultimo. The barbecue was intended really for the slaves on the place, in accordance with a yearly custom which Mr. Strickland has adopted, but there was a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen present from the immediate neighborhood.

The arrangements were all in most excellent taste, and the tables groaned beneath a profusion of all the good things of this life. The barbecued meats were dressed in the finest and most relishable style, and the adjoining river and lakes had been forced to add their supply of dainties to the feast. I noticed, too, that there was a real superabundance arbeque given by Mr. James Strickland, the agent

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. necessary. Next week, it is the Liberctor's turn; fastidious taste and careless toss of the head to after that, the Bigle's, and possibly the Practical fetch the nicest pieces of the sheep-meat they christian's; but certainly the Bugle's, for though 'fetch the nicest pieces of the sheep-meat they could find,' or 'to cut a big slice of de cake wid de icing on it,' or 'to stand furder back, and not crowd on de lady when she war drinking her coffee.

who was dressed cleanly, and some of them alm

the existence of our independent sheet. Unable to use us for partisan purposes, they have determined to establish the conviction, in anti-slavery circles, that our intractable conduct is owing to 'ambition,' 'selfishness,' 'aggrandizement,' 'early degradation,' and the like.

My object, Mr. Editor, in thus detailing the scene which I witnessed on this plantation, is to call the attention of your readers (and it may be some who are not) to the fact that here in our own county of Iawrence, in the State of Mississippi, is a large plantation of negroes owned by a northern United has the anti-slavery cause really at heart, can wish us to reply in detail to facts so numerous—so endprovided for, than many of even the white laboring classes of the North—passing by for the present the condition of its free negro population. The negroes of Senator Douglas have divine service regularly performed, and for their special benefit. Their spiritual, as well as their bodily, wants are attendpresent on this occasion. I would like to have seen the exponent and embodiment of 'All Young America' make his appearance just as his slaves seated themselves at the tables, in order that he might have taken in at a single glance the real condition of the 'poor African of the South.' It would have added new eloquence to his tongue, new strength to his genius, and new energy to his soul, to have been able to witness such a scene as this, and afterwards, when fanatieusm should drop the and afterwards, when fanaticism should drop the slanderous falsehood from its tongue, to have de-scribed, in his own strong and vivid language, the sight he beheld on the banks of the Pearl, in the slave State of Mississippi, and to have told the revilers of our institutions, with his natural boldness, that this was not an isolated instance of the southerners' humanity to the slave—but that it was the same everywhere—over the full length and breadth of our beautiful and smiling South. It would have been a good him to make the same areas that the make the same areas that the same sould have been a good him to make the same areas that the same that th would have been a good hint to such a man as Douglas to have told those charlatans in literature, those pharisees in philanthropy, and that immodest womanhood of the North, what we knew the truth to be from actual observation.

MUTTON. to be from actual observation.

### From the Southern Reveille. IMPOLICY OF SLAVEHOLDERS.

MESSES. EDITORS: I call the attention of our large slaveholders to the impolicy of their pur-chasing more slaves. In the excited political discussions of 1851, a general apprehension was felt that the permanency of this property was threat-ened. The absence of a more general diffusion of this interest was a serious cause of apprehension to the more reflecting; and it is believed that, had to the more reflecting; and it is believed that, and all been slaveholders, in the States where slavery is tolerated, a large majority would have been opposed to submission to the Compromise measures. While large slaveholders enter the market for slaves, the price will be forced above the ability of poor men to buy. If no legal restraint is placed on the large slave-owner, he will follow the impulsions of the comproducement, until this property will be ses of aggrandizement, until this property will be held by a very decided minority in the State. It is so clearly the interest of slaveholders, that all citizens should be interested in this property, that the purchase of other slaves by those already holding them, is the worst possible policy.

We have, by legislation, endeavored to arrest the

further introduction of slaves into the State, thereby acknowledging the danger of too great accumulation of this species of property; but I apprehend that there is much more danger arising from the absence of a general diffusion of this property among the white population of the State. Unaidwhite men, our slaves will never be danger-In all ages, wealth accumulated in the hands ous. In all ages, wealth accumulated in the hands of a few, and not readily attainable by the many, has been a subject of jealousy and hostility. Perhaps no species of wealth,—not even large landed estates,—attract to the proprietors a larger share of this jealousy and odium. It is then the interest of the rich slave-owner, more than any other class of citizens, that this property should be freed from all prejudice and hostility, and a more secure ten-ure of what he has, and its increase by inheritance

ure of what he has, and its increase by inheritance and by birth, will amply compensate the volunta-ry resignation of the right to buy.

If by w, all who own a stated number of slaves From the Southern (Mississippi) Journal, Aug. 6.

THE BARBECUE AT THE PLANTATION OF

THE HON. S. A. DOUGLAS.

THE HON. S. A. DOUGLAS.

THE HON. S. A. DOUGLAS. lar interest concur in restricting the large slave-owner from buying other slaves, I can imagine no just reason why such restriction should not be im-

### SELECTIONS.

From the Syracuse League. JERRY RESCUE CELEBRATION - GERRIT SMITH TO PRESIDE.

> CORRESPONDENCE - COMMITTEE'S LETTER. SYRACUSE, Sept. 3, 1853.

Hon. Geerst Surra:

Dear Sir.—The Rescue of the man Jerry, from the hands of Kidnappers, at Syracuse, Oct. 1, 1851.

I repeat it—the American People are liars. Their Churches and Church Ministers, their Political Parties and Politicians, are liars. They are the characters are liars. They are the characters and meanest of liars. They solumnly declared and meanest of liars. versary of that glorious Day—a day on which a great community practically asserted and sanctioned the Declaration of '76—a day as much nobler, us much holier, than the 4th of July, 1776, as doing is nobler and holier than declaring—we say, that now and hereafter, each recurring Anniversary of that Day will be celebrated at Syracuse, so

county can testify to your bearing on that eventful day—cheerful, bold, positive; infusing into all your own spirit of determined resistance to tyranny. It haste for my reply. is not for us to estimate the value of your presence, is not for us to estimate the value of your presence, illustrative as it was of your avowed doctrine, that 'to discharge Jeany would be well; to rescue him, better.' Suffice it to say, that, as a Committee appointed to issue the Call for our approaching Celebration of this Anniversary, in accordance with the well known sentiments of the friends of Free-

MR. SMITH'S REPLY.

Ретеквоко', Sept. 5, 1853.

of the Rescue of JERRY. The honor of presiding at the second should have been conferred on another. But I will not decline it. Life and health assured o me, I shall be in Syracuse, the morning of the

lorious First of October.

I do not forget, that the trials of persons, charged uing Jerry, will be going on in the U. S. Court at Canandaigua, at the same time that we are celebrating his rescue:—and I do not forget, that I am expected to attend them. But I attended them, in Albany, last winter; and I learned then, that I need not attend them, again. The part assigned to me was to argue the unconstitutionality

much in their own hearts; and, in all that heart-law, they had never found one line for Slavery.—
Of conventional law they knew but little, because they knew but little, because they knew much, because they knew much of their own nature. Such were the men, who delivered JERFY. They delivered him, in the name of true law, and in contempt and defiance of shum law. They foresaw, that they would be stigmatized as mobocrats; but they knew, they were acting the part of loyal citizens, and that the mobocrats were the misguided ministers of Government, who were striving to ad ministers of Government, who were striving to plunge an innocent fellow-man into the pit of sla-

plunge an innocent fellow-man into the pit of servery.

In truth, there is no man, who believes that Slavery can be embodied in Law. All know that there is no law for conspiracy—least of all, for Slavery, which is the most guilty and horrible of all conspiracies. That slavery can be legalized, is a hig lie—the biggest of all big lies. The American People know, in their souls, that it is such; and, yet, they are continually acting it out. Congress acts out this lie in all its pro-slavery enactments. The President acts it out, in his enforcement of them. Whilst we shall be celebrating the Resouc of Jerry, Judge Hall will be administering this lie.

their impudence, though not equal to their deserts. Those Irish laborers who came to the belp of the officers when called upon in the name of the government and people of the United States, deserve the thanks of the whole community for the handsome manner in which they sent the negroes sprawling. But we trust the matter will not stop here. Those negroes have committed a high crime in resisting the law and its ministers, and many of them can easily be identified. It is a good time to teach them, and all other rebels, that if they can't 'conscientiously' help catch a murderer, or other transgressor, their own safety requires that at least they should not take the part of the offender, against the ministers of the law. It is time that the American people settled the question, whether they are to be governed by their own laws, or by negro mobs.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

No man can be tested, otherwise than by bringing the test home to himself. Thus tested, how quick Judge Hall would scout the idea of a Law for Slavery! Come to his dwelling for the nefarious purpose of enslaving him, or his wife, or child—and, though you shall come in the name of all the imposing authorities of earth, he will rather shed the blood of a thousand of you than suffer you to prevail. Judge Hall would not permit an enactment for murder—not even an enactment for so comparatively small an outrage as murder—to be executed upon a member of his family. And yet, when he is administering the law, or, more properly, the lie, of Slavery, he is conscious that he would rather have all his family in the grave than only one member of it under the yoke of slavery. Judge Hall would scoue the idea of a Law for Slavery in the test home to himself. Thus tested, how quick Judge Hall would scoue the idea of a Law for Slavery! Come to his dwelling for the name of all the imposing authorities of earth, he will rather shed the imposion of enslaving him, or his wife, or child—and, though you shall come in the name of all the imposing authorities of earth, he w scious that he would rather have all his family in the grave than only one member of it under the yoke of slavery. Judge Hall would sooner die a thousand deaths than consent to have the wife of his bosom exposed on the auction block to the lustful looks of the greedy competitors for her person.

I said, that no man believes in the possible legalization of Slavery. I add, that there is no man who is not an abolitionist—a thorough abolitionist. Nay, the greatest slaveholder is the greatest abolitionist;—for he witnesses, most largely, of the horrors of slavery;—and, therefore, when the hour arrives for testing his heart on slavery, he will struggle hardest to keep himself out of that hell, into which he has cast so many. Their anguish and writhhe has cast so many. Their anguish and writh-ings, which he beheld with composure, he will re-member with unspeakable horror, when their fate

sary of that Day will be celebrated at Syracuse, so long as there shall exist in our land those two objects of profoundest pity—the Slaveholder and the Slave.

Thousands of our fellow-citizens of this city and county can testify to your bearing on that eventful described by long as there shall exist in our land those two objects of profoundest pity—the Slaveholder and the Slave.

And yet the American people claim to be Democrats!—nay, even Christians! Amazing impudence! Unparalleled hypocrisy!

But I amount to state a say with the is the eaviest and the state and the st But I must stop. Your messenger to me is in

GERRIT SMITH. Your friend.

### From the Philadelphia Ledger. THE UTILITY OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

South Carolina probably contains more white the well known sentiments of the friends of Freedom in our midst, we invite you to preside on that occasion. It is not every day that a member of Congress can be got for so noble a work. We send the invitation now, and desire immediate answer, that early notice may be given to the friends of yinstice and kindness' who will congregate on that joyful occasion.

W. L. Crandal, Lydia P. Savage, Thomas G. White, Joseph Sayage, James Fuller, J. W. Loguen, Eliza Filkins, Committee.

Sonth Carolina probably contains more white adults of both sexes who cannot read or write, than any State in the Union. It probably contains more of native birth thus delinquent, than all the four Middle States together. And probably any one county of the Tide Water region contains more of native birth thus delinquent, than all New England collectively. We do not believe that a single white person of native birth, fifteen years old or more, of sound mind, unable to read, can be found in all New England. We certainly never met with or heard of such a phenomenon. But while South Carolina contains so many persons immersed in Carolina contains so many persons immersed in European ignorance, it probably sends more of its youth to college, in proportion to its population, than any other State. In the 'lower regions,' all V. L. Crandal, Thomas G. White, James Fuller, Eliza Filkins, Lydia P. Savage, Joseph Savage, J. W. Loguen.

Fellow-Citizens:—Your letter is, this hour, presented to me; and, this hour, I will give you my nawer.

I had the honor to preside at the first celebration the Rescue of Jerry. The honor of presiding at the second should have been conferred on another. ut I will not decline it. Life and health assured tipodes of his opinions here, and went to South Carolina, was appointed regent or president or some officer of the college, he very carnestly en-joined upon the youth of the State, that is, the

youth to be put to college, the vital importance of being educated at home, and thus saved from the fatal heresics of those Yankee colleges. Here then is a State containing a very ignorant that I need not attend them, again. The part a sayined to me was to argue the unconstitutionality of the Fegitive Slave Act. I attempted to perform it:—but, to my surprise and grief, the Judge stopped me. I had no apprehension, that a Jury would convict my client, were I allowed to characterize that infamous Act, in fitting terms, in their hearing. The same Judge is to preside in Canandaigua, and, as there is no other part in these trials, that I wish to take, or feel competent to take; and as the Judge would, doubtless, be as determined against my performing it in Canandaigua, as he was against my performing it in Canandaigua, as he was against my performing it in Abany, so it is unnecessary for me to go to Canandaigua.

There is no more ruinous error among men than their regarding as law what is not law, and what their regarding as law what is not law, and what their regarding as a law what is not law, and what their regarding as a law what is not law, and what all mental as the Rescone of Jerny, to convince of this error: and, hence, it should be celebrated, as long as any share of the American People continue to be so foolish and insane as to recognize Slavery to be Law. The Rescue of Jerny tangut ta lesson in law never to be forgotten. It is a lesson far more important to create and maintain the true rules of law, and to inspire, and widen, and perpetuate respect for law, than all the Judicial decisions which have been pronounced, and all the law-books which have been written, in the present age.

We are never to be mobocrats. We are never to be anarchists. We are, always, to be law-abiding, law-defending and law-honoring men. But to be such, we must, on occasions, trample upon human enactments. The Jerry affair was one of the content of the such was a profession and the plantant of the many, and a few educated in college-learning at home. Is this a key to the politics of South Caro-lina? We think that it is. The old learning of

Union, and all her contentions at home and demonstrations in Congress remind us of a Sophomore quarter day in college.

The classes called the 'Corn Crackers' are scarcely above the Russian or Polish peasantry in mental cultivation. And this state of ignorance is the only thing desirable by the educated few, because it secures their domination. If South Carollina had couling schools, she would not long be governed by Sophomores. She would cease to be governed by Sophomores, if she reformed her rotten-borough Constitution. And she will reform this Constitution, as soon as her people are cool enough to examine their own affairs. That day will come.

REV. SAMUEL R. WARD IN ENGLAND. The Brilish Banner, edited by the Rev. Dr. Camp bell, contains an account of a Sabbath School celebra tion in England, in the course of which it says-

The Rev. S. R. Ward, who next addressed the meeting, was just the man to succeed Mr. Smith, and sustain the interest, since, in addition to in-

tellectual power and rhetorical ability of a very high order, he has the advantage of a black face and a foreign birth—things which always take with an English audience. Mr. Ward, since his arrival in England, has been most severely tested—tested beyond every other man of color that ever came to these shores. He has been called to speak came to these shores. He has been called to speak in all sorts of meetings, upon all sorts of subjects, under every variety of circumstance, side by side with the first men of the time, and in no case has he failed to acquit himself with honor. He has not merely sustained the first impressions he produced, but materially added to them. We are not aware that he has, in a single instance, come short of the public expectation, or made what is known among us as a failure. His resources are inexhaustible, and his versatility is such that he is always at home, while his tact would make him a formidable antagonist for the astutest man among us. The antagonist for the astutest man among us. The friends of the Slave in the New World could not have selected a more meet human Sequel to 'Unele Tom.' The 'Key' was even more effective than the lock; but the arrival of a man, six feet high, and we presume sixteen stone weight, gifted with a vigorous understanding, endowed with a rich original eloquence, to turn the 'Key'—that was the finishing stroke. There is the book! There is the mnn! Is there a line in the former that is not ren-dered credible by the exhibition of the latter! Never was conjunction happier than the publication of Uncle Tom, and the advent of S. R. Ward. His special object wholly apart, his appearance in England, at this time, has pre-eminently contributed to the interests of the slave. Shame and indignato the interests of the slave. Shame and indignation are the uniform accompaniment of his orations,
that such a man, and the race to which he belongs,
should be seized and robbed of their inalicnable
rights, on the simple ground of their color, when
giving proofs of fitness for the fellowship, not of
horses and of oxen, but of the most cultivated portion of white men! Mr. Ward was happy in his
attempts to illustrate the importance of the Sunday-school in new countries. It is everywhere the
pioneer of the Gospel ministry, and in many cases,
for many a day, a substitute for the lack of it.—
That Institution is cheap, and it is otherwise well That Institution is cheap, and it is otherwise well adapted to the taste of society. A place of some sort can everywhere be had in which to collect the sort can everywhere be had in which to collect the young to receive instruction in the Gospel of salvation. The speaker, after some beautiful references to Slavery, as touching himself and his country, by the most happy turn, in a moment brought together the two ideas of Jubilee and liberty.

Mr. Ward well exclaimed, that 'a jubilee which should say nothing about freedom would be no jubilee at all.' Now, the fact that three millions of souls, persons of color, in the United States, are

of souls, persons of color, in the United States, are denied 'the teaching of the Scriptures in the Sunday school,' came with tremendous effect on the assembly. A man born in that condition, surely, required to make no a pology in thus speaking in an assembly of Englishmen. The facts recited in the speech, in illustration of 'Negro hate,' are fearful.

From the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

ABOLITIONISM IN NEW ORLEANS.

A Natchez paper contains an article from a New Orieans correspondent, who is greatly alarmed at We trust his apprehensions are not without foun tion. So far as they are based upon the fact of extensive amalgamation, certainly they are not. If the bleaching process is to undermine slavery, its foundation cannot last long. According to the writer's statement, 'ten per cent. of the population of New Orleans is already of this sort: we think it be much more showing every shade from snowy white to sooty,' and he adds that 'it is not surprising that the Negroes of this city anticipate emancipation at no distant day.' Of course not: Nor would it be if they all were about black.

We are glad to learn, that, in spite of the worse than barbarous laws which inflict punishment and women to read, slaves in New Orleans are never-theless taught. The following paragraphs rather upset the idea that slaves-are so greatly the suf-ferers in consequence of the Northern agitation. the halter as the penalty of teaching men and

The writer says :-

We talk of the abolitionists of the North, and deprecate any movement on their part having even a remote allusion to southern institutions, as though the wolf were not in our very midst. New Orleans is the hotbed of anti-slavery, from whence much of the abuse and misrepresentation found in the northern papers have their origin, and where the material for such books as Uncle Tom's Cabin are manufactured to order. The origin of this may be traced to that system of amalgamation which has been practised ever since slavery was known in Louisians; and though we recognize in the present tone of public morals a more refined and cultivated taste than prevailed here thirty years ago, yet it is a lamentable truth, that men occupying high and responsible positions are obnoxious to the charge of living in open concubinage with slaves and free negroes. When such is the case, it is very difficult to arrest an evil that is daily growing and strengthening under such fostering influences. . We talk of the abolitionists of the North, and depre Another evil, and one which should be eradicated

Another evil, and one which should be eradicated, root and branch, may be traced to the schools established for the education of free negroes, but where the slaves are also permitted to receive the rudiments of an education, which, so far from being a benefit, is usually a a curse to them. But this is not all. The negroes have erected a large brick church, styled the 'African Methodist Episcopal Church,' which is under the control of a negro Bishop, and where the services are performed by a negro minister, in direct violation of the laws of the State. I take pleasure in saying that this church has no connection whatever with the Methodist church, but is of a fungus growth, composed chiefly of secessionists from that religious denomination.

Bishop Allen, of Philadelphia, occasionally visits this city to look after the fortunes of his black flock, and no doubt infuses into them a spirit of hostility to the whites, and counsels them against holding any intercourse with the hated and despised race that has so long tyrannized over the descendants of Ham.

The negroes, both free and slaves, have their benevolent associations; their widows' charitable society, burying society, and various other societies, where such

The negroes, both free and slaves, have their collections; their widows' charitable society; burying society, and various other societies, where auch as complain, whether justly or not, of unnatural oppression from a hard task-master, are entitled to such assistance as the state of the funds and the necessities of the applicant would seem to warrant.

The following is, certainly, very good Free Soil timony to the mighty efficacy of 'moral sussion';

Miss LUCY STONE, one of the most chaste and eloquent orators in the country, woman though she be, is lecturing, by invitation of the Free Soil Democrats of the State of Vermont, with powerful effect. Wherever she goes, the press, even that portion of it in the habit of using slang, ribaldry and ridicule, towards those noble women who have risen up to help forward the car of reform, are either silent, or load in their commendations of her efforts. Why can't we have her in old Berkshire, to rouse the people from the torpor which has held away over them so long? Luay Stone, for one fortnight in this country, would do more towards the spread of anti-slavery truth than a dozen political men, open to the charges of self-interest in their advocacy of the great truths of our cause.—Greylock Sentinel.

From the New York Tribune. A SCENE OF CRUELTY AND BLOODSHED

CALLOT VALLE TO BUILDING

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 3, 1853.

WILKISDARRE, Pa., Sept. 3, 1853.

A most disgraceful and brutal occurrence took place here this morning, which I shall take the liberty of communicating to you, thinking it probable that no other person here may take the trouble. Being an eye-witness, I have given nothing but what you may rely upon as facts.

About 7 o'clock this morning, an attempt was made by a person calling himself 'Deputy Marshal Wynkoop' (a brother to Colonel Wynkoop,) another, answering to the name of 'Joe Jenkins,' and three other assistants from Virginia, to arrest as a furtive slave a colored waiter, in the dining room fugitive slave a colored waiter, in the dining room of the Phemix Hotel, in this place. Immediately after receiving their breakfast at the hands of Bill, the unsuspecting fugitive, who is a tall, noble-looking, remarkably intelligent and active mulatto, they suddenly, from behind, knocked him latto, they suddenly, from behind, knocked him down with a mace, and partially shackled him but, by a desperate effort, and after a most sever struggle, with the whole five upon him, he shool them off, and with the aid of his handcuffs, which were only fast upon his right wrist, he inflicted some hard wounds on the countenances of some of the Southerners, the marks of which they will pro-

the Southerners, the marks of which they will pro-bably carry to their graves.

But, notwithstanding the fearful odds against him, he managed to break from their grasp, and, with the loss of everything upon him but a part of his shirt, and covered with blood, he rushed from the house, and plunged into the river close by, exclaiming, 'I will be drowned rather than taken alive.' His pursuers fired twice at him on his way to the river, without checking his on his way to the river, without checking his speed, and, on reaching the bank, they presented their large revolvers, and called on the fugitive, who stood up to his neck in the water, to come out and surrender himself, or they would hlow his brains out. He replied, I will die first. They then deliberately fired at him four or five different times, the last ball supposed to have struck on his head, for his face was instantly coveraged with blood and the room follows. ed with blood, and the poor fellow sprang and shricked out in agony, and no doubt would have sunk, but for the buoyancy of the water holding him up. The people around, who had by this tim collected in large numbers, were becoming excited and could no longer refrain from crying out 'Shame shame!' which had the effect of causing the Southerners to retire a short distance, in evident consul-

slave, not seeing his pursuers, came to th shore; but not being able to support himself in the water, he lay down on the edge, completely exhausted, became senseless, and was supposed to be dying, on hearing which the slave-catchers remarked, coolly, that ' Dead niggers were not worth taking ed, coolly, that 'Dead niggers were not worth twing South.' Some one shortly brought a pair of pan-taloons and put on the fugitive, who, in a few min-utes, unexpectedly revived, and was walking off from the river, partly held up by another colored man, named Rex; on seeing which, his pursuers again headed him, drew and presented their revolsgain headed him, drew and presented their revolvers, and called upon him to stop, threatening to shoot any one who assisted the fugitive. The white friends of Rex instantly shouted, 'Stand away! Stand away, Rex! You'll get shot, too.' This was bad advice, as they would not have dared to shoot at that time, and it had the effect of encouraging the virtues who have described to encouraging the virtues who have described to encouraging the virtues who have described to the effect of encouraging the virtues. couraging the pirates, who kept advancing toward the fugitive, and at the same time intimidated Rex. who drew back, exclaiming to the slave, 'Put, Bill, to the water again; don't be taken alive.'

The poor fellow, seeing himself alone, for there

general drawback on the revolvers being pr turned and plunged into the river ag where he remained upward of an hour, with noth-ing above water but his head, covered with blood, and in full view of the hundreds who lined the high banks. His claimants dared not follow him into the water, for, as he afterward remarked, 'He would have died contented could he have carried two or three of them down with him.' In the mean time, three of them down with him.' In the mean time, some of the citizens, thinking there was no law justifying such barbarity, were taking means to have the kidnappers arrested. Judge Collins, one of our most respected citizens, and several others, questioned them as to their names and authority, to which they replied, 'He was more like a lunatic than a Judge,' &c. They soon, however, saw the sentiment of the community was strong against them, and drove off before an officer could be found to arrest them. A telegraphic dispatch to the con-stable in Hazleton caused their detention there; but he was overawed by such pompous U. S. officers, and they were allowed to go again. After their departure, the fugitive, alraid to come out there again, waded some distance up stream, and got out above, and was found by some colored wo-men, flat on his face in a corn-field. The women carried him to a place of safety, dressed his wounds, and at night he will be far on his way towards

overstate the barbarity of the scene, the excitement of the people, or the ferocity of the slave-catchers. but having recently felt the rigors of the Fugitive Slave Law here, there was a general fear of the officers, who bullied and browbeat any one who ven o speak above his breath, exclaiming occa but we are U. S. officers; resist us at your peril."
We feltashamed of our country, and almost longed to be in Austria or Russia, where human rights

Nothing in Mrs. Stowe's work equalled this in the brutality displayed by this Pennsylvania Mar-shal and the Virginia slave-hunters. Had some Mrs. Stowe's work equalled this i

bold spirit led the way, the citizens would have demolished them on the spot. As it is, the result has been good.

The bloodthirsty villains were baffled-

perty' escaped, (though probably a cripple for life if indeed he does live, for he was quite light-head ed during the day,) and there has been more anti-slavery feeling excited, and more hatred to the Fugitive Slave Law aroused, than could have been done with years of lectures or addresses.

The case of Slave-hunting Barbarity and Butch ery described in the letter of our Wilkesbarre (Pa.) correspondent, herewith printed, is enough to thrill the strongest nerves with agony and hor to thrill the strongest nerves with agony and norror. Here was a man, not even accused or suspected of any crime or vice, hunted and shot by ruffians
whom he had just fed in unsuspecting confidence,
chased into the river, and there fired at with ball after ball as coolly as if he had been a leopard or an alligator at bay—and all by virtue of what are claimed to be the Constitution and Laws of this free country! Who believes that a case of more atro-cious, Satanic tyranny was ever witnessed in Rus

sia or Dahomey!
It is idle for men to affect to regret or disapprove such outrages, while they uphold the Law which impels and justifies them. There is not an American living who can belp hunt down and shackle a fugitive slave, without knowing that his act is exceedingly base and shameful—one of which he would rather not have the whole universe for witnesses. O Liberty! how long shall such crimes be committed in thy name!—Tribune.

## THE NIAGARA SLAVE CASE.

Our readers may remember the accounts published not long since of the attempt made to arrest a light mulatto waiter at the Cataract House, named light mulatto waiter at the Cataract House, named Sneed or Watson, on a charge of murder in Georgia. It led to a serious conflict between the colored people of the place and the officers of the place, backed by some Irish laborers who were called to their aid. Sneed protested his innocence of the charge brought against him, and averred that the effort to carry him off was illegal and an outrage. But the evidence appeared so strong against him, that he was committed for examination.

The examination was commenced on Monday last, before Justice Vanderpool, of Buffalo, and the result of it proves, that the arrest of Sneed was the first step in as monstrous and cruel a con-

the result of it proves, that the arrest of Sneed was the first step in as monstrous and cruel a conspiracy against the rights and liberties of a human being as was ever devised. It seems that Sneed was a slave in Savannah, who, in connection with a half-brother named Mendenhall, escaped to Ohio in 1849; he had never been suspected of the murder of Jones, as alleged by his captors; and the whole object of the charge against him was to get possession of his body, in order to be carried off to one of the slave States and sold. Mr. Alfred E. one of the slave States and sold. Mr. Alfred E. Jones, who wrote to the United States Marshal that he had a requisition for Sneed, and at whose instigation the officers of the law too eagerly acted, had no authority for asresting him, either as a criminal or a slave, having apparently concocted the whole scheme as a kidnapping enterprise.—N. Y. Evening Post.

THE LIBERATOR

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 16, 1853.

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

POSTPONEMENT.

The members and friends of the American Ant Slavery Society are hereby notified that a semi-annual meeting of the Society will be held at SYRACUSE. N. Y., in Wieting's Hall, on WEDNESDAY and THURS DAY, Nov. 2d and 3d. As this is designed for the specia 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 hospita-ble 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 WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In behalf of the Executive Committee, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. EDMUND QUINCY, Secretaries.

JERRY RESCUE CELEBRATION, At Syracuse, October 1, 1853-Second Anniversar

NO POSTPONEMENT.

The Second Anniversary of the Rescue of the ma Jerry from the hands of kidnappers, at Syracuse, on the first day of October, 1851, will be duly celebrated in this city, on Saturday, the first day of October next.

The invitation is to all lovers of justice and kindness throughout the land. That Rescue was the most signal and emphatic vindication of the absolute supremacy of law that has ever occurred in America. Its beneficer influence, in awakening kind and genial sympathy i man for his fellow-man, enduring wrong unutterable is beyond human computation. It is a bright star of hope to the oppressed in all the nations of the earth It is the key-note to the Song of Universal Freedom It is an exemplification-worthy of imitation on every spot on this broad earth-of the glorious Americ doctrine, that ' Resistance to tyrants is obedience to

J. W. LOGUEN, W. L. CRANDALL, JAMES FULLER. THOMAS W. WHITE, ELIZA FELKINS. JOSEPH SAVAGE, LYDIA SAVAGE, Syracuse, August 15, 1853.

TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Committee

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

The field of our action is continually enlarging. The demand for the faithful preaching of anti-slavery principles is greater than we can meet. From Maine 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 contemplating a visit to Central New York and to Michigan. Others will precede or follow him; and, joining with the speakers resident at the West, will, we hope, by the first of October, together constitute the largest and strongest corps of anti-slavery laborers which has been in the field for many years.

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 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 saving 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 Society-to every anti-slavery neighborhood-to every true mind and heart. We have been blamed, by some of our friends, for so seldom calling upon the abolitionists o the country for pecuniary aid. Certainly, we have not pressed them with frequent demands. We have preferred to think that the eminent importance and sacredness of our cause would make all its friends prompt and unsolicited givers. But we feel that the present and 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 time 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 beth Packson, (a minister in the Society of Friends,) Nassau street. New York.

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

EXCITING WEEK IN NEW YORK-INSULT TO WOMAN-CONTEMPTIBLE PROSCRIPTION-CLERICAL ROWDYISM-PROGRESS OF THE

The first week in September was the most me ble one known to 'the oldest inhabitants' of the city of New York. In historical importance and interest, it has not been surpassed since the settlement of the coun-Positions were assumed and maintained, in regard to human equality, on a basis as broad as the whole earth, and as sublime as immortality itself. Such a mingling of mind and feeling-such a union of heart and hand-such a practical recognition of human rights, obligations and duties such a forgetfulness of all the accidental distinctions of sex, complexion and conditionsuch a blending of intellectual endowments, moral influences and spiritual forces, for the good of mankind, had never before been witnessed, on so grand a scale, in any age or in any country. No marvel, therefore, that all the elements of popular corruption, prejudice, blindness, ignorance, tyranny, and lawles mightily stirred, and powerfully wielded to crush so dangerous a precedent, and to nullify so contagious an example. No marvel that the 'Satanic press' exerted its infernal sorcery to conjure up, and 'set on fire of hell,' all that is base, lewd, profane and brutal in that Babylonian city, in order to hiss, hoot, groan, scoff, mock, and howl at ' the irresistible genius of universal mancipation,' the divine spirit of philanthropy, and the cause of impartial liberty. But of what avail were the truth, what weapon ever yet prospered ? When was it ever possible to frame a sound argument against the right? When did imposture, usurpation, or oppression, should not they, who are 'of their father, the devil,' resort to blackguardism, falsehood, calumny, rowdyism, and every kind of villany, to put down a movement for the subversion of his death blandary. If I was a like to be a like the blandary. gdom? If Jesus could

If the Apostles could have been refuted, would they have been put to an ignominious death? If the martyre could have been convicted of heresy, would they have been burnt at the stake?

We propose to make a brief review of the many excit-ing scenes which transpired in New York, during the week to which we have referred as unprecedented in im-

First, let us glance at the proceedings of the 'Who World's Temperance Convention,' which was held of the 1st and 2d instant. We had designed to be present at its opening session, but were not able to reach the city until evening. It met in the Metropolitan Hall, (the largest and most ornate of any in the country, at 10 o'clock, A. M., commencing with a most gratifying attendance. Rev. Thomas W. Higginson, of Massa chusetts, was unanimously called to the Chair; and most worthily was this rare honor conferred upon him as the devoted friend of the temperance enterprise, an its consistent advocate on world-embracing principle It was due to him for the manly part he took in the prominary temperance convocation at the Brick Churc in May last, in protesting against the exclusion of w man, and in seceding from it after they had been thru out in the most insulting manner. Throughout all th proceedings, he presided with admirable judgment, tact dignity,—to universal acceptance,—no appeal havin been taken in any case from his decisions. In his open ing remarks, he justly complimented the delegates be-fore him, as those who were not there to be kept in order, but who would keep themselves in order; and the result fulfilled the declaration to the letter, for a more orderly, serene and harmonious assembly was never witnessed. He desired the object of the Convention to be understood, once for all. 'This is not a Woman's Rights Convention,' he said ; 'it is simply a Conver tion in which woman is not wronged-and that i enough.' Its spirit he defined to be 'one which know no limitations of sect or sex, station or color, and which is world-wide."

Among the speakers who addressed the Convention during its two days' sessions, were Charles C. Burleigh, Antoinette Brown, Horace Greeley, Lucy Stone, John P. Hale, Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols, editor of the Vermon Democrat, P. T. Barnum, Mrs. Mary Jackson, an efficient Temperance delegate from England, Wm. L. Garrison, Lucretia Mott, Rev. Wm. H. Charning, Mis Emily Clark, Henry C. Wright, Mrs. Frances D. Gage Rev. John Pierpont, Rev. Daniel S. Whitney, Col. E. I Snow, Rev. Mr. Armstrong, S. M. Booth, Mrs. Vaughan Rev. Mr. Ebaugh, and Victor Hannot, a citizen of Bel gium. From this array, it may be easily inferred, by hose who were not present, that there was no lack of fact, argument, illustration, pathos, or rebuke, on the occasion. All the speeches by the women were superior in manner and matter ; but, in consequence of the vast dimensions of the hall, and the continual pounding of the workmen engaged in finishing the building, much that was uttered was very indistinctly heard by a por tion of the audience. Indeed, almost every speake whether male or female, found it a very difficult task to reach the ears of all present. In addition to these drawbacks, there were restless and disorderly spirits in the galleries, especially at the evening sessions, who en deavored to embarrass the proceedings in various ways but with only very partial success.

This Convention was successful beyond the most sar ruine expectations of its friends. In almost every par icular, it furnished a broad and striking contrast with that of the pseudo 'World's Temperance Convention, which was held a few days afterward. Its membe were representative men and women generally-amon the stoutest and bravest reformers.

Letters were received and read from Neal Dov Esq., Hon. S. P. Chase, Hon. Horace Mann. Rev. E. H. Chapin, James Russell Lowell, Esq., and James Haugh ton, Esq., of Dublin. In his letter, Mr. Dow saidsee neither the wisdom nor the expediency of excluding women from Temperance Conventions; their earness equal and powerful cooperation I carnestly desire.' Mr Chase said- 'The great cause which the Convention as sembles to promote has all my sympathies; and, cer tainly, in the advancement of that cause, I would admit no distinction which would exclude from active par ticipation in labors and counsels for its promotion, any of those whom God has gifted with intelligence, human ity, and a disposition to share them, and who are, pe maps above others, interested in their results."

On Saturday evening, a Vegetarian Banquet, pr pared by the New York Vegetarian Society in honor of the Whole World's Temperance Convention, came off at the repast, and a larger number of spectators occupied the galleries. Speeches were made by Horace Greeley Dr. James C. Jackson, Mrs. Vaughn, Dr. Harriot K. Hunt, Miss Emily Clark, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Gage, S. M. Booth, and others. It was a very agreeable enter-

On Sunday forenoon, Rev. Antoinette Brown preaed an impressive discourse from the text, 'O ! do not this abominable thing, which I hate '-[Jeremiah xliv.

4.] The immense hall was filled, four thousand per sons being present! The assembly was composed highly intelligent and estimable persons, all parts of the country being represented in it. All the services were conducted in a spirit of solemnity, no one of that vas assembly behaving in an unbecoming manner.

In the afternoon and evening, anti-slavery meetings were held in the same hall, under the direction of the New York City A. S. Society-its worthy President, Lauren Wetmore, Esq., in the chair. The attendar was surprisingly large, in view of the fact that the adnission fee was a New York shilling, 124 cents. At least 1200 persons were present in the afternoon, and 2500 in the evening. Addresses were made by Eliza-Charles C. Burleigh, 'Sojourner Truth,' Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone, Oliver Johnson, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison No interruption of the proceedings took place until the evening session, when it was manifest that the galleries were occupied chiefly by those who came expressly to make a disturbance, and break up the meeting. Probably, at no previous period had there been so large a number of Southern men-stealers in the city, and these were strongly represented on the occasion, as well as at the Woman's Rights Convention. Their efforts, however, proved abortive, until about the usual time for adjournment-Lucretia Mott and Lucy Stone being the speakers, and each so powerfully appealing to the un derstanding and heart, and presenting so calm a front and so divine a spirit, as almost entirely to silence the opposition. Indeed, had it not been for the appearance on the platform, while the latter was speaking, of half-witted or partially intoxicated man, (who was doubtless bribed to exhibit himself in that manner by the more genteel rowdies, but who conducted himsel with incomparably more propriety than they did, and who promptly left the platform as soon as he was requested to do so,) Miss Stone would have been able to control the assembly with absolute sway. She never spoke with greater power or more glowing eloquence in concluding her remarks, she emphatically said, 'I he Union can be maintained only by maintaining the nstitution of slavery, then the Union must fall ! Ther must be the abolition of the slave system, or we mus have a Northern republic!' This was 'the woma bruising the serpent's head '-and it was truly edifying to see him writhe and hear him hiss in his mortal ago ny! The blow went to the vitals, and death-ar followed. While the speaker was loudly and generall applauded in the body of the house, the galleries gree ed her with a storm of hisses, which, she screnely tole them, fell as harmless as the bullets which struck Gib raltar. After reiterating her declaration, and makin an earnest appeal in favor of freedom, she resumed he

that he could not be heard.

ces, the lawless attempt to break it up, instead of tarding its onward movement, only served to give it a mighty impetus, and to enlist in its defence all that is caught in their own craftiness, and the counsels of the

On Monday evening, a meeting was held in the Broad way Tabernacle, in aid of the funds of the N. Y. Stat Temperance Society, which was very ably addressed b Mrs. Vaughn, the President of the Society, Miss Emil Clark, Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, and Mrs. H. A. Albre No attempts were made to disturb the meeting.

On Tuesday, the 'World's Temperance Convention' was held in the Metropolitan Hall,—Neal Dow, of Maine, being called to preside. By the terms of the Call, all temperance associations were requested to be represented by delegates, and a cordial invitation was also extended 'to the friends of temperance in every part of the world,' to be present, promising them 'an opportunity to exhibit fully the advance of the cause in their own respective districts.' Early in the session, Mr. George W. Clark, of Rochester, introduced a resolution inviting 'all the friends of humanity, without its deliberations, and in its glorious work.' An immense

Rev. Antoinette Brown having claimed a seat the Convention as a delegate from two Temperanos Societies, and her right being recognized by the President, rose to speak, but was unable to proceed, in consequence of the riotous conduct of the clerical fraternity and their backers, the Southern overseers

On the second morning of the session, Wendell Phillips, of Boston, attempted to address the Convention and another most disgraceful outbreak was the conse quence. For particulars, see the sketch we have copied n other columns from the Tribune. He was followed by Rev. Antoinette Brown, whose appearance again threw the Convention into convulsions ! any thing more shameful than was the treatment she received. But she bore a screne front through the storm, and secured for herself the exalted appreciation of all those whose hearts are imbued with the spirit of universal humanity. But the rowdyism was so great, she was compelled to desist.

Finally, the Convention capped the climax of its neanness and injustice, by refusing to give Mr. Phillips ticket of admission as a delegate! His right to a seat in that assembly was as unquestionable as that of any other member; and his expulsion, together with the silencing of Miss Brown, stamps the Convention with lasting infamy.

At the same time that these abominable scenes wer transpiring, the Woman's Rights Convention was in ession at the Tabernacle—continually interrupted in its proceedings by well-dressed rowdies, whose exploits are recorded on our last page, as exultingly reported by the Satanic press.' No comment is needed, and our columns are already filled to overflowing. In spite of all opposition, that Convention was eminently success ful, and worthy of all praise. Of its real spirit and character, the candid reader may judge by perusing the following resolutions adopted by that body :-

1. Resolved, That this movement for the rights omen makes no attempt to decide whether women are better or worse than men, neither affirms nor denies the equality of her intellect with that of man-making no pretence of protecting women-does not seek to oblige woman any more than man is now obliged, to vote, take office, labor in the professions, mingle in public life, or manage her own property.

2. Resolved, That what we do seek is to gain the rights and privileges for those women who wish to en joy them, and so to change public opinion that it shall not be deemed indecorous for women to engage in any occupation which they deem fitted to their habits and

3. Resolved. That the fundamental principle of th Woman's Rights Movement is-that every human being, without distinction of sex, has an inviolable right to the full development and free exercise of all energies; and that in every sphere of life, private and publie, functions should always be commensurate with pow-

4. Resolved, That each human being is the sole judge without interference from others.

5 Resolved. That whatever differences exist between man and woman, in the quality or measure of their powers, are originally designed to be, and should become, bonds of union and means of cooperation in the discharge of all functions, alike private and public.

6. Resolved, That the monopoly of the elective fram chise, and thereby of all the powers of legislation and government, by men, solely on account of the ground of sex, is a monstrous usurpation, condemned alike by reason and common sense, subversive of all the principles of justice, oppressive and demoralizing in its ope

rations, and insulting to the dignity of human nature. 7 Resolved. That we see no force in the objection that woman taking part in politics would be a fruitful source of domestic dissension, since experience shows that she may be allowed to choose her own faith and sect without any such evil result, though religious disputes are surely as bitter as political; and, if the obection be sound, we ought to go further, and oblige a wife to forego all religious opinions, or to adopt the

ligious as well as political creed of her husband. 8. Resolved, That women, like men, must be ei self-supported and self-governed, or dependent and enslaved; that an unobstructed and general participation in all the branches of productive industry, and in all the business functions and offices of common life, is at once their natural right, their individual interest, their public duty; the claim and obligation reciprocally supporting each other ; that the idleness of the rich ith its attendant physical debility, moral laxity, passional intemperance and mental disspation, and the ignorance, wretchedness and enforced profligacy of the poor, which are every where the curse and repreach of the sex, are the necessary results of their exclusion from those diversified employments which would otherwise furnish them with useful occupation and reward them with its profits, honors and blessings; that this enormous wrong cries for redress, for reparation by those whose delinquency allows its continuance Whereas, the energies of man are always in

tion to the magnitude of the objects to be obt and, whereas, it requires the highest motives for the greatest exertion and noblest action ; therefore,

Resolved. That woman must be recognized poli legally, socially and religiously, the equal of man, and all the obstructions to her highest physical, intellectua and moral culture and development removed, that she may have the highest motive to assume her place in the phere of action and usefulness which her capacities

Resolved, That this movement gives to the cause education a new motive and impulse; makes a vast stride towards the settlement of the question of wages and social reform; goes far to cure that wide-spreaplague, the licentiousness of cities; adds to civilization a new element of progress; and in all these respects, commends itself as one of the greatest reforms of the

THE ALIENEO AMERICAN is the title of a new paper blished at Cleveland, Ohio, by William H. Day. . It is a handsome sheet, and its object is, 'to furnish news, to favor literature, to aid the development, educational, mechanical and social, of colored Americans: to defend the rights of humanity.' Samuel R. Ward and J. W. nnington, Corresponding Editors. Mr. Day is an eloquent speaker. The numbers of his paper ready published are creditable to his talents.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES AT THE WORLD'S TEM-PERANCE CONVENTION-EXCLUSION OF WEN. DELL PHILLIPS-WOMEN SILENCED, AND NOT ALLOWED A PLACE ON THE PLATFORM !!!

We copy from the New York Tribune, the following etch of some of the very disgraceful and outrageo mes enacted in the World's Temperance Convention by the lineal descendants of those who crucified Jesus and put the Apostles to an ignominious death—to wit the chief priests, scribes, pharisees, and the rabble.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Massachusetts, took the floo and moved that the report of the Committee be not as

A Voice-Are you a delegate? Mr. PHILLIPS (resuming)-I am a delegate fro

the Nineteenth Neal Dow Association of New York My objection to the resolution is, that it is equivoca It befits this Convention that its action should be at leas frank and clearly understood. It was my fortune ait in this Convention yesterday, and hear the resolu-tion of Mr. Clark, which welcomed all, without regard to sex, age or color, to a sent in this Convention. The resolution was laid upon the table, and afterwards, when it was re-introduced again, had been referred the Business Committee. Subsequently, I listened respect to age, sex, color, or condition, to participate in the remarks of a delegate, who said that the women a niggers had already met in Convention, and that h excitement followed, (the particulars of which we are unable to give this week,) which was at last allayed by such language does not befit the lips of a gentleman Subsequently to that, sir, a lady delegate took her sea upon the platform, where she was courteously and re pectfully welcomed; as she ought to be, according to he plain meaning of the resolution.

These are three facts, two one way and one an and to which I might add the subsequent remark of member from Pennsylvania, who stated that the inter tion of the resolution introduced and adopted the day previous was to exclude all from the platform who wer oot dressed in male costume.

The speaker was here interrupted by the question member, who desired to know if matters which kad been disposed of the day previous could be brought up Subsequently to this, much confusion prevailed, an

efforts were made to prevent Mr. Phillips from speal ing, by calling him to order.

Mr. PHILLIPS, (resuming)-Mr. President, I was an pealing to these facts to show the gentlemen how they had conducted themselves before the world in relation to this question. Whatsoever I have felt it my duty to say, either one thing or the other, I have never ye spoken, and I never mean to speak, so that any man can say that I have not conducted myself in a manner becoming a gentleman. But the remarks of the me ber from Pennsylvania, referring to the lady delegate who was seated by invitation upon the platform, were as insult to the Convention and to the Society which she represented. I have no reflections to make upon any person, but I say that out of respect to this Convention. had I occupied the Chair, I should have felt it my duty, by the rules of parliamentary order, to protec any delegate whom I had welcomed to the stand, from being insulted and driven from it. (Applause.) Sir, the state of facts as they occurred yesterday, and pub lished in the Tribune, evince a determination amon certain persons to go behind the rights of a delegate and prevent her from participating in the proceeding of the Convention. Now, sir, I ask that the action of this Convention shall be frank upon the subjent, and not equivocal—that this Convention shall take a decided stand, either recognizing the reports of delegates, or refusing to do so.

[Several gentlemen here arose and called the gentle an to order.]

Hon. SAMUEL HOAR, of Massachusetts, obtained poession of the floor, and questioned the right of th speaker to speak of the past action of the Convention and to speak in terms of disapprobation (to call his words by no stronger name) of the acts of the Chair and the Convention.

The President said that the remarks of Mr. Phillips so far, had been clearly out of order.

Mr. PHILLIPS appealed from the decisi Chair, and proceeded to make some remarks upon the subject of the appeal. Mr. WILLIAMS called Mr. Phillips to order, denying

his right to discuss.

The Chair declared that Mr. Phillips had the right t

apon the character of the Convention, or upon any mem er in it : but in view of all the facts in the matter he wished that the records of the Convention might show clearly and unequivocally what its position was

Here the speaker was again interrupted by severa persons, who called him to order, upon the ground that the speaker had no right to speak upon the subject of an appeal from the decision of the Chair. The questi was then put to vote, and the decision of the Chair admitting this right was sustained by a vote of the Convention. During the confusion and general disorder that prevailed, Mr. Phillips resumed his remarks, but

was interrupted by hisses and other demonstrations of Mr. Hoar said that Mr. Phillips had accused President of ignorance of his duty, and he desired to know if such act was not a violation of Parliamentary

must judge for themselves as to what was in order.

Mr. Phillips having succeeded in again obtaining floor, moved an amendment of the resolution reported by the Committee, which was pronounced out of order by the President. The motion of Mr. Phillips to not accept the report of the Committee was then put to the vote of the Convention and lost.

Judge O'Neal then briefly spoke upon the subject of the resolutions reported by the Business Committee There was so much noise that he could not be distinctly

Several persons attempted to speak, but Mr. Cross Md., secured the floor. He moved an amendment to the first resolution contained in the report of the Busin Committee, by inserting the words 'one-fifth' in place of the word 'majority,' so that by a vote of one-fifth of the delegates present, a question could be called up for discussion. He urged the adoption of this amen on the grounds that the representation of New York State was as great as that of all the others, so that they had it in their power at any time to call for a vote upon any question, which another State, by the smallness eir representation, could not do.

Rev. Mr. Wolcott, of R. I., moved that the amend ment be laid on the table, in order that the time might not be further wasted.

Efforts were made by several gentlemen to speak upon the question of laying the amendment of Mr. Frost on the table, but the Chair decided the question to be un-Mr. Phillips stated, that according to Judge Cushin

who has recently written an able work on the subject of parliamentary order, all subjects are debateable. was interrupted in the course of his remarks by a onstration similar to others made in the Convent uring which time the President put the motion to lay he amendment on the table, which was carried.

Mr. Wolcott, of Rhode Island, moved that the report

of the Committee be laid on the table, which motion

Mr. Phillips rose to a point of order relative to cent decision which the President had made, 'that otion to lay on the table was not debateable." The President called Mr. Phillips to order, as

as no motion before the Convent Mr. Phillips-I wish, Mr. President, to respectfully iggest, that if this Convention is to be guided in its deliberations by parliamentary law, that no better authority can be consulted upon the subject than the learned treatise upon that subject.

The President stated that he ha ruled down delairs upon a motion to lay upon the tale, but that Mr. Phillips could take an appeal from the decision of the chir.

Mr. Phillips appealed from the decision of the Chir.

and said he desired to state his grounds of appeal he attempted to speak, but such a jarga of confusion and the chiral speak in th unintelligibility burst forth from anumber of thresh that he could not be heard. Severa press inquired what was the question at issue, and by were the west by the President and Mr. Phillips as richy and clearly by the President and a could be, under the existing confuse. Mr. Philippe again attempted to speak, and was agas interest points of order being raised by differen memb were agitated to some extent, but the import of any a were unable to gather, on accounted all the meater busying themselves with talking at time.

busying themselves with talking at june.

Mr. Phillips, however, commence realing extract from Judge Cushing's work, on lariancetary he, beginning at the 200th section, but another point of exder was raised by Mr. Wolcott of Rhole Idani, who stated that there being no proposition before the house the gentleman was clearly out of order. Mr. Philip protested against the continued reteration of the state ment that he was not speaking to any proposition before the house. He stated that he had appealed from the decision of the chair, who had stated that a motion to lay on the table was not debatable. Judge Hoar uttered some words, but they were lest to

the audience in the general uprost. He persisted, her. ever, and the reporter was enabled to catch the coocieding sentence, which was, in effect, that Mr. Phillips via discussing a question which had been settled. Cries of 'Yes'! 'no'! 'go on, Phillips'! 'put 'es

out '! 'down.' &c.

Mr. Phillips again stated the ground of his appeal. Mr. Cunningham, of D. C., stated that the general parliamentary law of this country recognized that notions to 'adjourn,' to 'lay on the table,' or 'the previous question,' were not debateable, and that Me Phillips was out of order in making his remarks.

Mr. Phillips said that if Mr. Cunningham was right in making the remarks which he did, he had a day right to answer him. Rev. Mr. Chambers stated that this was a Weeld's

Convention, met not to discuss points of order, but to discuss the questions of total abstinence, the probibition of the sale of liquor, and by it to redeem our country [Applause.]
President—Mr. Phillips, your time is up.

Mr. Phillips-Others have taken it up, then.

Great confusion ensued. Several speakers were talkvention, Dr. Marsh was again ready with a series of resolutions calculated to calm the instense excitement of the delegates. Rev. ANTOINETTE BROWN, of New York, arose from

the body of the Convention, and said she would like to make a few remarks upon the subject of the first reselution. Immediately on her rising, she was greeted by a storm of hisses, and called to order by several voice. Large numbers of the delegates applauded, and crid 'go on,' 'take the platform,' &c.

Rev. Mr. CHAMBERS, of Pennsylvania, said, 'I more the adoption of the resolution,' but no notice was taken of his motion. The excitement was intense for several minutes ; but after much difficulty, as there were many loud cries of 'take the platform,'-'get up,'-'let's hear her,'- No, no !' and loud stamping from the opposition, the President kindly invited her to the platform. She accepted the invitation, and was some ponied thither by Dr. Snodgrass, amid mingled there and hisses, the former predominating,

Mr. KEENER, of Md., arose, with several others, and called the lady to order. He stated that a resolution had been passed the previous day, which stated that the public platform was not the appropriate sphere of to man. [A storm of cheers and hisses ensued.] That resolution, he said, was in keeping with the order as intention of the Convention. [Hisses and cheers.] interrupt no man, and never did, and I claim nothin of you except the ordinary courtesies of life.

Dr. Sxongnass hoped the Convention would hear Mr. Mr. KEENER-I have been twenty-five years engage in the temperance cause, and I know that King David, when he went to battle with 200 men, on his return, l allowed the women their share of the triumphs, although

he would not allow them to go to battle. [A voice-What is woman's sphere? '] Mr. KEENER-I think the appropriate sphere Woman is to remain at home, and take care of the little ones about her table, but I never platform in discussions, however much I may de

their assistance. [Hisses and cheers.] Mr. Clure, of Mass., protested against the discussion of woman's rights in this Convention, and called the

gentleman to order. The President sustained the proposition of Mr. Clare and stated that by the call of the Convention any pers presenting credentials from any society delegating the to represent them in the Convention, were clearly est tled to represent them in the Convention. [Hises at cheers, and cries of 'order,' order,' etc.]

Mr. CAMP, of New York, with several others, appear ed from the decision of the Chair, and stated that Convention had, by the resolution adopted on the provious day, solemnly expressed an opinion sgainst admission of women to the public platform.

A score of prosy persons now jumped up and menced an exceedingly energetic, but by no means it telligible discussion. As each one was equally eager be heard, it was impossible to distinguish the drift of their language. They seemed exceedingly bitter with each other. When the lull took place we heard several infividuals assert that the resolution passed the day previous excluded women from a right to speak in the Convention

Dr. SNODGRASS and others called for a reading of the resolution, to show that the resolution was only expression of opinion by the Convention-that the platform was not the proper sphere of woman, but that dil not go behind her right as a delegate.

The President decided that Miss Brown had a right, as a delegate, to address the Convention, from which decision an appeal was taken. Rev. Mr. CHAMBERS, of Pennsylvania, moved that

the Convention adjourn sine die. Loud cries of 'No, no,' and hisses, followed; and the motion was lost on being put to the vote of the Conver

The discussion of the question of appeal from Chair, in admitting Miss Brown to address the Convention, was again agitated, and after considerable disturb ance, was put to the vote of the Convention, when the decision of the Chair was sustained, which was received with great applause on the one hand, and a perfect sters

of hisses on the other. Rev. GEO. DUFFIELD, of Pa., stated that if that lad was allowed to speak, he begged leave to tender his resignation as Secretary of that Convention, and he ferre ly grasped his hat, and made a feint of leaving the plat form, but as the President did not notice his ebullit

he restrained himself. As the debate grew hot again, Dr. Marsh grave arose from his seat—the Convention imagining that asother series of resolutions was forthcoming, and gree momentarily silent; when he stated, that, although the decision of the President, the lady had a right to position in the body of the Convention, yet the reso excluded her from the platform. The shouts and o rision which greeted this sally, induced Mr. Marsh a

Miss Brown, who had been standing on t sit down hastily. form, patiently awaiting an opportunity to gain a heat ing, at this point made an effort to speak, Hunt, of Pa, interrupted her with 'a point of order He took the platform, and stated that while he admi-

ted the right of a person delegated to appear in a Car vention, the Couvention had the power to decide by character of those delegates, and could exclude s objectionable persons as they thought fit, and, by the resolution adopted yesterday, the call of the Convention did not entitle this—I was going to say, is—dy! is salistely on his making this discourteous remark, the peter portion of the audience leaped to their feet, and reter portion of the audience leaped to their feet, and species storm of denunciations responded, and only the of the persons scated on the platform gave a very the of the person of such language would but heaght the whole audience upon the speaker. by Stopgnass raised a point of order.

President State your point, sir. pr. Scopeniss -Sir, the point I raise is this : Is such Dr. Experience to be tolerated toward a lady? Is not this wrenton competent to demand the retraction of such Garagen and ungentlemanly language? [Cheers and

pans.]
pering the confusion which followed, Mr. Hunt made the explanatory remarks, which were, in effect, that the slidy took her seat as a delegate in a Convention deen, she lost all claim to the courtesies usually exes confusion prevailed, far surpassing the disturbance the most violent primary meeting.

Julys Hoan subsequently obtained the floor, an

rest that inasmuch as the lady had been delegated t de Corrention, and had been invited to the platform by the President, by our own rules, she must be permit by the President, of shoe its own rules, it must necessarily break up [Lenewed confusion.]

Mr. Cary, of Ohio, was the next speaker. He dis named all feeling upon this subject, but the previous ay a resolution had been offered and adopted by a vote dearly 9-10 of the Convention, stating that it was inspect for a Woman to appear on a public platform fe discussion. [Cries of 'no sir, no.'] Mr. Cary re said. Now the question I rise to ask is, if it is no a insult to this body, after this expression of the opin is of the Convention, for a woman to apper in oper nistion of it? [Lond and continued hisses.] I wish to effer the following motion :

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That it is the expression of this Convention that a This motion created more confusion than ever, an

ris of 'Let the woman speak !' 'Shame !' 'Order I rise to move ...... ' This is the Intemperance Con.... 've adjourn !' ' No ! no !' ' Women and spirit rapbe, were mingled in the mighty din of confusion A Voice-Mr. President, will you keep order ?

President-I have no file of soldiers at my commis s referee obedience, but I hope that every member Some persons here commenced speaking, but Mis lown rose to a point of order. She was hissed and

deered; the hisses coming principally from those pergas on the stage. President-I decide that Miss Brown has the floor. Mr. Cary, of Ohio, appealed from the decision of t

A Voice-Keep cool, brethren; it's a terrible hot day Mr. Williams, of Alabama, rose to a point of order the officers on the stage were also heard to excite each

other to rise to 'a point of order' and then give the men, so as to occupy the time. Miss Brown here came forward and commenced speal log, as follows :

Mr. President, I did not come here to create disorder but on the contrary, that-[Hisses and stamping from the officers on the platform and a few of the delegates in the body of the hall.]

The remarks of the speaker, although she continu to endeavor for several minutes to make herself beard were inaudible at the reporter's desk. During the time the was speaking, cries of, 'I rise to a point of order, 'gst down,' ' leave the platform, Snodgrass, or I'll make pen,' 'put them out,' &c., were raised on and near the

Rev. Mr. Chambers, of Pa., got up, and together with Mr. Oliver and others, pointed their fingers at Miss Brown, and shouted, 'shame on the woman,' 'shame on the woman,' which Miss Brown bore very quietly; and as they insulted her thus, she looked them steadily in the fice, and appeared to pity them.

The audience took up the cry, ' shame on Rev. John Chambers,' 'shame on Rev. John Chambers;' and the emitement grew still more warm.

A clerical gentleman from Jersey got up and said he fit that the cause of the Convention was ruined by such disgraceful conduct. The delegates were not anti-slavery alrocates, but it appeared they were not anti-speech slavery supporters. [Cheers and hisses.] He wanted the lady to be heard, and so did the majority of the Conuntion. She did not come there as a woman's rights eranti-slavery advocate, but as a duly appointed delegue from the Temperance societies, and had as much right to be heard in discussion as any other delegate

Rev. Mr. Chambers here hurriedly rose from his seat sal, shaking his hand tremblingly toward the speaker, he bellowed out, 'Where's your petticoats? Where's runr retticoats?

The speaker from New Jersey said, ' Rev. John Cham bers, you are a disgrace-' [Here a perfect storm of lises ensued, and it was found impossible to proceed further with the business of the Convention.] Miss Brown was determined to adhere to her right to a hear ing; the gentlemen on the platform were equally determined to 'break up the Convention first.' Motions to aljourn sine die were showered thick as hail upon the President. Others called on him to enforce order, still there raised 'points of order.' The President coolly valked to and fro on the front of the platform, and to the calls for order replied, 'I have not a file of soldiers to enforce my commands."

Mr. Chambers called upon the Pennsylvania delegates withdraw from the Convention, and let the Abolitionits deliberate upon their measures by themselves.

The resolutions of Mr. Cary, being still before the house, some one raised objection that it was impossible tell who were delegates and who were not. Upon which, the uproar still continuing at its height, the President ordered the Hall to be cleared. . The police were called to aid in this proceeding, and all the dele rates were required to retire from the Hall. Among the delegates was Mr. Booth, the editor of The Mil waker Free Democrat, who left with the others, and vent into the gallery. Seeing, however, that the reperters kept their seats, he returned to the Hall, and satel himself at their table. A police officer, notwithstading his remonstrances and explanations, ejected him from the Hall in a very summary manner.

When the Hall had been cleared, Mr. Isaac Oliver receded to read the printed list of the delegates' names As this list was printed before the whole of the delegate arrivel, it was necessarily an incomplete one. After all the delegates, whose names were printed, had been adaited, or so many of them as were present, the doorkeepers announced that there were a large number of persons outside who claimed to be delegates; Mr. Cary, of Ohio, the President pro tem,. ordered the Committee o Credentials to go to the door, and admit such as had redentials. This the Committee did, but as the majorby of the delegates had delivered their credentials, and loss credentials were not at hand, there were a numter excluded, as they had no means of proving their right to be present.

A motion was made and seconded that the Convention roccel to business. As the mover's name was not anbunced, we are unable to give it.

Rev. Mr. Wolcott, of Rhode Island, came forward and said : Mr. Chairman, I hope this Convention wil tet be guilty of so gross a violation of the rights of belegates as to proceed to business before the whole of the members of the Convention are present. I felt that h was my duty to make this appeal to you, and therefire I speak. [Cheers and hisses.] The confusion was so great that we could not ascertain

if the motion was duly carried or not, but we heard the President announce the Convention in session.

Mr. Wendell Phillips arose amid applause and his and said, I appeal from the decision of the chair. A arga number of delegates, from 40 to 50, are now on the outside of the door, and I protest against the-(times, stampings by a number of gentlemen on the Patern, and applause by the majority of the delegates,

interrupted the speaker.) When quiet had been re stored, he continued: I protest against this illegal and unjust proceeding. [Renewed interruption from the opposition, and applause from the majority.] Mr. President, I protest, and if my protest is not heard here, it shall be made known in The Tribune and Herald to-morrow morning. I hope the reporters will notice

Mr. Barstow, of Providence, said Mr. Phillips could make his protest in The Liberator! [Hisses.] Mr. Clure-A creditable observation from

Mayor. [Cheers.] Rev. Mr. Wolcott repeated his earnest protest against the business of the Convention being proceeded with [Loud applause.]

Mr. Blackmer, amid the greatest confusion, read the following: Resolved, That one hour of each morning sess

Resolved, That one hour of each morning session of this Convention be devoted to hearing of reports fron each State and Territory and Country, here represented giving information as to the actual condition and pros-pects of the Temperance cause in those places. This resolution was carried: many could not have

peen aware of its purport, so great was the confu A number of persons arose, each one raising 'a point f order' in most inextricable disorder. President-I.order you all to your seats; where there

are so many points of order, there is nothing but dis order. [Laughter.] Mr. Barstow-I move that this Convention adjourn

meet again at 74 o'clock this evening. President-That motion is not in order, Sir; anothe pending.

Mr. Clure of Massachusetts, Rev. Mr. Wolcott Rhode Island, and Dr. Snodgrass, here announced their desire to be considered as joining Mr. Phillips in his protest against the action which had been taken by a portion of the Convention during the exclusion of the

Mr. Barstow then offered the following resolution which was vehemently seconded by Mr. Isaac Oliver, of New York, amid renewed confusion and disorder:

Resolved, That the Committee on Credentials be directed to furnish tickets as evidence of membership to all persons enrolled as delegates to this Convention, ex-cepting those whose credentials were this morning pre-sented by Wendell Phillips, from a Society of Ladies in New York city, which Society, it is understood, was organized last evening, and which delegates belonged not in New York, but in other parts of the land; and that at the future business meetings of this Convention, put to, one day in seven, would be to throw open it

Here a dozen members sprung to the floor. The Chairman announced the floor as belonging to Mr. G. W. there and stand beside that statue of Webster, and te Clark, of New York, who was proceeding to say that he hoped those who came there as Delegates came as frank Would I not mount the gigantic statue of Washington and honorable men and women, when Mr. Hoar, of and his horse, and tell the world here assembled about Massachusetts, again raised a point of order. ['Order, Washington, the slaveholder, the slave-hunter and order,' Go on Clark,' and hisses.]

The Chairman-A point of order ; will the gentleman state it? Being stated, it was ruled out as irrelevant, would call attention to the fact that the eyes of the whole world were upon their doings; he hoped they apology can be made? A slaveholder, leading a nation delegated here, and make no distinctions. The wor present were there as delegates. Let us, continued he, lay all these distinctions and prejudices aside and work together for the good of a common cause. The eyes of the rumsellers are upon us. Let us stand up like those conscious of justice and the right; ay, do justice, though the heavens fall. [Cheers.]

Mr. CLARK, of District Columbia, next obtained the floor, against half a score of shouting competitors, and hear him,' 'Oh, don't, Clark,' &c. He spoke briefly Rev. JOHN MARSH protested against this resolution.

as not coming from the Committee on Credentials. He wanted to make an explanation. This resolution had not come through the proper channel. [Order, order.] Chairman : Dr. Marsh is out of order. He will please take his seat.

Mr. Barstow rose, and stated that the resolution he had the honor to present had received the sanction of the Business Committee.

Dr. MARSH moved to lay it on the table, claiming the question of credentials involved belonging to the Committee on Credentials. His motion was not seconded A dozen voices shouted 'Mr. President' at once.

The Chairman-This afternoon a number of children are coming ; this afternoon is to be devoted to them. Having announced the speakers and exercises for the

evening session, he proclaimed the Convention adjourned until half-past 7 o'clock. A number of neatly dressed children were coming in-

glorious predecessors' in the 'noise and confusion' spired.

From the New York Tribune. LETTER FROM WENDELL PHILLIPS.

To the Hon. NEAL Dow, President of the World's

Siz: I am a delegate to the World's Temperane Convention, and as such I address you. This traders are now asham morning, when Miss Antoinette Brown rose to of their satanic deeds. the Convention, you decided that she had the right to do so. An appeal was taken from your decision by Messrs. Keenan and Camp, of Maryland. When the vote was taken on that appeal, you stated that your decision was sustained, and directed Miss Brown to proceed. Before she could utter a word, some one doubted the vote. You then would be admitted, and the vote could be decided You directed the police to enforce this order. Be-fore leaving, I came to you and stated that the Police informed me that they should admit no one unless his name was on the printed list; that my name was not on it, and that my credentials were in the hands of Rev. Mr. Marsh, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials; that Mr. Marsh refused either to eturn them to me, or to give me any cer-tificate entitling me to be admitted; and 1 added, tificate entitling me to be admitted; and 1 added, 'Sir, 1 rely on you, as President of this body, to protect my rights while the Police keep me out of this Hall.' You assented. Some fifty other gentlemen were in the same condition as myself. We the world that it has no common language! It will, it the more in the same condition as myself. We were all shut out till the printed list was finished, which took over an hour's time. When we were readmitted, we found that, during our enforced absence, you had left the Chair, and that the fragment of the Convention which was within the doors, Gen.

test against your setting your name to any such men! things as really the doings of the Convention.

1st. Because it is not either right or in order for a Convention to exclude a large number of its mem-

For these reasons, which Gen. Cary would not For these reasons, which Gen. Cary would not listen to, I protest against your ever setting your name to any such votes as the proceedings of the World's Temperance Convention. The Convention have refused to reconsider the vote; but I call upou you, in virtue of the pledge you made me when I quitted the hall, to take some measures to disconnect this unprecedented trick and absurd farce from the Convention over which you preside.

Respectfully yours.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION. CRYSTAL PALACE, N. Y., Monday, 4 P. M., Sept. 5, 1853.

I entered this Palace at 9, A. M., and have wander ver it now seven hours—just enough to become per onally interested. I have passed through the Unite states, Great Britain and Ireland, France, Austria Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, the Germa States, and various other countries, and am now weary and have seated myself to rest and to write, in the cen-tre of this world—right in the very heart of it. In th North East, I cast my eyes, and there is the Unite States, with her axe, her hoe, her shovel, her plough her ox-yoke, her reaper, her seythe, and her infinitivariety of the useful. She makes a grand exhibition stantial and serviceable, amid this display foreign finery and refinement. I turn to the ? West, and there are Austria, Italy, Sweden, Norway Switzerland, Turkey, and other countries. To th bouth-West, I see France, Belgium, and the Germ States. To the South-East, I see Great Buitain and Ireland. It is literally true that each country is heard here, as in the days of Pentecost, speaking in its own vernscular-in a language much more truthful and natural than the nations spoke on that day. The spirit of human improvement inspires the nations that speak here. I cannot sit here under this dome, and listen to the different languages in which the nations speak, through their works, and not feel that, after all, hums nature is one and indivisible. 'Who is that?' says a man to me, pointing up to a

ormous statue near me, and right behind the Greek Slave. 'Who is that, holding the Constitution? Daniel Webster,' said I. 'What!' said he, 'Danie Webster, the Defender of the Constitution? other,' I said. 'It is Daniel Webster, the "Defende of the Constitution," but the marauder upon human ity. He protected the Constitution, but assaulted Max He saved the Union, but outraged and ruined Max He was one of the most unprincipled men that ever lived. Thank God! the country that he blighted by his feted and pestilential presence, is rid of him ! man muttered between his teeth, 'This World's Fair is no place for such remarks.' 'The World's Fair, said I, 'is the very place where the world's criminals and listen to an analysis of the conduct of Daniel Webster, since March 7th, 1850.' Would n't I like to mount u all this people about the slave-hunter, Daniel Webster slave-breeder? I would. Wouldn't it make a stir Washington the slaveholder! Washington the slave hunter! Washington the slave-breeder! For all thes and Mr. Clark proceeded, amid universal attention. He he was. And he knew that slaveholding, slave-hunt ing and slave-breeding were wrong. For him, wha would regard the rights and privileges of all persons through a seven years' war for liberty, and not know it is wrong to hold and use man as a chattel ! It is im

> Before, and close to me, is the Greek Slave, standing right between Washington and Webster-two slave hunters! Was this by design? No, that could no have been; but it is 'a remarkable coincillence,' a Kossuth says. Every American can but notice the fact. walked all through the United States, and could not ind a fetter, a chain, a handcuff, or a slave-whip. Slavery is abolished in the United States, as she is ex hibited to the gaze of other nations! Americans are ashamed of the most prominent feature and character istic of their country. In this Crystal Palace, where the world meets, the United States dares not flourish he whips, and chains, and bloodhounds, in the face of Britain, Italy, France, Switzerland, or even of Austria and Turkey, that are right opposite to her, and watching her in the commission of national deeds of darkness and of shame. She boasts of her liberty, but she qualls before the contemptuous frown of Austria and Turkey These nations are open in their despotism. The Unite States perpetuates a worse despotism than they, under the name of liberty, and hunts the fugitive slave while she shouts out, ' Asylum for the oppressed of all lands! O, it is too bad! When will this Republic become truthful and honest. At present, she is the most unblushing, malicious and unscrupulous liar on the

ecimens of Rum Brandy and Wine are here on to the gallery. The children of a larger growth now exhibition. Pity this World's Exhibition cannot be gradually left the Hall, snarling and snapping as they held without being used to advertise the drunkard's went, giving their room to a class of children who could drink, and the cause of all the woes that follow in the scarcely be expected to outdo the great majority of their track of drunkenness! I hope the day will come when such articles of death, to body and soul, will not be exline, to say no more of the scene which had just tran- hibited in such places. And it will come; only let a Whole World's Temperance Convention be held in connection with these Exhibitions, not only two days, but many days, and let women, as well as men, come forward and make their appeal to the world's great heart. Make liquor-makers and venders ashamed to come forward upon the world's stage to exhibit their deadly poisons, as the slaveholders, slave-hunters and slavetraders are now ashamed to exhibit here the implements

Britain, the United States, France and Switzerland, have on exhibition here, Dirks, Pistols, Bowie-knives, Swords and Guns, to show their skill as human butchers. Strange that man should pride himself on his skill and ingenuity in making and wielding deadly weapons, and in slaughtering men, women and chiltold us that it would be necessary to count the numbers on each side, and in order to do that dren. It cannot always be thus. The reign of violence every person, whether member of the Convention and blood must cease; the dispensation of love and or not, must leave the Hall—then members only good-will must come. Men will see that love is the only power that can govern man-the only element of real omnipotence. Brute force is powerless, by whomsoever wielded, to govern men. Brute force and moral principle are eternal antagonisms. The ballot-box and car tridge-box are essential each to the other. Both are essentially and eternally, antagonistic to morality and religion. Love cannot sustain or be sustained by vio-

Cary, of Ohio, in the Chair, had passed a vote to lay the whole subject, to speak on which Miss Brown had the floor, on the table. Gen. Cary refused me permission to protest, and ruled that his man all of heaven and earth might shout "Glory to man, all of heaven and earth might shout. 'Glory to course was in order.

Now, Sir, as a member of the Convention, I pro-

It were idle, dear Garrison, to attempt a detailed de scription of the contents of this Palace. Many nation bers from the Hall of Assembly by the police, and, during the enforced absence of such members, pass to the contents of the co 2d. Because it is a well-settled principle of parliamentary law, that after a vote is doubted, and
while it is in process of determining, no motion
schatecer is in order. Accordingly, after you had
cleared the Hall, in order to settle a disputed vote,
the Convention was not competent to do anything
but wait till all its members had been readmitted,
and then proceed to settle that doubted vote by a
count. a scale of which the most sanguine do not dream. This child into being.

At this moment, I feel very sad. I broke off at the above paragraph, and went to see if I could find any spe-cimens of the ingenuity and industry of the Indian. I found several Indian tribes represented here: but they occupy only a little corner, a hidden nock, seen and noticed by few. Yet their handiwork is very beautiful. Where is the Indian? I asked of one of the police.
'In you corner,' said he; 'I will show him to you.'
He did so, and as I looked on him, as here represented,

I asked, 'Is this all? The Indian, who once stred over this continent, and called it his own—proud, fierce, daring, great in his native freedom, now, on this world's platform, can scarce be found. His Christian (?) and civilized (?) despoilers and destroyers proudly here exhibit their rum, and swords and guns with which they have swept the aborigines from the earth. Who but nust drop a tear over the fortunes of the haughty, daring, and often manly and noble Indian? oop! How beautiful it

here! I have seen no cross and scowling looks here. This is a kind of Fusion Palace, where all nations are fused into one. At this moment, some one is playing on the message till Monday afternoon! Of course, it was a fine-toned piano near me, the sweetest of all sweet airs, 'Lilly Dale.' Who can help being happy here? Who can help feeling proud of his humanity? Nationn, where are they? They dare not again. Here is the place to worship God, the universal Father. Why do they not open it on Sundays, and let sive letter on the subject. all who worship that God come up here and bow at his altar? I believe a purer, more just and acceptable worship would be offered here, in looking at these specimens of human ingenuity and power, and in mingling human hearts—in looking at them and in talking about them, and the topics to which they would naturally lead-than ever did or will ascend from the hundreds of sectarian houses in yonder city. This, to me, is more like unto what I think the temple of the true God and these works, the products of the souls and hands of men and women, give us higher and juster conception of the true God, than do the prayers and cer and singings of the priests and churches. Why do they not open this Palace to the people on Sunday, for shilling, or sixpence, and let them come here and worship the true Father of all-the God who 'hath made of one blood all nations '? It could be done ; it ought to be done. Trust the masses to come here and get their spirits refreshed and enlarged by contact with universal man, and by listening to a voice preaching to them from all lands, saying, ' My CHILDREN, LOVE ONE ANOTHER'! For such seems to me the lesson taught by the World's Fair. But I must stop and go. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

P. S .- 6, P. M. Still in the World's Fair and o the world's platform. You will see, by the chirography, this was all written on my knee, and in hasteof men and women moving, chatting, laughing, sorar ing and pattering with their feet all around me. It i a beautiful, but somewhat wild spot; and my feeling is one of vastness and sublimity. I feel myself a men ber of the great human family. I cannot conceive, as sit here, how I ever was a sectarian or a patriot; how I could ever recognize any body of human beings as the Church of God and the Government of God, except the entire family of man. I certainly feel that for me to become a member of any sect, Christian or Pagan, or to be a member of any political organization, would be a degradation. To go from a Man to a Protestant or Catholic, to a Christian (as commonly understood) or a Mohammedan, would be a step from the sublime to the

I wish every friend I have on earth, and every my, could spend a whole day and evening in this Palace. Children, over eight or six years, should be brought here. I am surprised that there are no more nied by his elder sister, a girl of some thirteen years of here. Better be brought here than to sectarian Sabbath Schools and places of worship. The lesson that might be taught them here would be of more value to them, and do more rightly to develop their humanity than what could be taught them from all the Sabbath School books and theological books and creeds the world ever

be a scene of enchantment. But I shall visit this place again, and will stop now, and post this letter by a post box kept here in the Palace. H. C. W.

LETTER PROM ROBERT PURVIS, ESO. Bynenny, Philadelphia Co., ?

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON-I see by ' Frederick Doug lass's Paper' of the 12th instant, that I am m maliciously referred to by its editor. Now you wore present at the meeting in Boston where I made a few remarks, by way of explanation of something our friend Remond had said, in which I made no allusion whatever to Douglass, as you can testify; nor did I, as you can bear witness, exhibit any 'gall' in relation to the 'National Council.' Whatever opinion I expressed,-and the right to express an opinion I presume is still left me,-was properly and becomingly done, as I supposed, without offending any one present or al sent from the meeting. I beg you would say so much for me through your paper. As touching the matter of the 'blood-stained riches' to which this shameless ingrate and base slanderer alludes, I have but to say, that my father (from whom I inherited my property) was never a slaveholder—that he made his money as a merchant, by honest mercantile pursuits-and was known while living as a friend and benefactor of the free and enslaved colored man, (as there are now living witnesses to testify.) My own early detestation of slavery was owing, doubtless, to the seeds implanted in my bosom by my revered parent, by furnishing me with Dr. Torrey's Portraiture of Slavery, and the work entitled Sandford and Merton.' But why pursue this matter? A life's consistent hatred of slavery in every form, a willingness, to the best of my ability, to do and suffer with my oppressed brethren, to maintain a reputation unspotted before the world,' and thereby live down the alumnies of the enemies of our race, is, in the fury and violence of this meanly ambitious man and foulmouthed slanderer, of no account. To gratify his ire and serve his bitter and malignant spirit, I am pro nounced as being ! practically an enemy of the colored

Yours, ever and truly, ROBERT PURVIS

with the account of the exciting scenes in New York, last week, that we are again obliged to defer all notice of the hostile spirit and attitude of Mr. Douglass toward his old friends and associates,]—En. Lin.

MASSACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY. LYNN, 4th Sept., 1853.

In THE LIBERATOR of last week, Mr. Wm. C. Nell, in an article upon Frederick Douglass, speaks of me as having become 'disaffected toward the Mass, Anti-Slavery Society,' and as having had 'a warfare with that Society.' As THE LIBERATOR professes to give both sides of a question, I ask a place in its columns for a few lines in reference to the matter above-mentioned. I am astonished at the utter disregard of truth and

the cool impudence of Mr. Nell, in thus assuming that I am disaffected toward and at war with the Massachusetts A. S. Society. I defy Mr. Nell or any one else to point to a word said or written by me, or to an act of mine, in opposition to that Society. I joined an auxiliary society many years ago, but

having been for several years absent from this part of the country, I have not had much opportunity to attend the meetings of the Massachusetts Society until within three years past. I have constantly and faithfully labored with the Society, and hold its principles, and the great mass of its members, in the highest estimation. By the false statements and the malevolence of the Gen eral Agent and the Treasurer of the Society, I was sometimes since driven from the lecturing field; and failing, after many months' effort, in obtaining any redress from the Agency Committee, I brought the matter, where I had a right to bring it, viz., before the

NO POSTPONEMENT.

Last week, just before our paper went to press, a let er was received from our friend, Rev. Samuel J. Max at Syracuse, stating that, in consequence of the trial of some of the alleged rescuers of Jerry, to take place a Canandaigua, on the 27th of Sept., (which would at tract a large number of the friends of our cause,) if was deemed both expedient and necessary to postpon the Jerry Rescue celebration until further notice. We accordingly announced the postponement as a fixed fact.' It was, however, a mistake. Mr. May telegraph-

ed us to this effect on Friday, but we did not rec too late to make the correction in our last num celebration, therefore, will come off at Syracuse, as a first announced, on the first of October. It will seen, by the correspondence between the Committee and Gerrit Smith, that Mr. S. has promptly agreed to pre-side on the occasion. Read his outspoken and impres-

POSTPONEMENT.

The semi-annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which was advertised to be held at Syraise on the 29th and 30th inst., has been postponed t Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 2d and 3d. The Standard, Bugle, Freeman, &c., are requested to notify their readers to this effect.

The Yellow Fever in New Orleans.—The epidemic, after having raged for about two months to an extent unparalleled in this ill-fated city, carrying disease and death into every precinct, is at length, we are gratified to announce, gradually but certainly abating. Numerous cases of a peculiarly distressing character are presented to the readers of the daily papers. The Philadelphia Register mentions, that in the associate office of the mercantile agency of William Goodrich & Co., of that city, all the clerks died successively, and then the agent. The doors were locked up by the porter, a colored man, who also died the day after he had telegraphed the state of things to the principal office. But who can estimate the extent of suffering among the destitute, who have been the chief victims of the fell destroyer!

The New Orleans Crescent says: A few months ago, a merchant of this city took to his home and heart a youthful bride, and went to reside in the Fourth District. Wishing to live in privacy, he engaged only one servant—a fresh green girl from the Emerald Isle. She took the fever, and in a few days died. Another was hised and chared the same fite. A third and functh The Yellow Fever in New Orleans .- The

took the fever, and in a few days died. Another was hired, and shared the same fate. A third and fourth filled the vocancy in the household, and followed in sucfilled the vocancy in the household, and followed in succession the sweeping summons of the same fell destroyer. Following the impulse of a natural dread, the merchant went to Mobile to avoid the destructive visitation of the scourge, and the next day buried his young and beautiful bride. Disgusted with a home where nought but empty chambers served to call up the memories of departed joys, he returned to the city to sell out his household, determined to leave a locality to him so suggestive of sorrow. He died the next day. When our informant visited the premises, there was but one living creature there. It was a solitary parrot, swinging in its lonely cage, and wailing unwittingly its deserted state.

The New Orleans papers publish a card from three pastors of the Presbyterian Church, proposing to call Christian congregations to daily public prayer, to be held during the prevalence of the devastating epidemic.

On Triton walk, yesterday, we noticed a boy, about

eleven years of age, carrying on his head a coffin, which, on inquiry, we learned contained the body of his little sister, who had died of yellow fever. He was accompa-A most terrific calamity occurred on the

what could be taught them from all the Sabbath School sooks and theological books and creeds the world ever aw.

They are about to light the Palace, and then it will solve in the visibility.

A most terring Canalinty occurred of the what at Wheeling, on Monday, last week. Some twenty kegs of gunpowder exploded, while being removed from a dray. The carman was instantly killed, and another man severely injured. The wharf boat was completely demolished, two steamers were badly damaged, and hundreds of dollars worth of windows were roken in the vicinity. A man named Taylor, in Dubois coun-

ty, Ind., last week, was assaulted in the woods by three men, who knocked him down and beat him. He leaped to his feet, and pulling out a pistol, shot one of the men down. With a bowie-knife he killed the second, and wounded the other with a pistol shot while he was Mr. Alexander, a Kentuckian, was kill-

ed in an affray somewhere in Arkansus, last week. He is the man who killed Mr. Lougee, a broker, in his ofice in the city of Philadelphia, several years since. Henry Alexander, a man of color, as

extensive speculator, of Mayslick, Mason county, Ky has failed for \$60,000. His assets were \$15,000 Jane Saunders, a colored woman, died at Chappaquiddick, last week, aged one hundred years and three months. She was a native of Martha's Vine-

An Ohio Peach Orchard .- Mr. Davis, of Clermont county, near Milford, has sent daily to mar ket, during the peach season, from three to four hun-dred bushels of peaches. He estimates the product of his orchard this year at thirty thousand bushel. His peaches are of the best quality, and sell readily at high prices.

The recent Arrest at Niagara Falls. Patrick Sneed, alias Jones, the alleged murderer of James E. Jones of Savannah, who was arrested at N agara Falls some days since, was discharged from cus tody at Buffalo, by Judge Shilton, on the 8th instant on the ground that the man was supposed to be a fugi tive slave, and there are no papers at Buffalo to de

Female preachers are increasing in num ber. A correspondent of the Gospel Banner notice one of whom we had not before heard,—Rev. Hanna Connor, of Troy, Me. She is, it seems, a regular preacher of the Free Will Baptist Denomination. The writer in the Banner, who had heard her preach a funeral discourse, speaks of her in highly culogistic terms.

—A. S. Standard.

Hon. Gerrit Smith has contributed one ousand dollars for the relief of the New Orleans suf-

Another slave had been found secreted n board the British ship Samuel, in Hampton Roads.

Mary Simondson, familiarly known as Aunt Polly, who had arrived at the extreme age of one hundred and twenty-six years, and who long had her residence in a neat little cottage near Shippingsburg, Pa., died suddenly last week.

John Heming, a miserly wretch, has been held for bail in Boston, on a charge of causing the death of his son by neglect and cruelty. The 'old hunks' is worth \$5000, and yet he kept his son, after he was stricken down by disease, in a damp, dark, dismal cellar, denying him the commonest comforts of life, not even treating him as if he were a human being.

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune writes—'Col. Benton is indulging an unamiable spirit towards the Administration. A gentleman asked him if he often visited the White House. He replied with Bentonian emphasis, 'No, sir-so, sir, never go to the buzzard's roost.'

It is reported in New York, that a large purchase of Porter's revolving rifles has been made in that city, by parties interested in the affairs of Cuba. The number of rifles purchased is set down at a thou-sand. Six charges to each will make this stock equiva-lent to six thousand muskets.

Rev. David Thurston, of Maine, decline the honor which the faculty of Darthmouth College have recently conferred upon him by making him a D. D. He has accupies respecting the propriety of such distinction among Christian brethren.

physician of Paris, announces that a shock of electricity, given to a patient dying from the effects of chloroform, immediately counteracts its infinence, and return the sufferer to life. The fact is worth knowing, if it be a fact. Dr. Tobert de Lambelle, a distinguish

Melancholy Accident .- By the breaking matter, where I had a right to bring it, vir., before the N. E. Anti-Slavery Convention, at their last meeting in Boston;—and I take this opportunity to say, that I was well pleased with the result. Mr. Nell knows perfectly well that I have never been disaffected toward, or in any way hostile to, the Mass. A. S. Society; and he has evidently the lesson yet to learn, that a little clique, who, in defiance of truth and honor, rule and riot at 21 Cornhill, is not the "Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Bociety." For truth and justice ever, GEORGE W. PUTNAM.

Melancholy Accident.—By the breaking the crank-pin of the Steamer Bay State, (on the F. River route between New York and Boston,) last Frid the scalding steam entered the saloon. Three you ladies, Misses Charlotte, Mary and Maria De Wolfe wards. They belonged to Chicago, Ill. The parents the girls—aged seven, ten and fourteen—were in t salou at the time, Mrs. De Wolfe being also slight particularly the lesson at the time, Mrs. De Wolfe being also slight particularly the lesson yet to learn, that a little clique, who, in defiance of truth and honor, rule and riot at the girls—aged seven, ten and fourteen—were in t salound the time, Mrs. De Wolfe being also slight about the face and hands. Thomas Warren, Dartmouth, Mass, was also so severely scalded as cause his death. THE FIFTH

WORCESTER ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR WHE HE HELD IN BRINKE HALL!

orbal of TUESDAY morning, Sept. 20th, and close on SATURDAY evening, Sept. 24th, We would earnestly invite all who have each year soperated with us, to renewed effort in the great asso of humanity, and the hitherto indifferent, to a more faithful investigation of its claims. None can emain pussive in this matter. Every day we are called o make our election between apparent self-interest and he 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 unde its heavy burden. Fairs are not merely available for the raising of funds, but, as

means of awakening public attention, as meetings for the dissemination of anti-slavery truth, and the dis sion of anti-slavery principles, they have proved most valuable and efficient. We ask, then, mid, from all who themselves love 'life, liberty and happiness,' and who would help their brothers to the same birthright. We would send our appeal throughout the country to all our faithful fellow-laborers, reminding them, that contributions of Needlework, of useful and fancy articles, will be gratefully received. The Refreshmen table must depend, as formerly, upon donations, which which we hope will be various and abundant. Sarah H. Earle, Emily Sargent, Lucy Chase, Hannah 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, Dedham; 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, Lancaster; Louisa F. Hall, Upton; Susan B. Everett, Eliza Howe, Princeton.

There will be speaking at the Baznar on the last three evenings; in which it is expected that W. L. GARRISON, WENDELL PRILLIPS, ANDREW T. Foss, and others will take part.

OBITUARY.

Died, at his residence in Little Compton, R. I., Aug 23d, Capt. Owen Wilboun, aged 67.

Under the harsh exterior of this eccentric old seaman beat the true heart of a man, in sympathy with all progressive improvements for humanity, and glowed an honest soul, indignant at all which savored of cant and hypocrisy. By his fearless and decided rejection of the religious superstitions, and his rebukes of the irreligious conduct of church Christians, he carned the bitter hate or cold contempt of the interested, who had not the magnanimity to confess his kindness and excellence in all human relations. With shrewd good sense, and large human love, his effectiveness was yet marred by an excess of denial over affirmative faith, and by the antiquated notion of being illuminated by direct insplration ; a fancy at which none were so ready to mock, as those whose whole creed lies on such thin fog-wreaths of superstition.

In his last illness he endured, with surpassing patience, severe physical suffering, looking calmly back with a clear conscience, and hopefully forward with a perfect confidence, that borrowed no light from the Church's heaven, no shade from the Church's hell. He filled his humble sphere in life with a rough manly integrity, and fronted the great ordeal of death with s serene soul, that ought to make those bigots blush who display so gloatingly the death-agonies of men who guess not, as they do, the grand riddle of the future.

Died, in Milford, Mass., Sept. 12, Mr. DAVID STEARNS GODFREY, aged 42. Mr. G. was of the old firm of Godfrey & Mayhew, doing business extensively in Milford

At the time of his death, he was President of the Savings Bank at Milford, and had been since its institution. Perhaps no man among us enjoyed more largely the love and confidence of his fellow-citizens here. and of his numerous friends and acquaintances elsewhere, than the deceased. He was particularly esteemed for his invariable kindness and great liberality to the poor, the unfortunate. In him the wretched slave had an old, stanch, firm friend, who had been doing, for years, all in his power, with his tongue, his pen, his purse, and especially his vote, that every voke might be broken and the oppressed go free. After suffering much from a diseased arm, he, several months since, underwent amputation. This gave him only temporary stump. After many weeks of excrutiating pain, he at last sunk gradually down, and death, long desired and prayed for by him, came to his relief. The people of Milford feel that they have lost one of their most prominent citizens, and many of us a most valuable personal

G. B. STEBBINS, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :-South Abington ... Monday eve'g, ....... Sept. 19-South Scituate ... Tues. and Wedn. eve'g, 20 and 21.

Hanoret Thurslay 22.
Hanson Friday 23.
Pembroke Sunday 25. 
 Pembroke
 Sunday
 25.

 West Duxbury
 Tuesday eve'g
 27.

 Duxbury
 Wednes and Thurs. eve'g, 28 & 29.

 Kingston
 Priday
 30.

 Plymouth
 Sunday
 Oct. 2.

 Plympton
 Mon. and Tues. eve'g, Oct. 3 and 4.

 South Hanson
 Weinesday
 " " 5.

 Joppa
 Thursday
 " " 6.

 East Bridgewater
 Friday
 " " 7.

 Abington
 Sunday
 " " 0.
 Abington.....Sunday..... N. B. The Sunday meetings will be meetings of the County Society.

In behalf of the Society, LEWIS FORD.

ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Worcester County (South Division) Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows .— | Westboro' | Friday eve'g, Sept. 16. | Hopkinton | Hayden Row | Sunday | 18. | Town Hall | Sunday evening. | Ashland | Monday eve'g | 19. | Southboro' | Tuesday | 20. | Worcester (at A. S. Fair) | Friday | 23. | Millbury | Sunday eve'g | 26. | Uxbridge | Monday eve'g | 26. | Mendon | Tuesday | 27. | |

D LECTURES.—The Tenth Course of Lectures be-fore the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society, will be de-livered, upon successive Sunday evenings, at Lyceum Hall, commencing October 2d. Particulars in a future E. J. KENNY, Rec. Sec'y

County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Haverhill, on Saturday evening, and on Sunday, day and evening, September 24 and 25, agreeably to adjournment.

JOSEPH MERRILL, Sec'ry.

Sixth Annual Term will commence November 2d, and 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 Thurapeutics; Henry M. Cobb, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery. Fee to each Professor, \$10; Graduation Fee, \$20.

SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary, 15 Cornhill, Boston

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PUBLIC PUNCTION OF WOMAN. JUST published, and for sale by ROBERT F. WALB-J CUT, 21 Cornhill, 'A SERMON OF THE PUBLIS FUNC-TIONS OF WOMAN, preached at the Music Hall, March 27, 1853. By THEODORE PARKER, Minister of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society. Phonographi-cally reported by J. M. W. Yerrington and Rufus Leighton.' Price 6 cents single—50 cents per dozen.

Respectfully yours,
WENDELL PHILLIPS.

From the Boston Weekly Magazine THE APRICAN MOTHER.

[The distress which the inhabitants of Africa feel a the loss of their children, which are stolen from them by the persons employed in the barbarous traffic of human flesh, is perhaps more thoroughly felt than described. But, as it is a subject to which every person has not attended, the author of the following lines hopes that possibly he may excite some attention (which is has not attended, the author of the following lines hopes that, possibly, he may excite some attention (which he obtains indulgence) to an attempt to represent the an-guish of a mother, whose son and daughter were taken from her by a ship's crew, belonging to a country where the God of justice and mercy is owned and worshipped.]

Help! O, help! thou God of Christians! Save a mother from despair ! Cruel white men steal my children; God of Christians ! hear my prayer.

From my arms by force they're severed; Sailors drag them to the sea; Yonder ship, at anchor riding, Swift will carry them away.

There my sen lies stript and bleeding, Fast with thongs his hands are bound; See! the tyrants, how they scourge him! See his sides, a recking wound !

See his little sister by him, Quaking, trembling, how she lies Drops of blood her face besprinkle, Tears of anguish fill her eyes.

Now they tear her brother from her, Down below the deck he's thrown, Stiff with beating, through fear silent, Save a single death-like groan.

Hear the little creature begging : · Take me, white men, for your own Spare, O spare my darling brother, He's my mother's only son !

See, upon the shore she's raving, Down she falls upon the sands; Now she tears her flesh with madness, Now she prays with lifted hands:

I am young and strong and hardy, He's a sick and feeble boy; Take me, whip me, chain me, starve me, All my life I'll toil with joy.

Christians, who's the God you worship? Is he cruel, fierce, or good? Does he take delight in mercy? Or in spilling human blood?

'Ah! my poor distracted mother! Hear her scream upon the shore !" Down the savage captain struck her, Lifeless on the vessel's floor.

Up his sails he quickly hoisted, To the ocean bent his way ; Headlong plunged the raving mother, From a high rock in the sea.

### THE CHARITY FUND. BY B. CLARK LUNDY.

[The late negro law of the State of Illinois provides that one half the money raised from the sale of free negroes, who may be in the State contrary to law, shall go to the informer, and the remainder constitute a 'Charity Fund' for the support of the county in which such sale shall take place.]

Ho! dwellers on the Southern stream, And by the Northern lake, Gird up your loins to work of love, And let your souls awake ! Keep watch abroad for colored skins, Note well each curling hair, And let your nostrils wide expand, To catch the tainted air; For, lo ! a mighty fund shall rise, Ye all from toil to save, And only cost that paltry thing Of making man a slave.

And if you change to journey on, Adown to Jericho, And find a brother by the way, With 'creature comforts' low, Seize on some darker mortal near, And bind him with a chain, Then let him serve a term of years, For hath not God above ordained, That negro blood shall be

Of all his worthless free? Nor leave him thus to struggle on, A thing bound to the soil, It would not be a Christian act, If not redeemed from toil; But on your beast, and to an inn, Carry your charge with care, And pay the publican his pence,

The oil and wine to heal the wounds

For all his care while there; Nor deem your pockets shall be light, Samaritan most true, For surely modern charity Gives half the fee to you!

## THE BEAUTIPUL

BY EDWIN HENRY BURRINGTON. Walk with the Beautiful and with the Grand, Let nothing on the earth thy feet deter ; Sorrow may lead thee weeping by the hand, But give not all thy bosom thoughts to her Walk with the Beautiful.

I hear thee say, 'The Beautiful! what is it?' O, thou art darkly ignorant ! Be sure 'Tis no long, weary road its form to visit, For thou canst make it smile beside thy door Then love the Beautiful.

Ay, love it; 'tis a sister that will bless, And teach thee patience when the heart is lonely; The angels love it, for they wear its dress, And thou art made a little lower only ; Sigh for it !- clasp it when 'tis in thy way !

Be its idolator, as of a maiden Thy parents bent to it, and more than they, Be thou its worshipper. Another Eden Comes with the Beautiful.

Some boast its presence in a Grecian face ; Some, on a favorite warbler of the skies ; But be not fool'd ! where'er thine eye might trace, Seeking the Beautiful, it will arise ; Then seek it every where !

Thy bosom is its mint, the workmen are Thy thoughts, and they must coin for thee ; believing The Beautiful exists in every star, Thou mak'st it so, and art thyself deceiving,

If otherwise thy faith, Thou seest Beauty in the violet's cup ;-I'll teach thee miracles! Walk on this heath. And say to the neglected flower, 'Look up, And be thou Beautiful!' If thou hast faith,

It will obey thy word. One thing I warn thee : bow no knee to gold ; Less innocent it makes the guileless tongue ; It turns the feelings prematurely old ; And they who keep their best affections young. Best love the Beautiful!

THE MORTAL CHANGE We pass from the clasp of mourning fries. To the arms of the loved and lost; nd those smiling faces will greet us then, Which on earth we have valued most.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

DISGRACEPUL SCENES IN NEW YORK. The 'Women's Rights Convention,' which was held in the Broadway Tabernacle, in New York, on Tuesday and Wednesday last week, was continually interrupted in its proceedings by well-dressed rowdies and 'certain lewd fellows of the baser sort," stimulated to make their dastardly assaults by the Satanic press of that city. The following report of the scenes that transpired at the last evening's session is copied from that vile sheet, the New York Express :-

Bedlam broke loose—Uproarious Scenes at the Tabernacle—The Bloomer Women, Abolitionists, and Bowery B'hoys in General Convention—Eloquent Speech of a strong-minded Dutch woman—Police on the ground-Arrests, etc., etc.

Long before the doors were opened, a great crowd Long before the doors were opened, a great crowd had gathered in front of, and in the passage way leading to the Hall, among which were perceived a fair proportion of the tenderer sex. There was a good deal of scuffling and squeezing, and withal no little excitement to see who should get in first to get the best seats. There were some policemen on the spot, looking on and keeping order as well as they could amidst so much disorder,—and many premonitions of the still worse disorder that was to reign, aron, inside.

Wender Phillers, then coming forward, begged that the people of this 'great country' would give this noble stranger a hearing. This woman had faced the cannon of Francis Joseph, and had battled side by side with Kossuth for the freedom of Hungary. What would be thought of us—

[Voices—'Then why don't you let her speak for herself!' We don't want to hear you.' We have heard enough of you already.' 'Go it, boots!' 'Get down.' 'Nix-come-a-rouse.' 'Go in Sally Johnson.'] reign, anon, inside.

At a quarter past seven, open went the doors, and in rushed the crowd,—shilling a head, in a state of the highest excitement. In a few minutes the great Hall was crowded to excess. In the gal-

the great Hall was crowded to excess. In the galleries it was at once evident there were a large ne aber of gentlemen who had come there specially to inspirit, in their own peculiar way, the proceedings, whatever they might turn out to be, as the night wore on.

At a quarter to 8 o'clock, the President, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, came forward, and desired it to be particularly understood that they were determined to have order there that evening. (Hisses.) There were a posse of police on hand, but she hoped the gentlemen in the gallery would so demean themselves as not to make it necessary to call for their services. (Groaning, cheering, and general confusion.)

fusion.)

Mas. Mort, order being partially restored, said the first business in order would be the question upon the resolution, in reference to Woman's Rights, which was up for consideration yesterday. Wirk Voick, near the platform—'W-h-a-t's, that!' (Great laughter, and some hissing.)

Mas. Mort—'All who are in favor of the resolution will please to say 'Aye.'

tion will please to say 'Aye.'

VOICES—' Aye—aye—aye.'
COUNTER VOICES—' No—no—no.'
LUCRETIA—' Carried.' (A laugh.)
A tall, thin, but pleasant-looking man, who said his name was Mr. G. W. CLARK, then came forward, entirely

regardless of the screeches with which he was greeted, and sung the following 'song':-'The storm-wind wildly blowing. The bursting billows mock,
As with their foam-crests glowing,
They lash the sea-girt rock.

Several ill-behaved persons perched in the gal Several in-behaved persons percent in the gar-lery joined in a rascally chorus of their own, in-terrupting the vocalist on the stage, and exciting the risibility of their audience by a close imitation of his nasal enunciation-notwithstanding all which, he ventured on part second :-

'Amid the wild commotion-A voice is on the ocem : Be free! Oh, man, be free!

This sort of music, however, it was evident, wa not the kind to 'soothe the savage breast,' for now there were miscellaneous calls for 'Burleigh,' 'Bur Burleigh, ' Let's hear the women, etc. so loud, that the songster had to stop awhile, in order to get a hearing for part third :—

Behold the sea brine, leaping High in the murky air ! List! to the tempest sweeping In chainless fury there.

The sublimity of the last verse was in a fair way of having a modifying influence on the auditory, the uproar gradually decreasing, had not a hideous noise, like the sounds emitted from a fish horn, just at this crisis, disturbed the state of the atmosphere up stairs. Roars of laughter followed, but the nan on the stage was bent on having his song out.

What moves that mighty torrent, And bids it flow abroad? Or turns the rapid current?— What but the voice of God!'

Ill-mannered mockery of the gentleman's peculiar vocalization followed him, at short intervals, all through the remainder of his ditty; but it did not seem to disconcert him much, however, singing 'Whar do you come from !' was be your not seem to disconcert him much, however, singing as he did, and was storm was roaring all about his ears.

'Then answer, is the spirit From whom does he inherit The doom of slavery?

[Voice—Holloa! there. No niggers! Give us the song without the darkies. 'Sit down.' 'Shame.'

When man can bind the waters. That they no longer roll, Then let him forge the fetters To clog the human soul. Till then a voice is stealing From earth and sea and sky, And to the soul revealing

Its immortality. The swift wind chants the numbers, Careering o'er the sea,
And earth, roused from its slumbers,
Re-echoes—Man, ne Free!

CROWD IN THE GALLERY - 'Free' - 'ce-ee
Free-ee-ee!' 'Encore!' 'Oh hush.' MRS. MARTIN then rose up and delivered, or tempted to deliver a dissertation on 'Society as at present constituted.' 'Might made right' in mo-dern civilization, but she though it was high time that better principles and better maxims obtained. She advocated the Elective Franchise for woman. Nothing short of that would come up to her stand-Nothing short of that would come up to her standard of what was Right. Why did man,—who gave man the privilege to exclude woman from political privilege! Was it because he was strong! So was the elephant! Was it because he was a nning! So was the fox. (Hisses.) If man had more of reason, woman had more of conscience. (Hisses.) Jeremy Bentham, it was well known, was in favor of investing woman with the elective franchise. A woman at this moment was on the throne of Eng-Is Victoria unwomanly when she goes into Parliament to open and prorogue the representa-tives of the people there! Was Victoria unwomanly when she presided at the opening ceremonies of the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park! Victoria was a the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park! Victoria was a mother, and a wife, as they were. (Great noise, cries of 'oh!' 'oh!' oh!' People coughing very hard up-stairs. Man beating a tin kettle near the door. Hisses and groans. Laughter, and stamping of feet.) Mrs. Martin resuming amidst the noise—'\* indignantly hurled back \* reproached eternally \* (Cries of 'order,' 'order,' 'order.')

\* Elective franchise would elevate woman \* (Voice—'How do you know!') \* The woman are the educators of the rising generation. \* (Cries of 'Does your mother know you're out!' and 'louder,' 'louder.') 'Am I not heard near the door!' ('No.')

President, I want I want one

down. | But Mrs. Marrin would n't sit down. Go or she would, as heroically as ever, against 'man, wicked man,' and man the 'tyrant' wicked man,' and man the 'tyrant'

Woman did not own any thing by the laws now in force. She did not own the clothes on her back. She did not own her children. Nay, she did not own her own name! If woman could vote, one thing, at least, was certain, and that was, the Maine Law would have been passed, and executed, too, ere this, (another excitement all over the house,) and the infamous Fugitive Slave Law would never have disgraced your statute books.

[Awful row. Sculle in the gallery. Hisses and grouns; cries of 'take your seat,' 'sit down,' 'you ought to be ashamed of yourselves.' Something serious gaing on up stairs, now, between the abolitionists and the opposition. Police come in. How stopped.]

LUCRETIA MOTT comes forward—Begged leave to introduce to the audience Mrs. Matilda Anika, a friend of humanity, an advocate of Woman's

friend of humanity, an advocate of Woman's Rights, a genuine—
[Horrible noises; everybody on his and her feet. Rapping of canes, clapping of hands, shricks, and groans, and sneezes, in the midst of all which, a very, very masculine and 'strong-minded' looking woman, with an exceedingly the atrical-looking air, came forward, and went on to address the audience, in German! But the very first syllable that fell from her roseate lips was the signal of another succession of atrocious noises, such as had never been heard yot. The German woman went on, however, undismayed, German woman went on, however, undismayed, clinching her fists and throwing up her arms wildly, and otherwise violently gesticulating. Occasionally, the reporter could catch a word of English—'freedom'—'British'——(another shocking noise, in the midst of which the German Bloomer

beat a retreat.]
Wendell Phillips, then coming forward, begg

boots!' 'Get down.' 'Nix-come-a-rouse.' 'Go
in, Sally Johnson.']
Phillips backs out, and the German woman
comes to the front. Just as she is going to speak,
somebody inquires, in a hollow, sepulchral tone,

What's her name! 'PHILLIPS stands up - Her name is MATILDA ANIKA.'

VOICE—' What's her name!'
PHILLIPS—' MATILDA ANKA.' ANOTHER VOICE— What's that!'
[Laughter. Hisses. General uproar.]
German Woman again essaying to speak. Great

laughter. Then half a dozen sentences in German.

Mrs. Rosz said she would interpret, if they
would only listen. [Hisses. Squealing. Groans. Yelling.]

German Woman continues to speak Dutch-Mrs. Rose interpreting alternate sentences—the English of which seemed to be, that the German woman had come here to seek for a liberty which

was denied her at home.

Wendell Phillips said—'Go on with your hisses. Geese have hissed before now. (Laughter and hisses.) You are proving, at least, that some men are unworthy of political liberty. You prove that the men of the city of New York do not know what the meaning of tectotalism and free discussion is. (Hisses.) When you will answer our argument, we shall cease to be agitators—but not till then.'

BOWERY-LOOKING BOY-' Speak in Dutch.' (Laugh

PHILLIPS—' If you hate this movement, the ver PHILLIPS—'If you hate this movement, the very best thing you can do for us is to come here and disgrace your city, as you are now disgracing it.' [Renewed cries of 'Put him out.' 'Stop that,' 'Go home, old fellow, where you belong,' 'Will you go out and liquor!' 'Speak louder,' 'Give him a cigar,' 'O, dear,' &c.]

PHILLIPS—'Your Revolutionary fathers fought for freadom'

Mrs. Rose- I invoke the intervention of th

Police.' 'Is the Chief of Police present!''Where are the Police!' 'Will they come up German Woman makes another attempt to be heard, but her foreign tongue stood no chance with an audience that would not even tolerate the ver-nacular. She was greeted from first to last with a

succession of jeers, jests and roars of laughter in the gallery. 'Ah, ah, white niggers—you fellow. (shaking her head,) you!' (Laughter, cheers and hisses.) PHILLIPS — 'Elective franchise' — ['Take your coat!'] 'unfathomable infamy. Ty-ranny. Alrocious absolution.' ['Sit down.' 'We came here to hear women, not

PHILLIPS- I will add, on sitting down, I Yes sit down,'] that if any man in this audience will come forward and reason with us, it " - ' [At

fellows in the gallery—an operation which produced new confusion.]

Voices near the door—'Fire, fire, fire.' Consternation and symptoms of panic. Order restored after a while.

PHILLIPS, unable to get a hearing, at length takes his seat.

own police. The venom of your mouths

['Speak louder!'] \* looking on in indignation.

Wherever we can find an ear to hear, there
we shall speak of the wrongs of women.

[Burleigh!' Burleigh!' Burleigh!' Uncle Tom!' 'Horace Greeley!'
LUCY STONE, resuming\_ Woman must be loya

to woman. Let us ask you men, who Shirt Sewer's Union ['Time's up, old fellow,' 'sit down,' 'give us something else,' 'pass

along! The Locy-Oh! mothers and daughters-Oh! we men, whether you are • • • (Another din.) Lucy still speaking. (People yelling and hooting in the gallery—cries of 'Burleigh,' Phillips,' 'Shame,' 'Shame,' 'Too bad.')

Lucr still goes on, in dumb show, speaking, the spirit of purity and truth. We hold in our own hand the rod with which we may smite the rock, out of which will issue a panacea for all these grievances. Those of you who have listened, in the name of this Convention I ask you, in going to your homes, be it in the city or country, let the words of truth which you have heard this evening have a lodgment in your hearts. The time is coning when the worthy sons of noble mothers wou sons of noble mothers would come here, ashamed that those who had gone fore them had ever so disgraced themselves had been disgraced to-day. Posterity would not believe it that men had banded together to gag believe it that men had banded together to gag helpless women thus. But New York (she was glad to add) was not wholly lost, bad as it was. Paulina Davis, that very day, had received a con-tribution of twenty dollars from some of its citizens, as a contribution to belp support a newspa-per devoted to woman's rights. (A laugh. 'Si

down!') 'Time's up, Lucy!' 'Oh, sit down.' General confusion and noise entirely indescribable, in the course of which the speaker meekly took her seat. Rev.' Antionerte L. Brown here undertook to tell a story about a drunkard who had brought his poor family down to the lowest depths of degrada-

BIG FAT MAN near the rostrum- The wicked Miss Brown— \* But that mother and that man!

wife of his was a heroine.

Voice— Good old gal!' (Another laugh.)

Miss Brows— There was a bond in the Miss Brown— There was a bond in woman's heart that bound her offspring to affections. Great duties were before her. A great end was to be achieved How should it be done! Voice-Do it up brown. (Coughing, laughter

cheers, hisses.)
Rev. Miss Brown (nothing dismayed, though MAN WITH A LONG BEARD, MR. BERLEIGH.—'Mr.

Tresident, I want one word.

[Great uproar, with cries of 'time's up'—'sit

own.']

KEV. MISS BROWN (nothing dismayed, though the storm here was getting very ugly)—

'A world of temptation.' 'Going through the streets a drunkard,' 'the first-born of her affections had fallen a prey to the tempter.

Stricken things.

[An ill-mannered fellow here interrupted the speaker, right in the midst of a very pathetic temperance tale, in a fit of sneezing, producing great confusion. There were also accompanying noises resembling the noises which cats and dogs make. In the midst of the hubbub-

Mr. Elliorr jumped upon the rostrum, and by dint of severe gesticulation and other imposing displays of physical accomplishments, managed to get a hearing for a moment or two, but longer than that the 'public' wouldn't listen.

that the 'public' wouldn't listen.

CRIES from all parts of the house—'Go away!'
'Take your seat.' 'Where's Burleigh!' 'House
coming down!' 'Here's the police!' 'Shame!'
'Outrageous!' 'Hurrah!' 'Three cheers!' 'Disgraceful!' Old women, all over the hall, in a
state of utmost consternation. People still wedging their way into the hall from the lobbies without. Heat oppressive. Excitement intense.

All cheering.

LUCRETIA MOTT, (again,) 'It is moved and second

LUCRETIA MOTT, (again,) 'It is moved and seconded, that the meeting do now adjourn sine die. All who are in favor, will say 'aye.'

The 'ayes' had it numerically, but the 'noes' were the loudest and the noisiest.

DENOUEMENT—rush for the doors. Man turning off the gas. People requested to beware of Pickpockets. General movement towards the doors.

pockets. General movement towards the doors. Fresh air reached. Crowd dispersing. Doors shut. Gates closed. All quiet.

The New York Times, under the head of 'The Rows of Yesterday, alludes to the mobocratic assault upon the Woman's Rights Convention in the following

Row number three was a very jolly affair, a regu-lar break-down at the Tabernacle. The women had their rights, and more beside. The cause was simtheir rights, and more beside. The cause was simply that the rowdyish diathesis is just now prevalent. True, a colored woman made a speech, but there was nothing in that to excite a multitude. She didn't speak too low to be heard,—she did not into the color of the sensitive can stay away. But for us,—let us be thankful that for such hot weather there is some-

thankful that for such not weather there is some-thing to arouse us, something to season our insipid dishes, something to spice our dull days with. Mem. It was cooler in the evening. From the New York Daily Times.

THE FEMALE PESTS. Messrs, Lucy Stone, Antoinerre Brown, and Messrs. LUCY STONE, ANTOINETTE BROWN, and Company, gave the public another touch of their quality, yesterday, at Metropolitan Hall. Backed by Garrison, Wendell Phillips and the Tribune, they enacted a very respectable imitation of Capt. RYNDERS' exploits at the Tabernacle, a day or two since. Not satisfied with their over Company. rince. Not satisfied with their own Conventions, called expressly to give them a hearing, they forced themselves into the meeting of delegates, among whom they had no shadow of right; and succeeded in creating so much confusion as to put a stop to the legitimate business of the Convention, and render it necessary for the Police to clear the house. The great object at which these champions of references are to see the second for Miss Associated. reform aimed, was to secure for Miss ANTOINETTE Brown a seat upon the platform among the male officers of the meeting, where she could be seen to advantage by the assembly at large. The ambi-tion was worthy of the Amazonian troupe, whose shameless self-exposures have amused the rabble,

olition of slavery led him into a reckless contempt for every thing else, and he soon became equally zealous for the abolition of the family, the Bible, religion, and everything else that seemed to stand in the way of his special object. He came here professedly to aid the cause of Temperance; but the audience, insulting the President, and, in the extent of his interest and sincerity on that short, behaving like none other than Wendell Philsubject was speedily manifested by his declaration lips, generally.

After Phillips was exhausted, Antoinette Brow that as the Maine Law recognized the Constituthat, as the Maine Law recognized the Constitu-

is confined to the faculty of injuring every cause rated delegation of the last night's Temperance they espouse. They have made every subject they society, and had admitted them to the floor of the have touched odious and contemptible in the pubhave touched odious and contemptible in the public mind. They are now trying the same game on the Temperance cause. Pretending to be its friends, they have shown clearly that they regard it simply as a hobby on which they can ride into public notice. They would rather kill the cause forever than suffer Miss Antoinerte Brown to be kept off the platform. The Temperance Convention into which they thrust themselves yesterday, was a body of highly respectable, influential and prudent friends of the Temperance reform. They have uniformly kept their movements free from the fanatical ultraisms by which other worthy causes have often been so deeply injured, and have gone forward in their efforts in the path marked out by prudence, decorum, and a proper regard for public sentiment. They had brought together distinguished advocates of the Temperance cause from guished guished advocates of the Temperance from guished guish lic sentiment. They had brought together distinguished advocates of the Temperance cause from various parts of this country and of Europe, and were proceeding with their deliberations in an eminently judicious and effective manner, when this unseemly onslaught of discontented females occurred. It is deeply to be regretted that such an interruption should have taken place, though, as will be seen by our report of the proceedings, it was but temporary, as order was restored and preserved at the evening session.

Even the New York Such Such and sequently determined, the President was compelled to call in the Police, and cause the house to be cleared. One or two of the 'ismites' resisted and had to make their exit in a constrained and undignified fashion. Miss Brown undertook to stay by 'moral power,' but this proving insufficient, after some resistance, suffered herself to be escorted to the door.

The house having been cleared, the roll was read, and the delegates were admitted to the floor as their names were called, or on the presentation of their credentials at the door. Miss Brown did not get in again. The spectators occupied the

## From the New York Sun.

TEMPERANCE AND WOMAN'S RIGHTS. Many may be disposed to look upon the scenes and occurrences at Metropolitan Hall, yesterday, as very amusing, very funny, and all that. For our part, we regard them as matters for serious regret. They hinder moderate and substantial reforms, and expose to contempt and ridicule the efforts of earnest, judicious men. There is now no offerts of earnest, judicious men. There is now no Ohio, now occupied the chair, presiding with great respectable citizen who is not favorable to temperance, but respectable men, who have a jealous regard for their character, and do not thirst after notoriety, will be very cautious in identifying themselves with Conventions and Assemblies liable to be converted into discrepable for the frantic elements in check till the adjournment. The discretary was a factor of the frantic elements in check till the adjournment.

Whether the getters up of the mis-named World's Temperance Convention acted right or wrong in excluding women from their organization, is a question we shall not discuss, but Antoinette Brown could not be ignorant that her persevering efforts to be admitted to take part in the proceedings would not promote the cause. The simple fact seems to be that a bitter feud exists between the Woman's Rights party and those who called the Convention; and, in their quarrel, temperance is lost sight of. As to Miss Brown, and a few others of her stampthe public and a portion of the press have been guilty of giving them encouragement in their unbecoming course. Crowds have gone, through curiosity, to see and hear them; the newspapers have ministered to their vanity, and a melancholy demoralization of social sentiment has been treated as an inviting theme for still more demoralizing comment. We do not see how any man, possessing a proper respect for his wife, his daughters or his sisters, can give encouragement to feminine exhibitions of brass and irreligion on the public platform.

Nature as rell as divine revelation, marks out the fact of pseudo philanthro-like the province of the proper respect for his wife, his daughters or his sisters, can give encouragement to feminine exhibitions of brass and irreligion on the public platform.

NINE O'CLOCK, P. M.—Mrs. Paulina Davis moved in very despair, that the meeting do now adjourn sine die.

Bowery B'noy mounting the rostrum, (before the question could be taken) and siding ap very lovingly to the venerable Mrs. Mott, who was endeavoring to get the sense of the meeting on the right to adjourn.

B'noy:—'What you afraid of?' 'What's the row?' 'Make as much noise as you can?' 'What's the row?' 'Make as much noise as you can?' 'What's the row?' 'Make as much noise as you can?' 'What's the row?' 'Make as much noise as you can?' 'What's the row?' 'Rolling up his sleeves.)

Mrs. Mott getting a little frightened at the noise.)

Bowers B'noy.—What you 'fraid of? I want a hearing for my cause! Roars of laughter, intermingled with yells of 'Put him out?' 'No, no, let's hear him?'

A band of music just then, marched by the Tabernacle, up Broadway. An old lady nervously enquired 'if the military was a coming to shoot.' Rowdies in the gallery, whistling, kicking, hissing and cheering.

Lucratria Mort, (again,) 'It is moved and seconded that the meeting do now adjourn sine die. All

It is woman's rights do not consist in taking her out of her own sphere and placing her in man's. She can claim no right to violate set in taking her out of her own sphere and placing her in man's. She can claim no right to violate or disregard her Creator's laws. Were she permitted to usurp man's position and duties, the result would not be an increase of her happiness. On the contrary, it would entail upon her disquicteds and miscries from which she is now and miscries from which she is now repair to recognized.

Woman can never be secured in her rights to rodition. She would be a fearful loser by the breaking down of all those social protections which an advancing civilization erects around female virtue and female weakness. To a generally diffused intelligence, softened and controlled by the love and the justice which proceed from genuine Christianity, must woman look, as the only condition in which she can enjoy full and perfec

she can enjoy full and perfect rights. But of man the same must be said.

It is woman's right to be educated and prepared for the proper discharge of the duties appertaining to her sphere, and every right within that sphere will receive our unhesitating support, but beyond this we cannot go, as we cannot profess to be woman's advocate, and play the part of an enemy. We cannot join in urging her to commit moral suicide, and to pursue a path as fatal to man's happiness as it would be to her own. Happily, few of the women of America feel disposed to abandon all the joys of home, and of the family circle; and more in sorrow, perhaps, than in anger, should we look upon those few misguided members of the sex who are so notable examples of what the Apostle said Christian women should not be.

From the New York Courier & Enquirer of Sept. 8. WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The regular business meeting, yesterday forenoon, was engrossed, disturbed, and rendered
abortive, by the pertinacious intrusion of the sog
called Woman's Rights party. Their irruption
was, of course, inimical to the purposes of the
Convention, and demonstrative of thorough indifdidn't speak too low to be heard,—she did not insult them with improper language. Nor did the rowdies respond at all insultingly. They did not curse,—they only called for half a dozen in the shell. They didn't swear, they only hurried up that stew. They did wrong, however. If we had our own way, every rascally rowdy among them should have Bloomers of all colors preaching at them by the year,—a year for every naughty word they uttered, a score of them for every hiss. Out upon the villains who go to any meeting to disturb it! Lot anybody, who can hire a house and pay for it, have his say, and let none be disturbed. The sensitive can stay away. But for us,—let us be formers' to exert any influence upon the proceed-ings of the Convention, and their conduct seems to admit of explanation only by their characteristic and settled policy of endeavoring to distract, annoy and bring to nought all movements which they cannot control. It appears that they had got together the previous evening, improvised a temperance society on the spot, and 'delegated' themselves to the World's Convention, with a view thus to force themselves into that body in sufficient numbers to effect the disturbance which their champion, Miss Brown, had attempted, unsuccessfully, single-handed, on Tuesday morning.

The Committee to prepare business, was referred a resolution on the manner of voting in this body, and a resolution as to delegates in the preliminary meeting, recommended that the two following rules be adopted:-

I. On all questions, on which a vote by States is de 1. On all questions, on which a vote by States is demanded by a majority of the delegates present, each State shall vote according to the number of her Senators or Representatives; and the kingdom of Great Britain and her Provinces shall be represented each by every delegate therefrom who may be present, and each of their votes shall be counted.

II. When a vote is not demanded by a rectain the

II. When a vote is not demanded by a majority, all questions shall be decided by a majority of the delegates present. The other resolution is regarded as suspended by the action of the Convention.

and disgusted the sensible, during the past few days.

It is curious to see how naturally fanaticism on one subject begets equal fanaticism on every other. Garrison, as he is fond of reminding the public, began his anti-slayery career without abandoning his religious faith. Gradually his zeal for the abolition of slavery led him into a reckless contame. pile of books on the subject, which he undertook to read to the Convention. All this naturally pro-voked great confusion, and innumerable calls to order, motions, interruptions, decisions, &c., in the midst of which Phillips was in his eler mad as a March hare, dealing out billingsgate to

tion of the United States, he couldn't support it. His special hobby now is to help Messrs. Lucy Stone & Co. secure the abolition of all distinction in gender. And in this, as in all his other insane to the case of Miss Brown, excluding all persons years its height followed by the means where STONE & Co. secure the abolition of all distinctions in gender. And in this, as in all his other insane to the case of Miss Brown, excluding an personal to the case of Miss Brown, excluding an exclusion and excluding an excluding an excluding an exclusion and excluding an excluding an exclusion and exclusion and exclusion and exclusion and exclusion and exclusion and exc

not get in again. The spectators occupied the

galleries.

There had been a complication of question pending when the house was cleared, and this was now laid on the table, in bulk, by a decisive vote, to the great disgust and among loud expostula-

selves with Conventions and Assemblies liable to be converted into disgraceful farces.

We have very little to say between the Woman's Rights Party and the Men's World's Temperance Convention. It is apparent, however, that there are a few bold women, who, possessing not a particle of the modesty so becoming in their sex, are ready to imitate the conduct of certain political rowdies who obtrude themselves, uninvited, into whatever public assembly offers a field for the display of their brazen impudence and disorganizing propensities.

Whether the getters up of the mis-named World's Temperance Convention acted right or wrong in ex-

There is one fact in connection with this 'Whole World's Temperance Convention,' which is common to all these meetings of pseudo philanthropists. We allude to the intense, highly concentrated bitterness of hatred which is exhibited to

wards every one who ventures a single allasion to the impracticability of carrying out their ntopian visions. They seem to forget that great public reforms are accomplished by the light of reason and eloquence; that malice and learning, and scoffings and revilings, and gasshing of teeth and clenchings of fists, and howls and contortions, and all manner of hateful and cult words, are things more appropriate to the review contortions, and all manner of hateful and end words, are things more appropriate to the regions of the damned, than to a conclave of holy saints and philanthropic reformers. When one of the fair and Reverend speakers informed us that there is 'a good time coming,' we felt that as the darkest hour precedes the light of day,' then might be some truth in the assertion.—Had.

full, accurate and life-like reports of the speeches toasts, &c., of the delegates to the late White toasts, &c., of the delegates to the late Whole World's Temperance Convention, at their brandread and squash dinner, on Saturday evening, the Sermon delivered yesterday by Rev. Miss broan before one of the largest audiences ever congreted in Metropolitan Hall; and last, though not least, the extraordinary transactions of the abeliance of the same building, during the afternoon and evening. It will be seen by the report of the and evening. It will be seen by the report of the last named affair, that the Sabbath was described last named allair, that the Saboath was described by the most rabid outpourings of fanaticism, and that the indignant audience eventually interfered and refused to allow the proceedings to continue. Read the sketches, enjoy the passing fun, and then seriously reflect upon the mischief that would ensue, should these modern reformers, by any possi-bility, succeed in their designs.—N. Y. Horald

THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION-SO called -though representing a mere dot on the world's surface, and a very small vulgar fraction of the world's inhabitants—after being in session several days in New York, adjourned on Friday last. It days in New Tork, anjourned on Friday last. It was composed of the odds and ends of every evanescent fraction in the country. There were men in 'shocking bad hats' and dilapidated tow. men in 'shocking bad hats' and dilapadated trow-sers—women in elegant tights and other adorn-ments of the Bloomer costume, who look with con-tempt upon such an unfeminine employment as the sewing on of rebellious buttons, the doing up of multitudinous rips in male garments, (the said rips on a broad grin at the successful contrivances of the petticoated World Conventionists to keep their trowserless husbands or relatives at home in charge of the children, or general housewifery,) and the various et ceteras pertaining thereto, or connected therewith. Abolitionists, vegetarians, woman's rights men, and man's rights women; supporters of the Maine law and moral sussionists opposed thereto; whigs, democrats, free soilers, no thereto; whigs, democrats, free soilers, nothing-arians, with a sprinkling of Unitarians, Universal-ists and Orthodox, (who believe that all men will be damned, and Universalists particularly so, but yet are willing to give the latter a temporary lift of the hand, if they will hang on well to the Mains law.) in a word, new lights of every class and of every gender known to the grammars—all had some one or more representatives in the motly conclare of world reformers.

On the whole, we do not think this World's Convention will set the world on fire, or, indeed, that

it will have any other effect than to raise a laugh at the expense of the coats and petticoats, pants and pantalettes, inflated with heroic speech, brazen impudence, and indefinite notions of reform, the burthen of which was mankind and womankind in general, and the portion thereof included within the limits of New York in particular.—Boston Chronicle (Rum organ.)

The 'National Democrat' is the title of one of the 'Satanic' presses in New York, edited by a Reverend renegade and demagogue, named Chancey C. Burn Referring to the anti-slavery meetings which were held in the Metropolitan Hall on the 3d inst., it indulges is the following fiendish language :-

Time was when a full-blooded nigger meeting in New York would have been heralded with the cry of 'tar and feathers,' but, alas! in these degen-rate days, we are called to lament merely over an uproarious disturbance. The Tribune groans herribly, it is true, because a set of deistical fanstics were interrupted in their villanous orgies; but it

were interrupted in their villanous orgies; but it should rather rejoice that no harsher means were resorted to than 'tufts of grass.'

Talk about freedom! Is any land so lost in self-respect, so sunk in infamy, that God-defying, Bible-abhorring sacrilege will be tacitly allowed! Because the bell-wether of the Tribune, accompanied by a phalanx of blue petticoats, is initiated at the grand-master of outrages, is that any reason for personal respect and public humiliation! Is grow of all the aggrayating circumstances of the view of all the aggravating circumstances of the case, we congratulate the fool-hardy fanatics upon getting off so easy as they did, and we comment the forbearance of the considerate crowd in not carrying their coercive measures to extremes, be cause, the humbug being exploded, all that is ne-cessary now is to laugh, hiss, and reciferously ap-

When men make up their minds to vilify the Bible, denounce the Constitution, and defame their country, (although this is a free country,) they should go down in some obscure cellar, remote from mortal ken, and even there whisper their hiseous treason against God and Liberty.

THE LAST VAGARY OF THE GREELEY CLIQUE-THE WOMEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND THEIR CHAMPIONS.—The assemblage of rampant women which convened at the Tabernacle yesterday was an interesting place in the comic history of the nineteenth centur. We saw, in broad daylight, in a public hall in the city of New York, a gathering of unsexed women—unsexed in mind all of them, and many in halli-mosts. ments—publicly propounding the doctrine that they should be allowed to step out of their appro-priate sphere, and mingle in the busy sales of every day life, to the neglect of those duties which both human and divine law have assigned to them. We will not stop to argue against so ridiculous a set of ideas. We will only inquire who are to per-form those duties which we and our fathers before us have imagined belonged solely to women. Is the world to be depopulated ! Are there to be no more children? Or are we to adopt the French mode, which is too well known to need explanation.

Another recent all not are sufficient to be not a sufficient Mode, which is too well known to need explanation.

Another reason why we will not answer the lege
which is poureod out from the lips of such persons
as Lucy Stone, Mrs. Mott, Mrs. Amelia Bloomer,
and their male coadjutors, Greeley, Garrison, Oliver
Johnson, Orson Burleigh, and others is because Johnson, Orson Burleigh, and others, is because they themselves do not believe in the truth or the feasibility of the doctrines they utter. In some cases eccentricity is a harmless disease, but the idiosyncrasies of these people spring from another source. They admit the principle that fame and infamy are synonymous terms. Disappointed is their struggle for the first, they grasp the last, and at the same time pocket all the money they can wring from the 'barren fools' who can be found in any community eager to grasp at any doctrise which is novel, no matter how outrageous it may

It is almost needless for us to say that thes women are entirely devoid of personal attractions.

They are generally thin maiden ladies, or women who perhaps have been disappointed in their endeavors to appropriate the breeches and the rights of their unlucky lords; the first class, having found it utterly impossible to induce any young or all man into the matrimonial moses, have turned out upon the world, and are now endeavoring to reupon the world, and are now endeavoring to re venge themselves upon the sex who have slighted them. The second, having been dethroned from their empire over the hearts of their husbands, for reasons which may easily be imagined, go rags-bondising over the country boring unfortunate reasons which may easily be imagned, is bondising over the country, boring unfortunite audiences with long essays lacking point or meaning, and only amusing from the impudence dising, and only amusing from the impudence dising, and only amusing from the impudence of the country. They violate the rules of decivilized country transparent to love, and to admir, and to admir, these unfortunate women have awoke from the three country transe, and quickly returned to the propentary transe, and quickly returned and momentary trance, and quickly returned to the momentary trance, and quickly returned to the dress of decent society, but we saw yesterday many disciples of the Bloomer school at the Tabernack. There was yesterday, and there will be to-day, a wide field for all such at the Tabernack. All who desire to see them will put a shilling in their peckets, and journey toward the Tabernack. A sufficient amount of entertainment is gurantied for the money invested, and those who have a tase for the singular will undoubtedly be on hand.

Bennett's Herald.