ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

The Two dellars and fifty cents per annum of fire copies will be sent to one address for ran ties, if payment be made in advance,

TAll remittances are to be made, and all letters to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to eted, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. Myertisements making less than one square ined three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, ania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aucel to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial ee, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, vir :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY DESG. EDMEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and From PHILLIPS.

The the columns of The Liberator, both sides of question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slavehold lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

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

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES-for articles of merchandize, under

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

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government

VOL. XXIII. NO. 39.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER 1182.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE THREE TRAITORS TO LIBERTY—THE CLIMAX OF IMPUDENCE.

The shameless and audacious Speech made by Richmy Yeapon, of Charleston, S. C., at the Pilgrim Celeulin at Plymouth, Mass., August 1, 1853, has been ished in New York, in pamphlet form. On the title ge is an extract from the Boston Courier, culogising s the patriotic speech which was complimented by es from certain crazy and rabid abolitionists.' How the following ex-

Car, Webster and Calhoun were, beyond all marrison, the three men of America; and long, if see, will it be, ere three stars, equal in magnitude all lastre, will be again seen sulminating at the meeting on our national meridian.

Lach aspired to the chief magistracy of the re-

pakin, seeking the noble end by noble means, and sh matters and the mobile and glittering and salve failed to win the noble and glittering ans-each alike deserving, although not communing success. There was, perhaps, too, a larity in the reasons or causes of their common, are. Clay, when about to make his great anti-libra speech, in the Senate of 1839, was warned excited Senator from South Carolina-the Hon: Wn. C. Preston-that, with his well-known opinas on the question of slavery, and in view of his spirations for the Presidency, it would be as well approximately to offend the abolitionists; but is prompt and decisive answer of the great Kenmeter and patriotic American was—' I would note be right than be President;' and the aboligists became thenceforward his bitterest foes, is all probability prevented his election to the sidency in the subsequent contest with Mr. We learn, from a correspondent of the New on Heald, describing the eloquent and classical ber of the accomplished Choate, worthy to take s place in the richest casket and among the re, that a similar incident adorns the history of illustrates the character of the illustrious webster. When warned that his patriotic and emelutional course, on the Compromise of 1850, said endanger his prospects for the chief magisracy of the nation. with his great eyes glowing, as the very lightning flashing from his face,' his asser was.- I would not swerve a hair for the malency.' So, too, Calhoun, by the stiffness of is unpopular opinions on the subject of State gas, and especially the Roman firmness of his salons on the great and absorbing question of outern rights, interposed the chief barriers to is success as an aspirant for the Presidency.

Similar as they were in their lives, in death they see not far divided, and they met the final doom of mortality in very similar circumstances—each ding at the post of duty, and in the harness of the blie-two of them at the national capital, and is third, during an intended temporary absence rom it, but while yet charged with the cares of the nation. It is recorded, in Holy Writ, that 'The glory of the terrestrial is one, and the glory of the sestial is another, and these illustrious compoers haring co-equally participated in the one, in this nundane sphere, may we not piously indulge the hope that they are now rejoicing and beautified parthe empyrean realms above ! [!!!]
Before closing my remarks, so inadequate to this

gest and interesting occasion, I cannot forbear trious Webster, for his constitutional fidelity to the South. I ask the indulgence of the meetlagon delicate ground. I mean not to cast an ap-ple of discord into this harmonious and joyous assemblage; but I would not be just to myself, nor pertunity to do grateful reverence to the illustrious and fearlessly done constitutional justice to the Seath. Mr. Webster's truth and fidelity, to the South, sprang from principle as well as feeling, and was imbibed from parental instruction; and it is no wonder that the boy who first read and statisf the constitution of his country on a cotton hadderchief, should have been unswerving and fathful in giving the full benefit of that constituin to the cotton States of the South and West.—
it was under this hallowed influence that, at Richmod, in 1840, he made the memorable declaraion, that, 'in the capital of the Old Dominion taler the October sun of a Virginia sky, he gave it to the wings of all the winds, to be borne to very corner of the Republic, and to every human car, whether of friend or foe, of North or South, a ell the responsibility that belonged to him, that there is no power, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, IN CON-CLESS OR THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, TO INTERPERE, IN THE SLIGHTEST DEGREE, WITH THE INSTITUTIONS or the South; and it was in the same spirit that is took that noble stand, in 1850, which saved his contry from fraternal strife and civil war and the Union from dissolution. (Hisses and apmage to the illustrious dead, let me also omage to the illustrious living, and return my gateful thanks to the great speaker of the day, the pital, the glorious Everett, (Webster's worthy secresor in the cabinet and in the Senate cham-ler.) for the declaration and sentiment, uttered by him in Congress, many, many years ago, but tell indelibly impressed on my memory.— There is as cause in which I would more readily shouler a musket, than to put down a servile in-terrection in the South.' (Applause.) threetion in the South.' (Applause.)
Let such principles and feelings—such as animated the bosoms of the dead Webster and Calhoun,

the such as yet animate the bosom of the living fight, be cherished and imitated, and the Union all indeed be perpetual—realizing the loftiest and appear destiny for itself—with the two oceans for itudinal, and the North Pole and the Isth Max of Darien for its latitudinal boundaries-civiland, christianizing and peopling the American conings, christianizing and peopling the American conings, and, by its glorious example and influture, regenerating the human race.

In conclusion, and in renewed reference to the rest and lamented dead, I would suggest that a sense memorial in the share of a ward of any long at the share of a ward of a

somen memorial, in the shape of a work of art, a perfect in design and execution as to challenge as command the admiration of the world, should his to perpetuate the memory, worth and services of the illustrious trio, so alike in life and in death nating either from the nation at large, or as alike honored and alike bereaved. I would,

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CLIT, WEBSTER, CALMOUN! Let a group of statuary, classical in Parian marble, perpetuate their memory at its national capital; or let Kentucky, Massachusetts ad South Carolina pile a common menament to the

From the Newbury, (Vt.) Aurora of the Valley. THE DISORGANIZERS.

Wherever we find this class of fanatics that are marshalled under the banner of Garrison, we find a band of Ishmaclites—pests in every community that claims to be orderly and sober-minded. They are emphatically disorganizers and disturbers of the peace. It is curious how fanaticism on one subject begets fanaticism on every other. And this fact is strikingly illustrated in this class of mad

meeting has been quiet, and its exercises interesting.

Who can look upon this troop of freebooters, without feelings of pity and contempt? Garrison went to New York, as he claims, to aid the cause of temperance; yet he cannot go for the 'Maine Law,' he says, because it recognizes the Constitution of the United States. The result of such conduct has been to bring into disrepute every subject which has engaged the attention of these fanatics. The sober, thinking part of the community aro disgusted with such conduct. It is the rankest infidelity—a rainous fanaticism. The cause of about they have in its spirit, and presents an encouraging view of the labor done, the results achieved, and the present prospects of the cause. The resolutions adopted at the meeting we quote in another column.

We congratulate our Western friends upon the disgusted with such conduct. It is the rankest proposed to their Anniversary, and the fair promise infidelity—a rainous fanaticism. The cause of about the present prospects of the cause. The resolutions adopted at the meeting we quote in another column.

these principles.

The honest friends of the causes of Anti-Slavery, danger of suffering by giving countenance to these ed to the reapers. Bloomer' infidels. Let them meet the frown and neglect of all lovers of law, truth and order, and they would soon sink into their own native chaos. And happy for the slave and suffering humanity n every form, when that day shall arrive.

tually caused the uproar, but the well-dressed and renteel editors who prompted it, who are to be held responsible for it.—Penn. Freeman.

We New Yorkers can put up with a great deal, and say nothing about it, for the sake of law, or-der, peace, and all that, but it is enough to try one's temper to have a knot of crazy Abolitionists oming in upon us from the country, to desecrate able invective on week days. But to seek thus to enact over again at Metropolitan Hall the scenes that were enacted at the Tabernacle some two years that were enacted at the Tabernacle some two years ago, is a wanton insult to our citizens at large. What these Bedlamites are after, everybody knows, is notoriety: and for notoriety—their ruling passion—they are willing to go any lengths. Self-respect they have long ago divested themselves of, and there is nothing to be gained, therefore, in appealing to them, as men and women, to postpone, for their own sakes, their contemplated exhibition, say till Monday. It is not to postpone, that the ay till Monday. It is safe to presume that the notive in selecting Sunday for their orgies, on this eccasion, is that there being more leisure people float than there are on week days, they are more likely to have a numerous audience to listen to their ravings. Doubtless, too, they are anxious to ex-site a feeling of 'opposition' and 'hostility' toeite a feeling of 'opposition' and 'hostility' to-wards them here in this 'cotton den,' so that when they go back to the rural districts, they may be able to tell how bravely they descerated the Sabbath day, and defied the 'cotton churches' and the 'coton congregations' of the city of New York.

We presume it is hardly necessary to reassure our countrymen out of and away from this city, that these Bedlamites are none of our people. They are not of nor with us. Even our respectable and intelligent colored people repudiate and dis-

BURNING PAPERS IN VIRGINIA. The Religious Telescope, the organ of the United Brethren in Christ, published in Circleville, Ohio, has recently been submitted to the flames at Grenville, Va., by the Post-master at that place, on account of its anti-slavery sentiments. A large number of the members of this church resided in Virginia, and, of course, many of them wished to read their official organ. But their

Mr. John Lawrence: Sir—I feel it my duty, as Deputy Post-Master, to inform you that your paper, called the Religious Telegraph, is one of such character as cannot be distributed in the State of Virginia. Nothing of an abolition character can, under the laws of this State, be put in circulation. It was sorry to learn, upon inspection of your paper, that it contained violent abolition. under the laws of this State, be put in circulation. I was sorry to learn, upon inspection of your paper, that it contained violent abolition articles, such as are in direct violation of the laws of this State, which subject the editors and circulators of all such documents to imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for not less than one year, nor more than five years. It is made my duty under the law to inspect all such papers, and have the same burned. And your paper being found, upon examination, to be one of that character, was consigned on last Saturday to the flames, in the presence and by the direction of the Magistrate. A copy of your paper has been retained in this office, and will be before the grand jury of our county at the next Circuit Court.

Yours, &c., W. E. HERENDON, P. M.

SELECTIONS.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman

WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY. The Eleventh Anniversary of the Western Anti-Slavery Society was held in the Friends' Meeting House at Salem on the 27th, 28th and 29th of Subject begets fanaticism on every other. And this fact is strikingly illustrated in this class of mad men and women.

Garrison himself began his career without abandoning his religious faith. He first aimed to abolish slavery, a very laudable object. But he run mad upon this subject, and very soon we find him equally anxious to abolish the family, the Sabbath, the Bible, the union of our States, and human and Divine governments, with every thing else sacred.

His last known effort was to obtrude himself, his fellow-laborers, Wendell Phillips, Rev. Miss Antoinetts Brown & Co., into the World's Convention recently in session in New York city. Not satisfied with the freedom of speech and foolery enjoyed in their own Convention, held the previous week, in the same city, they came into this highly respectable body, and made so much disturbance that the police were obliged to expel them from the house, to restors order. Their whole object seemed to be to secure a seat for one of their women upon the stage with the men of distinction—that is, to abolish all distinction of sex. Wendell Phillips pretended that he was a delegate, and by fraud obtained a seat in the Convention. But soon his cloven foot was discovered, and by a vote of the Convention, he was expelled. The Rev. Miss was also denied her seat on the stage. Since this commendable action on the part of the Convention, the heart of the mainty to the Bugle itself, and cheering to the cause in that region, which is soon to be the heart of the ration. We trust it may also stimulate

Convention, he was expelled. The Rev. Miss was complimentary to the Bugle itself, and cheering to also denied her seat on the stage. Since this commendable action on the part of the Convention, the heart of the nation. We trust it may also stimulate neeting has been quiet, and its exercises inter- other abolitionists to similar exertions for the wider

infidelity—a rainous fanaticism. The cause of ab-olition has suffered much from its union with these principles.

The cause of ab-campaign of labor. A strong lecturing force will traverse Ohio and neighboring States; the soil will The honest friends of the causes of Anti-Slavery, be prepared, much good seed will be sown, and in Temperance, and all moral reform, are in much due time we doubt not a full harvest will be return-

> The following are among the Resolutions adopted at the anniversary of the Western A. S. Society. They are terse, spirited, and directly to the point.

Resolved, That, assembled to celebrate the eleventh anniversary of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, we THE INSTIGATORS OF ROWDYISM. congratulate ourselves on the prosperity and success The scurrilous extract below, from the New York | which have attended our enterprise the past year ;-Express of the 3d inst., only the evening previous that, though the pulpit and the politician may still, to to the shameful interruption of the Anti-Slavery meetings at Metropolitan Hall, is an illustration of the means employed to promote that disturbance. the means employed to promote that disturbance.

But for falsehoods and inflammatory appeals like that, although politicians pass Fugitive Slave Laws, this, published where no counter statements could and priesthoods sanction and sanctify them, the people find entrance, those meetings would doubtless have generally trample them in the dust;—that, although been as peaceful as any religious assembly in the city. It is not merely the hundred ruffians who acof slavery, and to smother and silence all agitation on the subject, the compromises are nullified, and agitation shakes the nation to its centre ;-that, in spite of bolts, bars and bloodhounds, the 'underground railroad' is doing a mighty business, without collision of trains, bursting of engines, or ever running off the track ;that, though the popular Church is moving heaven and thus openly the Sabbath day with their disorderly earth, and all that is under the earth, to extend its and disgraceful Anti-Slavery demonstrations. It is power and dominion, it is only proving that its days are enough to endure their blasphemy and treason are numbered and are fast finishing ;—and, finally, that are numbered and are fast finishing ;—and, finally, that full and free discussion is asserting itself on every subject, no matter how sacred or time-honored, that relates to the interests, rights or responsibilities of the race of man.

Resolved, therefore, That we gladly gird ourselves anew for our glorious conflict, cheered by past achievements, and greatly encouraged by the future prospects, doubly assured of the righteousness of our cause, and never doubting of our final and perfect triumph.

Resolved, That the Anti-Slavery enterprise is but continuation of the Revolution of 1776-a practical application of its doctrine, that 'all men are created qual,' to universal man-a new and better dispensation, ecceding the blood and human sacrifice of that which went before, and which only established the liberty of the strong to enslave the weak, under the name of republican freedom-and whose objects are to be secured, not by violence and slaughter, but by a mental and moral regeneration of the people, through the proclamation of truth, and the practice of love and good-will

for the overthrow of slavery, abates nothing from the high character or importance of our movement, the work of politics being at best but the framing of the public sentiment, regenerated and reformed by our pre-sentation of the truth, into statutes; and not the reenerating of the public conscience and character,

Resolved, That so long as political action confine tself to its legitimate work, and does not attempt to dictate or control ours, by any application of its philos ophy or method, there need be no controversy between us. But as we are to enunciate the unconditional and uncompromising doctrine of immediate and universal

in specified; and, whereas, among the things therein specified is the maintenance of slavery by all the forces specified is the maintenance of marter, by the of the country, military, naval and financial, by the of the country, military, naval and financial, by the surrender of the fugitive to his master, by giving to the slaveholder a bonus of political power on his slave property; therefore,

Resolved, That to support the Constitution of the United States by an oath of allegiance to it, or by voting under it—which is equivalent to such an oath—is

essarily a violation of the first principles of anti-sla Yery.
Resolved, That in the controversy upon the contional guarantees for slavery; the position and op

men of the Free Soil party shall, in committees, cau-cuses, conventions, Congresses, and every where, as-of law insisted, to the last, on letting Parker off, cuses, convertions, Congresses, and every where, assume and maintain that the Constitution is a thoroughly
anti-slavery instrument, denying the legal existence of
slavery every where in State or territory, and holding
every slave claimant as a kidnapper and pirate, to be elevated to the gallows rather than the Presidency, we
must still regard the party as alike responsible for slavery with the Whig and Democratic parties; for an
oath to support the Constitution, or vote for another to oath to support the Constitution, or vote for another to take that oath, is an immorality reaching to an endorsement and direct support of slavery, with all its crimes, they; and we retort upon them, that if come 'discurses, and calamities, wherever in the Union it is established or exists.

Whereas, slavery exists in this country, because the slaveholder is a respected, a popular and an honored

Whereas, slavery will disappear so soon as slaveholders shall lose the respect and confidence of the masses.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

ment of the facts.
Whilst I was attending the anti-slavery meeting

in Christ's Church, at the Glade in Madison coun-ry, established under the auspices of John G. Fee d W. B. Fisk, native Kentuckians, news came and W. B. Fisk, native Kentuckians, news came that A. G. W. Parker, a native of Tennessee, and now a citizen of Kentucky, and a voter of Rock-castle county, employed as a colporteur of the Home Missionary Society, was in jail on a charge of 'having attempted to persuade a slave to leave his master;' and that the bail was assessed by the Judge at one thousand dollars for the principal, and the same for the surety. Rumors also came that call for the Bible, for that consolation of promise in a better world, which the 'accursed institution' has denied us here—you will 'suppress' it—will you!

2. If the slaveholders of Rockcastle are 'well supplied' with the 'Holy Scriptures,' the non-slaveholders are not. Those who don't want Bibles, need not receive them; those who do, ought not to be reverted, and will not be by the slaveholders.

county, where they had founded a church and made an appointment. It was also understood that Parker denied the charge of his accusers.

I took a friend, and wentto Rockcastle, and in the Mount Vernon jail I found two prisoners committed on the charge of persuading slaves to leave their masters. The man named Shifflet, was said to be of bad character and a habitual drunkard. I election of a law-officer over the slaveholders of the charge of persuading slaves to leave their masters. The man named Shifflet, was said to be of bad character and a habitual drunkard. I election of a law-officer over the slaveholders of the charge of persuading slaves to leave their faith! he jailor, Mr. Fee's letter, he said that late in the he jailor, Mr. Fee's letter, he said that late in the hight, after he had gone to bed, he was awakened by a slave of J. Newcum, who said his master had hold him, and he had run away, and wishing to know how he could escape into the free States. Parker refused to give him the information, and

e slave went away.

After a while he returned, and pressed his suit

and principal men, and told them that I knew well the sentiments of Mesers. Fee and Fisk, and that they, in common with the whole 'Abolition' or 'Free Democratic Party of Kentucky,' intended to shide by the laws of the State, and yet make, under the Constitution and laws, an uncompromising war upon slavery. That we begged for peace, but if the slaveholders began violence, that we were in a majority, and would, though not as well organized as the slaveholders, defend ourselves to the deaths. I told them that I had due respect for the citizens of Rockcastle and public sentiment—that I wanted the laws to be fairly executed in justice, with mercy. That because of Shifflet's bad character, I would ball him.—but because Parker bore a god character, I would ball him.—but because Parker bore as god character, I would ball him. For I learned that in Tennessee his character was good. I inquired of the gentleman with whom he had lived the last two years, and he said in the presence of a dozon men, that Parker had borise himself well all this time.

All other persons confirmed the same report, except W. H. Kirtley, whose objections to him were of a venial character, and I thought tinctured greatly with prejudice. I then proposed to ball Parker, and the Judge assented. Language was then used by several men, intended, as I believe, to intimidate the Judge sasented. Language was then used by several men, intended, as I believe, to intimidate the Judge sasented. Language was then used by several men, intended, as I believe, to intimidate the Judge sasented. Language was then used by several men, intended, as I believe, to intimidate the Judge sasented. Language was then used by several men, intended, as I believe, to intimidate the Judge sasented. Language was then used by several men, intended, as I believe, to intimidate the Judge sasented. Language was then used by several men, intended, as I believe to the lander was the proceeded to the leaster, say that her would give him an indemnifying bond against all penalties for re

of the Free Soil party are not to be learned from the declarations of private or public individuals, on their own responsibility; but from the official proceedings, the resolutions, speeches and addresses of committees, caucuses and conventions, representing the party, and from the declarations of members of Congress, when, before their Southern confessors, they make solemn professions of loyalty to the Constitution and Union, with slavery, cursing and corrupting it, not only in the Southern, but in all the States.

Resolved, That until the leaders and representative men of the Free Soil party shall, in committees, cau-

not behind these 'citizens' of Rockcastle; we shed as much blood in its establishment and defence as of free government, and now threatens once more our 'blood,' unless we will yield up the liberty of the press and speech, and our religious faith, to its tyranny! The 'Home Missionary Society,' a portion of whose members are Kentuckians, and all American citizens, are as fixed as the slaveholders ers shall lose the respect and confidence of the masses, and be placed in the ranks of other criminals; therefore,

Resolved, That those who countenance and sustain such churches, such governments, and such other institutions as give a position of honor, of honesty, or of toleration even, to the slaveholder, are giving to the institution its most efficient aid and support.

American citizens, are as fixed as the slaveholders of Rockcastle, in their allegiance to the American Constitution, and under and outside of that Constitution they will be as little ready to yield their rights. 1st. The Constitution of the United States and Kentucky recognises slavery as a civil institution; so do we. The people made it, and the people can unmake it. What arrogance is it in one twentieths of the people to say to the other nine-twentieths, you shall not meddle? with an teen-twentieths, you shall not 'meddle' with an 'institution' which is supported by their ballot box and cartridge box! An institution which so much and cartridge box! An institution which so much intermeddles' with them—which ostracises us from all places of civil and political power and publicly 'censured,' and which I wish to assist in presenting to the consideration of this Commonwealth.

Before Y Before I consider the preamble and resolutions which builds up among us a worse than heathen over the signature of R. G. Williams, chairman, caste, embittering all the social intercourse of life and W. H. Kirtley, secretary, I will give a state—which dooms us to isolated effort and consequent —which dooms us to isolated effort and consequent ignorance by unattainable schools—which saps our manhood, and damns our consciences in maintaining, by the vote and the sword, this greatest of all wrongs! Is not all this enough! And now, when we say we have borne all this, and we in our woe

cighty-five slaveholders had banded together in a be prevented, and will not be by the slaveholders, written article that they would prevent, by violence, if they are prepared 'to render under Casar the Messrs. Fee and Fisk from preaching in Rockeastle things that are Casar's,' and to God the things county, where they had founded a church and made that are His. These men and these 'ministers'

ave twenty dollars to his wife and children, who Rockcastle, it yet remains to be proved that a single man has attempted to induce slaves to escape benefit—but refused to bail him. The other man, to the free States! Whenever a bad citizen shall thrust himself into our party, who willingly violates the laws, we will assist in his punishment in the Methodist Church, and that lately he had the Methodist Church, and that lately he had according to law; but in defence of our constitu-tional rights, in 'peace' or 'war,' we will stand together; regarding that, which we will assist to impose on no man—slavery, as the greatest of all 'calamities!' It' for this we must die, with Patrick Henry our aspiration shall ever be, 'Give me liberty, or give me death.'

4. The resolution which condemns my conduct I

regard as an imperishable honor. It is not true, that which imputes to me any 'pretence.' When in your midst, you attempted to overawe me in the

and principal men, and told them that I knew well the sentiments of Mesers. Fee and Fisk, and that they, in common with the whole 'Abolition' or Free Democratic Party of Kentucky,' intended to abide by the laws of the State, and yet make, under the Constitution and laws an uncorresponding war.

science, who would put the Bible and laws in the house of every man subject to both—who encourage to violate female chastity or murder the infant. It is I who would put down that 'institution' which allows you with impunity to do it. No! it is you who repress education and moral instruction—who dare deny the Holy Scriptures to all the slaves and all the non-slaveholding white millions of this accursed South—who sear the conscience and impure men'to violate formals inpresence and market. brute men ' to violate female innocence and murder infants.' The fact is on record in divers places, that you have been the cause of the committal of those crimes spon the wives and infants of 'ours',
and caused the perpetrators to be 'run off!' How
much longer will 'our' overpowering numbers
allow you to add insult to injury!

The letter of John G. Fee is worthy of him, and

The letter of John G. Fee is worthy of him, and he is fully able to speak for himself. God speed him in his errand of love and mercy. Acknowledging the equality of all men before the law, and their brotherhood before God, he is a worthy representative of 'our ministers' of the Christian religion. Amid the millions of Pharisees who sit in high places—who do their alms to be seen of men—who cry 'Lord, Lord,' whilst devouring the houses of widows and orphans—a timeserving generation. cry 'Lord, Lord,' whilst devouring the houses of widows and orphans—a time-serving generation, who know not of a 'higher law' than the lust of worldly gain—he is not scated. There let him ever be found in the 'Glade' and other bye-places which a God-defying 'institution' has made waste, kneeling with the poor and friendless, still crying, 'Our Father who art in heaven, forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us '—visiting those who are in prison, and feeling with those who are in bonds, as bound with them!

Yes, 'citizens' of Rockcastle, we welcome the contrast of your 'ministers' and 'ours'—and if Kentucky has not 'lost the breed of noble bloods,' many more will hasten to incur your 'censure.'

nany more will hasten to incur your 'censure.'

I ask all papers which have published the resolutions and statement of the 'Citizens of Rockcastle,'
and all who are in favor of freedom of speech and the press, and liberty of conscience, to give our lefence—and may Kentucky yet be free.

C. M. CLAY.

White Hall P. O., Sept. 2d, 1853.

COLORED SCHOOLS - MEETING OF THE COLORED POPULATION OF CINCINNATI, Aug. 8th. The dis-nissal of Peter R. Clark, teacher, has caused much excitement among the colored people. A meeting was called, and a committee appointed to report. That committee denied that Mr. Clark was an atheist. C. H. Langston spoke forcibly against religious tests. The Commercial says:

Peter R. Clark then addressed the meeting. He is a fine-looking, well-educated young man of some twenty-eight years. He did not wish this to be made a personal question; it was a principle to be settled, whether the colored tax payers had a right settled, whether the colored tax payers had a right to the selection of their own teachers, and whether a man was to be garroted by the School Board for a difference in religion opinion. He could tell the white people of Cincinnati the whole secret of the false movement into which their School Board had, been betrayed by one or two designing men—color-ed men he was ashamed to admit them. In the Colored School Board, when the funds belonging to it had been withheld by the public authorities, it was resolved to sue for the rights of the colored tax navers. A minusity of tax payers. A minority of two opposed, but the majority triumphed, and the money was recovered. majority triumphed, and the money was recovered. On several other votes, a minority of one or two were obliged to yield, and being weak and misdirected men, sought to vent their chagrin by carrying false reports to the worthy President (Mr. King) and other members of the Cincinnati School Board. Time would develop the truth. For the place in the school, he did not care, but for the principle he did

place in the school, he did not care, but for the principle he did.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting, among them Mr. John Langston, a young man of some fortune, and a graduate of Oberlin College.

There was not a little wit in some of the sallies of these cultivated black orators. In alluding to his presence at the Paine celebration at Greenwood Hall, he stated that it was the first time in his life. that he had been treated in a Christian manner, and if it turned his head a little to be suddenly recog-

if it turned his head a little to be suddenly recognized as a man among men, was not the turning excusable? (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. Gaines remarked that the blacks must be improving at railroad speed, for it had always been claimed that 'you couldn't beat an idea into a nigger's head.' Now a member of the School Board insisted that Clark would 'look and gesture infidelity into the colored schools.' (Loud applause.)

The resolution asking for Clark's re-appointment was passed unanimously. was passed unanimously.

Isaac T. Hopper.—A True Life. By Lydia Maria Child. Everybody has heard of Friend Hopper, the venerable philanthropist of New York, and read of his deeds of mercy. By temperament and conviction, he was 'addicted' to benevolence. The unfortunate were always in his thoughts and in his heart. He delivered the captive, visited the sick and in prison, fed the hungry and clothed the naked; and the charity of his hand and of his hopes never failed, or abandoned the wretched. He did his chosen work, moreover, in a courageous, kind, genial, and sometimes amusingly quaint way. As was said of somebody else, 'his oddities were all good oddities,' and his humor was the smile of his untiring beneficence. Time, talent, and pocket were freely given to those of every color and class who needed his help. He was no saint in buckram—but a genial Christian man in drab; a thoroughly good Samaritan in a broad brim. Mrs. Child knew him well, honored and loved him; and she has told the varied anecdotal and beautiful story knew him well, bonored and loved him; and she has told the varied, anecdotal and beautiful story of his life of humane deeds, in a bright, cheerful, of his life of humane deeds, in a bright, cheerful, hearty and sympathising style—embalming a fine example of true living in a book pleasant as the pleasantest fiction. Friend Hopper did not, neither does his biographer, hold some 'institutions' and 'orders' in as much respect as many might think they deserve: and, possibly, both may have been a little exclusive in their delification of humanity. But this is a small matter, since the many years of the one, and the attractive pen of the other, have given to the world a nobler instance of heroic devotedness to the cause of the oppressed and sufferotedness to the cause of the oppressed and suffer-

water works for public use, at an expense of about \$1,000,000. It is to be brought five miles in an acqueduct, and in sufficient quantity to supply a population of two hundred thousand neonle.

SLAVERY PAPERS.

We copy Mr. Douglass's rejoinder to our comments upon his treatment of many friends of the slave, and we think it must be apparent to all, that he not only corroborates all we said of him, but fully justifies our opinions of his motives and character. He does not copy our article nor any part of it, nor that of the **Randard**, to allow his readers to judge of them, but contents himself by grossly misrepresenting their spirit, and by falsely asserting they are the result of a combined effort to injure him, thus seeking to enlist the sympathy of his readers as for one who is proscribed and persecuted by the no-voting papers.

of his readers as for one who is proscribed and persecuted by the no-voting papers.

This playing martyr to escape deserved censure is an old trick of men whose conduct is indefensi-ble, and we are not surprised that Mr. Douglass should resort to it. He exhibits character shrewdness in discovering his only refuge and avail-

ing himself of it so promptly.

As to 'combination' among the Anti-Slavery
Papers to assail him, Mr. Douglass may indicate
by that charge what would be his own tactics in
the conflict, but he attributes entirely too much skill to those journals and too much importance to himself, if he imagines they made any preparation for the 'assault,' as he terms it, or that they deemfor the 'assault,' as he terms it, or that they deemed any concert necessary, after he had himself
demolished whatever defences he may have had,
and stood forth in the weakness of defeated ambition and impotent malice; they would indeed he
wanting in equanimity if they had then done other
than speak of, and pity his condition.

The Freemen did that only; it commiserated his
situation, and it said so, and at the same

The Freeman did that only; it commiserated his situation, and it said so, and at the same time stated its apprehension of the causes of it.

The Freeman has always met Mr. Douglass with respect and cordiality, but it has not forgotten in his case, and hopes never to forget, that the principles, absolute and universal, which underlie the Anti-Slavery cause, are of more value than many individuals, more even than Mr. Douglass, however he may be magnified in his own estimation. We are willing to be held to a strict account for our fidelity to the cause of the slave, and mean only to are willing to be held to a strict account for our fidelity to the cause of the slave, and mean only to hold others to the same rule. We are not surprised at defection in many forms, to the Anti-Slavery cause, from personal ambition, the fear of pecuniary loss, or from indolence and love of case. It is nothing new in the history of man, that the simple statement of the absolute requirements of a principle should shake off many of its professed disciples, 'to walk no more with it,' often to become its revilers and persecutors.

come its revilers and persecutors.

Anti-Slavery has had this experience not unfrequently, and if it is to be repeated by Mr. Douglass, he may be assured that the Freeman, ever watchful of the cause, will strive to be toward him severe as truth, regardless of his deprecating whine of 'persecution, combination,' &c., of his statement of false issues, or any subterfuge to which he may

From the Anti-Slavery Standard. FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society reluctant to quarrel with one whom their friend-ship had called out of obscurity, and whose great abilities they had long held in high admiration, and charitably hoping that he was laboring under some strange delusion that would eventually pass away, bore his bad faith for a long time in silence. An article published by him soon after our last Anniversary revealed his animus so clearly that, at the Framingham celebration, on the 2d of August last, WENDELL PHILLIPS felt it his duty to ask from him some explanation of his course. Mr. Douglass, in giving an account of the scene, in his own paper so far dropped the mask as to stand forth the en f the base and slanderous charge of 'in which the pro-slavery priesthood and the Satanic Press of the country have so long urged against H. C. Wright, Parker Pillsbury and S. S. Foster. Mr. Phillips's object in interrogating Mr Douglass at Framingham was, we presume, not 'worry' him, but to find out where he was-t

ly the issue which Mr. Douglass had thus made a to the three persons above named; we branded the challenged him to the proof. His answer we copy on the first page, for we desire that our readers should gain a knowledge of the spirit that animates him from the productions of his own pen. He has chosen—our readers will be at no loss to understand why-to keep his readers in utter ignorance of the real issue between us, and to deal in personalities as pointless as they are irrelevant. His account of the origin and progress of the division between himself and his old friends is, in almost every particular false. His paper, the North Star, was cor-dially welcomed and commended by his non-voting cotemporaries. Some of them had, to be sure, ad-vised him not to start a newspaper, but to devote his great talents to lecturing; but, when he con-cluded to assume the position of an editor, they gave him words of generous cheer. They may not have done all that he expected, for the demands of a thoroughly selfish and ambitious man, in whose heart the sentiment of gratitude has but a small place, are hard to be complied with. But the insinuation that the men composing what he sneer-ingly calls 'the Board,' withdrew the lecturing agents from Central and Western New Total and ab its from Central and Western New York in or

The egotism of Mr. Douglass, whatever may be thought of his ambition, is disgustingly conspicu-ous in the article to which we refer. If we were to take his statements as verities, we should be compelled to conclude that the Old Organized Abolitionists had done little else for the last seven Abolitionists had done little else for the last seven or eight years than to plot his destruction! First, the lecturing agents all withdrawn from the State of New York; then the experiment of 'faint praise' (some men think all praise 'faint' in comparison with their transcendent merits;) next, Mr. Powell 'was got to write a series of articles'; then Mesers. Remond and Purvis 'proffered their services to hunt down ' the fugitive, and went all the way to Rochester for that purpose, 'under the smiles of the platform,' &c. &c. May we not well amiles of the platform, &c. &c. May we not well ask, 'On what meat hath this our Cæsar fed, that he hath grown so great!' We shall expect to hear ere long, that all the Anti-Slavery newspapers and the American Anti-Slavery Society itself were esthe American Anti-Slavery Society itself were established for no other purpose than to watch and counteract the movements of this Colossus! No. Mr. Douglass, your vanity and jealousy deceive you. You have been your own worst enemy; in being false to your friends, you have been untrue to rowself.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The high-handed expulsion of this gentleman The high-handed expulsion of this genteral from the 'World's Temperance Convention,' by dishonoring his credentials, has very properly induced 'The Neal Dow Total Abstinence Society, whom Mr. Phillips was duly authorised to represent in that Convention, to make an explanatory statement to the public, though the New York Tribune, and to enter their indignant protest at the scandalous treatment of their honored delegate. We make the following extract:-

'The rejection of Mr. Phillips and his co-dele The rejection of Mr. Philips and ans co-defegates, whether we regard the act itself, the manner of its performance, or the spirit by which it was dictated, we hesitate not to brand as alike disorderly, and disgraceful to the parties concerned in it. It was a violation of the spirit no less than the letter of the call, but worthy of men who could drown the voice of a noble and Christian woman by mobile the call of the call ocratic violence, and forbear to assert the supremacy of the 'Higher Law' in deference to the traffickers in human flesh.

If the rulers of the Convention had shown a

If the rulers of the Convention had shown as much seal for the cause of Temperance as they did to gag and insult Miss Brown and exclude Mr. Phillips, the world would not have had occasion, as they now have to say that they disgraced themselves and injured the enterprise for the promotion of which they came together. The spectacle of clergymen and professed advocates of a philanthropic cause thumping the floors with their heels and canes, after the pattern of a rum-caucus, and insulting a woman with vulgar and mobocratic vociferations, is one which we hope may never again be ns, is one which we hope may never again be need in our City. It is worth something, how er, in the long run, to the cause of sobriety an od order, to constrain men capable of such con ot to drop the mask, and show themselves in their

The same Society has made Mr. Phillips an h

THE LIBERATOR. No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1853.

NO MEETING AT SYRACUSE.

In consequence of suggestions made to the Executive Committee, by friends of the cause in Syracuse, as to the expediency of postponing, for a few weeks, the semi-annual meeting of the American A. S. Society, which was advertised to be held in that city on the 29th and 30th instant, it was announced in the last number of THE LIBERATOR, that the meeting would be postponed till the 2d and 3d of November. On further consideration, it has been deemed proper to omit the aforesaid meeting altogether, in consequence of its proximity to the Second Decade Meeting of the Parent Society, which is to be held in Philadelphia on the 2f and 8d of De ber, and at which it is desirable to concentrate the anti-slavery strength and talent of the country, as far as practicable. Anti-slavery papers are respectfully requested to inform their readers of this change, in order to prevent any disappointment on the part of persons intending to be present at the Syracuse gathering.

The Jerry Rescue Celebration, (which has no con tion with the American A. S. Society,) will take place at Syrneuse, on Saturday, Oct. 1st, as advertised. It will undoubtedly be a spirited and important meeting. In behalf of the Executive Committee,

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

VISIT TO THE WEST.

It is our intention to make an auti-slavery tour to the West, in the course of a few days, having been irresistibly importuned to do so by the friends of the cause in that great field of labor. We expect to be abto be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 5th and 6th; and to arrive in Adrian, Michigan, on the evening of Saturday, Oct. 8th.

It will be highly gratifying to the patrons and readers of THE LIBERATOR to learn that, during our absence, EDMUND QUINCY, Esq. has kindly consented to take the editorial supervision of the paper. The cause and the paper will be the gainers by the substitute.

WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING. I find the following Sonnet transferred from the Indiana Free Democrat into the National Era, and copy

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

OR, AN OLD TEXT WITH A NEW GLOSS, FOR ALL ANTI-

Channing, the wise, firm foe of Slavery,
And Garrison, the Hannibal of that Rome,
In purpose one, for years could never come
To see alike—nor yet to the liberty—
So dear and yet so rare—to disagree;
Till, at an hour of Freedom's darkest gloom,
They met in Masanchusetts' Senate Room,*
And plighted hands in Faith and Charity.

Strangers before, they were estranged no more, But toiled together, till one left the shore, Bound heavenward. Then, for Christ, for victor

Friends of humanity, bid strife begone ; Leagued in a common cause, keep trust in one another Each strive in his own sphere, and own in each a

* The incident referred to may be found related in the Memoirs of Channing, vol. 8, pp. 229, 230.

The incident, to which reference is made in this kindly Sonnet, was first related in 'The Martyr Age,' by compelled to return home for want of a place whereout Harriet Martineau, but a great deal more was extract- to stand. The appeals that were made went directly t ed from it than the facts warranted. The case was the conscience, and had a quickening power; and th simply this :- In 1835, a committee of the Legislature positions laid down were sustained by evidence and rea of this State had submitted to them the expediency of soning which admitted of no refutation. The largest eporting a bill, making it a penal offence to print and liberty of speech was accorded to all present; objecti irculate any anti-slavery publications, or to agitate he subject of slavery, in this Commonwealth-in ac- principles and measures of the abolitionists; but n ordance with the demands of several slaveholding one had a word to offer in opposition, or as a matter of tates, made through their legislative assemblies. That inquiry. The friends of our cause were greatly uch an audacious proposition should have been graveentertained, for one moment, in the face of the was not spoken in vain. Bill of Rights and of the U. S. Constitution, rendering From the following resolutions, (which were drawn the liberty of speech and of the press inviolable, indi- up and presented by Mr. Garrison,) the nature and cated that a solemn and momentous crisis had come, scope of the topics discussed may be readily inferred :involving the very existence of a free government That crisis was met in the most spirited manner by the and humanity, in the records of history, was eve Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, radical, so comprehensive, so world-wide, and therefor at whose request, Prof. Follen, Ellis Gray Loring, Wm. so transcendently important, as is the struggle no Goodell, Samuel J. May, Samuel E. Sewall, and my- going on in our country against the Slave Power, an self, appeared before the Committee aforesaid, to enter for the abolition of slavery. a defiant protest against the passage of any such law, Resolved, That nothing can be more preposteror and to warn them that there were not prisons enough than to look to a slaveholding and slavery-s in the old Bay State to hold the men and the women church and clergy for countenance and aid in the abo who would glory in trampling such an enactment be- lition of slavery; for as rationally might we look to the neath their feet. Among those who attended as spec-tators was the Rev. Dr. Channing, who, though not tiatory steps for the overthrow of idolatry. willing to be identified with the abolitionists, had his spirit roused by an emergency so extraordinary and the foul crime of slavery is the most effective method t fled in cloak and shawl-handkerchief, then walked the vines and clergy in this country. whole length of the room, and was immediately seen shaking hands with Mr. Garrison. He afterwards exit was Mr. Garrison, but that he was not the less happy volume may say to the contrary, that 'we hold the through the gallery, and a smile went round the chamber. Mrs. Chapman whispered to her next neighbor, certain inalienable rights; that among these are life "Righteousness and Peace have kissed each other." Dr. Channing had censured the abolitionists in his pamphlet on slavery. Mr. Garrison, in the Liberator. had rejected the censure, and here they were, shaking

This is described with dramatic effect, which, unfortunately, is wholly dissipated by the truthful statement, that, when Dr. Channing took me by the hand, it was only an act of ordinary civility on his part, as he did not catch my name, and did not know me personally; and, therefore, meant nothing at all by it. No inter- that the escaping fugitives can find safety only in tak change of opinions took place between us, on that occasion. If, afterward, on ascertaining distinctly who it lamentable and decisive proofs of the general particihe was not the less happy to have shaken hands with me, I can only say, that never, at any subsequent period, to the hour of his death, did he intimate a de to see me again ; and neither by accident nor design did we ever again meet each other, face to face.

hands in the Senate Chamber.'

The truth is, I was no favorite of Dr. Channing, at friend, Prof. Follen, tried to induce him to make my feet of the Autocrat. acquaintance, believing it would be mutually serviceable; but he never manifested any desire to do so. Of this, I never made any complaint. My self-respect evaded nor postponed, is this-a full and unequivoca and strong sense of propriety would not allow me to thrust myself upon his attention, or the notice of any other public man. I do not think he cherished toward me any personal unkindness-far from it. But my mode of dealing with slavery and its abetters was very distasteful to him; and between my philosophy of reform, and his own, there was a very great difference,the difference between principle and tween calling men and things by their right names, and dealing in abstractions,—between an uncompromising principle and an accommodating policy,—between ma-king the sin and sinner inseparable, and only the sin was radically defective in principle, and while evidently written with a strong desire to do good, it helped to lessen, the popular prejudice

ounselled them to disband all their associations; it besought them to substitute gradual for immediate eman-cipation; and it recognized the right of holding slaves, under certain circumstances. Nevertheless, it contained much that was true and impressive, in opposition to slavery as a system. But I felt it a duty to review it in plain language, and to expose its numerous contra-dictions and fallacies. Whether this made him shrinl from a social interview with me, I do not know-prob ably not; for I think his difficulty was one of idiosyn eracy, and also one of charitable compromise. His nerve were delicately strung. The sound of a ram's hor was painfully distressing to him. He was firmly per-suaded that nothing but a silver trumpet was needed to cause the walls of Jericho to fall; and so he did his best upon his own, and was complimented by Gen Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, on the floor o Congress, as merely 'playing second fiddle to Garrison and Thompson'! He thought leviathan could be drawn out with a hook, and need not be so stirred up as to cause the deep to boil like a pot'; but he grew w as he grew older-more and more in sympathy wit the oppressed, more and more in favor of the speed the oppressed, more and more in favor of the speedy and eternal overthrow of slavery, better satisfied with the course and spirit of the abolitionists, less and less lisposed to find any apology for slaveholders. At the cruel death of Lovesov, he exhibited rare moral coun age in confronting a murderous public sentiment, which exulted over the dead body of that patriotic martyr still later, he paid the full tribute of his gratitude and homage to the abolitionists for their noble vindication of freedom of speech and the liberty of the press; and last of all, in his final testimony against slavery, a Lenox, on the commemoration of West India Emancipa tion, he spoke with a fidelity and power which indicates that he had been fully baptized into the cause of suffer ing humanity.

So much for the incident on which ' An old text, with a new gloss,' is based. But my object in copying this Sonnet was, mainly, to disclaim the inputation sent about six weeks. We shall endeavor to be present apparently cast both upon Dr. Channing and mysel at the National Woman's Rights Convention, which is that we were unfriendly to each other personally, o account of our difference of views on the subject of sla very, until we shook hands together in the Sena Chamber; and also to say, that while I hope ever mos cordially to reciprocate a kind and magnanimous spirit and would have 'each strive in his own sphere,' ac cording to his own convictions of duty, I at the same time trust that no man, claiming to be the friend of the slave, shall be exempted from criticism or rebuke, either to prevent schism or secure apparent unity, whe his course in any important particular is deemed to be inconsistent with his profession, or where he is believed to compromise the principles of the anti-slavery enter it, for the purpose of making a short comment upon it : prise. Personal bitterness is one thing ; filelity to the slave is another. 'Let God be true, though every man a liar.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY. A quarterly meeting of the Essex County A. S. Socie-

ty was held in the Town Hall, at Haverhill, on Satur day and Sunday last, commencing on Samrday evening, and holding three sessions on Sunday. The speakers were C. L. REMOND, (the President of the Society,) and WM. LLOYD GARRISON, whose remarks were listened to with the most gratifying interest, and evidently found a response in the hearts of the audience generally. Though the truth, respecting both Church and State, ecclesiastical bodies and political parties and men and things, was spoken in plain and sometime scathing language, there was no sign of disapproba tion or even dissent on the part of any one presen The attendance was unexpectedly numerous-filling the commodious hall during the day on Sunday, and is the evening far exceeding the limits of the hall to con tain those who desired to hear. Many, therefore, wer were solicited to what had been advanced, or to th strengthened by these meetings, and believe the word

Resolved, That no struggle in the cause of liberty

Resolved, That to maintain that the Bible sanct alarming. As he entered the Schate Chamber, 'he stood,' says Miss Martineau, 'for a few moments, muf-

Resolved, That, while declaring the whole scope teaching of the Bible to be diametrically opposed plained, that he was not, at the moment, certain that chattel slavery, we, nevertheless, say, whatever an to have shaken hands with him. A murmur ran truths to be self-evident-that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator wit LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness

Resolved, That, testing it by the infallible stand ard of enslaved and perishing humanity, the religion of this country is more criminal than was Judaism in its

Resolved, That the impunity with which Southern slave-hunters are allowed to hunt their wretched vic tims on the soil of the free States, and drag them back to the chains of servitude, (as in the recent cases a Cincinnati, Ohio, and Wilkesbarre, Pa.) -and the fact ing their flight to Canada, under the British flag,-are

Resolved. That as the greater includes the less, as the whole is more than a part, those who array themselves in hostility to the anti-slavery moven would, if they were located in England, be found upholding the interests of toryism-in France, shouting any time. He never gave me one word of counsel or in praise of the usurper, Louis Napoleon—in Italy, ex-encouragement. He never invited me to see him, that corating the sentiments and the aims of Mazzini and he might understand, from my own lips, my real feel- his patriotic associates-in Austria, exulting at the ings and purposes, and afford me the benefit of his ex- banishment of Kossuth and the downfall of Hungaryperience and advice. My early, faithful, clear-sighted and in Russia, prostrating themselves in the dust at the

> Resolved, That the issue, and the only issue, preed to the North by the South, which can endorsement of the rightfulness, divine origin, and eve lasting perpetuity of the slave system, as a condition of religious, political, and governmental fellowship and

> Resolved, That it is time that this issue should be m in the most explicit and uncompromising manner by any professions of hostility to slavery, and who do no mean to part with their manhood, or cringe under the

ash of the Southern overseers.

Resolved, That nothing is wanted to secure the speedy overthrow of slavery in our land, but the san

BRANTWOOD, Coniston, Lancashire Eng., August 28, 1853.

I cannot address you as a stranger, for I have known and admired your course for the last fifteen years. My object in writing is partly to request your acceptance of a little volume, of which my friend Dr. Lezs, of Leeds, is kind enough to be the bearer, partly to say purporting to issue from the English Democrats, on the question of slavery. I wish you to know that this Ad-dress has no right to its title. The signatures appended to it have been nearly all obtained from among the admirers (and their personal acquaintances) of Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, Secularist and ex-Atheist, of whom you may know something as the writer, under the cockney cupbonious name of 'lon,' (which is only iron emasculated,) of certain criticisms in the Leader (so called because it leads no whither.) Lucus a no lucendo. In his younger days, Mr. Holyoake was one of a party whose vaunted object was to outrage Christian prejudice and to procoke persecution. Mr. Holyoake obtained his end, and won notoriety that way e then, his manners have improved; and latterly exact title of Secularist. I leave you to judge how far he can be qualified for lecturing reformers on the pro-prieties of behavior. And to further help your judgnent, I enclose a sample of the polite Profe writing, showing how he can practise his own preach-ing. But he is no exponent of English Democracy; has no right to speak in its name; was never esteemed here as a political leader; has disgusted many ever among his own little sect by his disposition to trim, and specially by this lick-spittle Address, which he has intruded upon your side of the water. I know, too, of those who signed that Address without reading it, and who, having read it since, are ashamed that their name should be under it. No. Sir : English Democracy i not free from the fault of the age-a want of that religious faith which produces martyrs and apostles; but English Democracy has not yet adopted the worship of this Secularist Calf, nor does it tak success as a test of

You may make any use you please of this letter ; bu do not let our noblest brothers in America—the in diate abolitionists, the only true Democrats-be so grossly deceived as they would be if they took this Mr. Holyoake's manifesto as evidence of the general English feeling. Be sure that here, too, all the best hearts are with you in your holy cause. I am, with the utmost respect,

W. J. LINTON. Yours faithfully, " Ion," in the Leader of Aug. 20.

PUBLIC KILLING IN SCOTLAND 'GLASGOW, August 11, 1853.

'The Trongate is nearly impassable. At every angle, perspiring mobs of dirty men and tattered women rush past you, like an avalanche of ordure. It is the carnival day of scamps and slatterns. Hans Smith Macfarlane and Helen Blackwood are out in Jail Square, and the and Helen Blackwood are out in Jail Square, and the operation of strangling them is commencing. The Salt Market is wedged full of raw depravity. You can take the dimensions of villany by the square inch. The cubic measure of scoundrelism may be ascertained in Glasgow this morning. You reach the river side, and the human beasts of the wynds come in full packs upon you. Waddling bags of fat and filth hustle against you. It is only the motion of the rags that makes you suspect the hobbling effigies are alive. Heavy breasts, wallowing in front, tell you they are women. Bleareyed, sodden, and debauched, they pant along. A minute more, and their reward is complete. They feed and balten on the struggle of the wretches suspended in

minute more, and their reward is complete. The and batten on the struggle of the wretches suspens

'The dark and foetid streams roll on. It is the fete of seum. The Provost has high enjoyment for it this morning. The mob is tired of melodrama. Bombast, blue lights, and Penny Tragedies have palled on whiskey-blistered stomachs. Rows and bloodshed have kept up the criminal spirits for a time. They now want a real murder—safe as cowardice can make it.'

'Among the crowd are sensitive and beautiful women, tremulous girls—

'Other members of the domestic circle have profited by this circle morning lesson. The factories have disagorged their ruder hands; and, perspiring and swearing, with toddy-swelled lips, and bloodshot eyes, the mechanic—

Such is 'Ion's' picture of Glasgow-mob and me chanic mixed together, cursed for their rags and perspiration, (Bless you, sir, ' Ion ' has ceased to be a mespiration, (Bless you, sir, 1900 and clothes, unsoiled by per-chanic, and now wears sound clothes, unsoiled by per-with the expression of my regret, that the party of modest 'Ion' would propose as a model, both of style and spirit, to your WENDELL PHILLIPS ! The Lord help

THE ROMAN TRAITOR: or, the Days of Cicero, Cato and William Herbert, Author of 'Cromwell,' 'Marmaduke Wyvil,' 'Brothers,' &c. Philadelphia : T. B. Peter-

We have not, as yet, found time to give this work eareful perusal; but, from that portion of it which we have read, we are satisfied it is full of absorbing interest and graphic delineation; and relating, as it does, to on of the most thrilling periods in the eventful history of Rome, it embodies much information as to the manner habits and features of the Roman people. It is pro-nounced one of the most powerful Roman stories in the English language. The dark intrigues of the day which Cosar, Sallust and Cicero made illustrious; who Cataline defied and almost defeated the Senate; when the plots which ultimately overthrew the Roman Re public were being formed, are described in a masterly manner. The book deserves a permanent position by the side of the great Bellum Catalinarium of Sallust and, if we mistake not, will not fail to occupy a prominent place among those produced in America.

The Mysterious Parchment .- J. P. Jewett & Co. have published, and H. Whipple & Son have for sale, ne duodecimo volume, entitled * The Mysteriou Parchment; or, The Satanic License, dedicated Maine Law Progress. By Rev. Joel Wakeman, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Almond, N. Y. This is a volume—like that of MARK TEMPLETO calculated, by its painful disclosures and dramatic de-lineations, to deeply interest readers of all ages and conditions, and give a new impetus to the ble perance movement. We are glad to see such works nultiplying. They blend the living realities of life with romantic attractions, and are especially adapted to warn and save the rising generation. The author

Many of the incidents in this work are true, which 'Many of the incidents in this work are true, wh have fallen under the author's observation, and wh he has taken from the public prints; such as the de of Howard, by falling from the bridge—Philip Hopki who froze to death—Philip Saxbury, who fell in fire and burnt to death—Davison's son, who was kiby drinking too much whiskey—Mrs. Sturdevant, was knocked down, and her flesh and limbs had with a sharp knife by her drunken husband, which sulted in her death—Jenks's taking the half bushe corn meal from Bieden for rum, and pushing away corn meal from Rigden for rum, and pushin wife, telling her he had a license'—&c. &c.

COLONIEATION. The Anli-Slavery Bugle says of the COLONIZATION. The Inti-Slavery Bugle says of the pamphlet recently published by John P. Jewett & Co., Boston, entitled 'Facts and Opinions touching the Real Origin, Character and Influence of the American Colonization Society,' by G. B. Stebbins—'The book covers the whole ground of controversy, and every position is fortified beyond all assault of argument or cavil. In a word, the work is brief but comprehensive from the well judged selection of its points and its evidence. We hope it will be widely circulated. Abolitionists should buy it. It will be a store-house of facts for them, and just the rare quality, but are obliged to a thing to circulate among their neighbors. We reiterate This volume is published by Lit our opinion of the timely appearance of this work.

POSITION OF THE PREE DEMOCRACY.

In the last Linemaron (Sept. 23) is an article headed eising the Convention of the Free Democracy itchburg, which appears to me to require correction do not wish to enter your columns for the mere process of controversy, still less of recrimination, althou pose of controversy, still less of recrimination, although I may see the party with which I act unjustly charged with standing on the same ground and bound by the same pledges as the Whig and Democratic parties; but when I perceive such charges, and the reasons by which they are supported, to be founded on misapprehensions or fallacies, or questions are asked, I own that I feel a strong impulse—almost a duty—to request space for corrections and explanations, which I would make in the most amicable spirit.

You speak of the first resolution of the Contestion

which you quote as 'sufficiently indefinite to m much or little,' and ask, 'When will the Free Dem racy tell the country precisely what they mean by an-nihilating the influence of the Slave Power in the Fed-eral Government? How is it to be done? Now, the specifications of this 'grand object,' and the modus op-erandi, have been stated again and again, with exacthe has grown so accommodating as to drop altogether the offensive name of Atheist, and to suppose himself the offensive name of a new school of life, under the very be ignorant. They may be stated in general terms the founder of a new school of life, under the very ness, in resolutions of Free Democratic meetings, and speeches in Congress, of which it is amazing you should to pass such laws in Congress as will exempt the fre States from all participation in the support of slavery, and disconnect the general government entirely from this, may be yet an open question, which it is not necessary to discuss in a popular meeting. We do not complain of the indefiniteness of your proposition, 'No Union with Slavholders,' because you do not tell us ow it is to be done. You next quote the following Resolution : 'That slaver

You speak of the first resolution of the Convention

s the creature of local law, and that the United State have nothing to de with it, except to limit, discourage and prohibit it, to the utmost extent of their constitu tional power.' This, I should think, was distinct nough, and yet you say, 'Indefinite again.' You ask What is meant by slavery being the creature of local law?' I supposed that every body understood this to nean, the enactments of the slaveholding States, made rrespective of Congress, which has nothing to do with hem. You say, 'Surely, no local law can stand in op position to the U. S. Constitution. But the laws of the States stand neither in opposition nor conformity to th U. S. Constitution, but entirely independent of it; thes laws are, therefore, constitutional in the States which make them, but not at all in the United States Govern ment, which ignores them; and no person, therefore supporting the Constitution, will be in the least responsible for the existence of slavery, when the unconstitu tional acts of Congress, favoring that institution, shall Again, regarding the Fugitive Slave Law, it is ask

ed, 'Is not the [Free Democratic] party bound, by the

very nature of the compact, to execute that law, seeing that it has been officially decided by Judge McLean and other Judges of the Supreme Court, (the final ar biter in all such cases,) to be in all its features entirel constitutional?' If I were disposed to retaliate, could say, that your party stands on the same ground and is bound by the same pledges, as the Whig and Democratic parties! for the position implied in th above question is precisely that which those parties assume. We, on the other hand, deny that the Constitution of the U. S. is a 'compact,' being an organic law adopted by the people for themselves, who were only one party; while a compact requires two; and I do not how it is morally binding on any person, who did not originally assent to it, or who is not now bound to it by oath. We have not only a right, but it is our duty, to disobey it, whenever an opposing, more sacred law is perceived in our minds. We deny the constitutional ity of the Fugitive Slave Law, the opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court to the contrary notwith standing. We do not admit that Court to be the 'final arbiter' in any case. A thousand judicial decisions can not put a power into the Constitution which is not to be found there. Your assumption of these Hunker positions, without proof, constitutes the whole strength of your argument. We stand on more consistent and truer anti-slavery ground without them.

Of course, I cannot expect space in your paper

comment on all the following remarks in your long representation of the Convention, which appears to me only been the pioneers in the work of human emancipe tion, but have ever been the most conscientious, intrepid, self-eacrificing and laborious workers in that cause and who receive the warmest acknowledgments and sympathy from all parties of the opponents of slavery on that score, -should deem it incumbent on them Cataline. A True Tale of the Republic. By Henry urge perpetual censure on all others, who, striving earnestly for their holy object, do not concur with then entirely, either to the extent of that object, or the mode son, 102 Chesnut Street. 1853. pp. 500. Two of its accomplishment, by which their character and efficiency are essentially impaired. We want the whol united strength of the anti-slavery sentiment of the coun try to encounter the host of conservative tyranny. The discord in the ranks of freedom is an encouragement to that host. My exposure of your errors is only designed to clear away the mists which prevent you from ap proaching us. We rejoice in that vigorous boldness ultra principle by which you have awakened the slum bering liberty of the nation. Will you not tolerate ou political movement, which seems to us more direct and effective? We have a sore conflict with the common ad versary ; let us not be wounded 'in the house of ou

CHRISTIAN EXAMINER. No. CLXXIX, for September 853. The following are the contents of this number:-Article L. Ewald's Hebrew History. By Rev. J. H Art. II. Eliot's Lectures to Young Women. By Mrs Louisa J. Hall.

Art. III. Christ, the Head of the Church. By Rev R. P. Stebbins, D. D. Art. IV. Peter's Doctrines of the Last Things. Rev. W. R. Alger. Art. V. German Lyrics. By Rev. N. L. Frothing-

Art. VI. Rationalism in Religion. By Rev. Olive Stearns.

Notices of Recent Publications-Literary and Religous Intelligence-&c. Crosby, Nichols & Co., 111, Washington Street.

SERMONS ON THEISM, ATHEISM AND THE POPULAR THE-OLOGY. By THEODORE PARKER, Minister of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society in Boston.

Confents : Introduction ; Of Speculative Atheis garded as a Theory of the Universe; Of Practica Atheism, regarded as a Principle of Ethics; Of the Popular Theology of Christendom, regarded as a The-ory of the Universe; Of the Popular Theology of Chrisom, regarded as a Principle of Ethics; Of Specu-e Theism, regarded as a Theory of the Universe Of Practical Theism, regarded as a principle of Ethics Of the Function and Influence of the Idea of Immorta Life; Of the Universal Providence of God; Of the nomy of Pain and Misery under the Universal Prov-

idence of God—Part I.; Of the Economy of Pain and Misery under the Universal Providence of God—Part II. We had the pleasure of hearing nearly all the Ser-mons contained in this volume delivered by Mr. Parker —the ablest, most intrepid, and most infi pant of the pulpit in Christendom—and h carance in this form as a great gift to the age.

ANTI-SLAVERY AT THE WEST. Extracts from a letter lately received from Min Sat-LIE HOLLEY by FRANCIS JACKSON, Esq.

JONESVILLE, Mich., Sept. 17, 1862 On the 23d of August, we left Buffalo for the Wat. On the 2od of August, he through the street, and As we were thank, for the 'Crescent City,' the sight down upon the whate, he safering, and abject loting men, women and children, people with but half a chance for existence, the 'love-light of the eye oce darkened,—awakened the same feeling torush afflicted humanity generally, that the beautiful En a touchingly expressed for forlorn Topsy, when she mid I love you, because you are poor and abusel, beause you have been wronged, and had no father, nor nother, nor friend to help you.

or friend to help you."

An anecdate told us of one of the ministers, illustrate the position of many of his brethren. Being prosen at an anti-slavery meeting in a neighboring town, ast unexpectedly called upon to speak, he rose and mid, I am a stranger in the place; and not knowing the minds of the people, I do not know what would be appropriate to say,' and begged to be excused.

We were at Oberlin a few days, and while thereI wa We were at Obernia and state and gratters, solicited by some friends, both ladies and gratters, to give an anti-slavery lecture. On their asking the Faculty for the use of the Chapel, it was refused, or their old ground, that it was improper and uncript ral for a woman to address a promiseque audience Then, the 'Ladies' A. S. Society' and 'The Young Ladies' Literary Societies' joined in petitioning for the Chapel, that a lecture might be given to them at 2, P. M.—there being no time for a sufficiently extended notice of a meeting at any earlier hour. To this, the notice of a meeting at any eather nour. 10 this, the authorities replied that they had 'insuperable objections tions to an evening lecture, prominent among which was ' the fear of establishing a precedent.' I do not know that they would have granted the use of the Chapel for a mixed audience, or in the evening, if the liberty of the slave had depended upon it-m decidel are they in giving no countenance to the Woman's Rights cause. The only alternatives left were, either no lecture at all, or one at five o'clock, in the day light, with a very limited notice. The ladies decided in fare of the last, and accordingly at that hour we assembled Soon after the opening of the meeting, two gentlemen found their way in, and before the close, great cumber came in, though only the warning bell for prayer had rung-making out, after all, a 'promisenous soli-

"There 's a divinity that shapes our ends,

Mr. and Mrs. Foster have been 'dispensing' the anti-slavery ' word ' in Adrian to multitudes of bungry souls, to whom it has indeed proved the Bread of Life as well as to a few angry ones, to whom it only proved foolishness and a stumbling-block." The close of their last meeting was enlivened by the Till at W Hom Pal. Hom Pal. In the Home Till to the Home

sudden uprising, from out the midst of the andience, of a very erect personage-a gentleman whose air sal manner implied the confidence and assurance of one regarding himself as occupying an impregnable position, and, unfolding a sheet of foolscap, he proceeded to propound to Mrs. Foster, what he evidently considered distressingly perplexing questions-a very Scylla on which the American A. S. Society would be foundered, or shattered into invisible atoms. The point of all was, that the abolitionists used slave-grown cotton, and consequently were responsible for American slavery!

Mrs. Foster answered, as she has often before, to the entire and triumphant exculpation of the abelitionies from all guilt; showing that the anti-slavery refermen who consecrate to the slave all their strength, energy, heroism, talent and genius, body and soul, cannot be guilty of his blood, as they, in this, the only way they can, restore to him all they receive from his robbers and plunderers; and also clearly proving the absolute inpossibility of keeping clear from all slave-grown products, in a country where slavery has so interwoven itself with literally every thing, as it has in ours. Eve our books and papers are made of slave-grown-cotta rags; the coin is of gold from the mines of Georgia Mrs. F. concluded with the sublime declaration, that higher than all, if she believed moral principle was isvolved in this matter, as the gentleman professed is did, she could and would-die. And then it all came out, that this scrupulous critic-this ' good abeliticait as any body,' so jealous for the immaculate purity of the slave's friend-was himself a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church-a loyal Whig-and at that me ment enveloped with slave-grown products! Whenupon, he stalked out of the hall, opportunely remenbering and loudly announcing that it was past ten o'clock, and time to dissolve the meeting' This discomfiture, and the sudden change of afain a him, vividly brought to mind that capital some when old Quilp was, to universal satisfaction, so admirally

thrashed ' by honest Dick Swiveller. An amusing story was told us, in apt illustration of the common understanding (?) of meral susses. A man was driving two horses, very unequally material for speed. While one was fleet and free in his more ments, the other moped and lazed along, greatly to the trial of the patience of both mate and driver, as well st the passenger, who suggested that a half pint of shiskey, given to the lazy horse, would stimulate him to a quicker pace, and afford a grateful relief to all parties Accordingly, at the first stopping-place, the whister and administered, and the extraordinary success with which the rest of the journey was made gave a delighted atonishment to the driver, who exclaimed, 'Whe'd last thought it! If ever I seed moral suasion tried on a

We find the Michigan anti-slavery friends kind sol agreeable, and ready to forward our mission. Your itinerant friend,

SALLIE HOLLEY.

THE LIBERATOR. ROB'T F. WALLCUT,

General Agent for the Liberator: DEAR SIR, -I enclose in this \$3,00, to pay for the Liberator this year, and as far as it will go on the set. I should have paid before. Promptitude is the like business. I can well afford to pay for the Liberald, for it is next to the first in my mind. The Practical Christian first; then the Liberator comes up. This faithful anti-slavery sheet would be read with inheres by many thousands, if the prejudice which rankler a their bosoms was rooted out of them. This will as soon be done. The tide-waters of popularity of bid Church and State set strongly against all that is purif uncompromising anti-slavery.

We need strong faith in the immutability of Gal's

purpose to do away all tyranny and oppression in the world, to stimulate us to action against such imposs odds. We want, too, a deeper sympathy for the destroden slave. We want a sense of his wors deep deal to the control of the co in our hearts, before we shall devote all our powers the noble work. We want unity of purpose. If st differ about the ways and means, let us speak times and not give offence. Keep on the positive side, as not on the fault-finding. We are none of us dented enough to the cause. Our powers are greatly seales by giving way to the customs of the times. Thousand of dollars are spent for that which is of no real lead. If any of us had a beloved wife or child pining say in alavery, under the griefs and woes incident to make the state, I think that we should dispense with man; say the state of the st many things which we are now paying our money and lay it up in some little box, or other place of said. until we should have enough to-redeem the dest executive of our love. Dear friend and fellow-laborer, it is think of these things !

Yours, for the redemption of slave and slaveholder,

So. Wilbraham, Sept. 19, 1853. ISF Mr. Calkins is a man of small mea FORGED LETTERS. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1853.

The Editor of the National Era: and Editor of the second has been busy, the last case silly or malicious person has been busy, the last case silly and resonant in my name to clergy, and other persons throughout the physicians, and other persons throughout the case. Several of these letters have been sent to many. res. physiciants of these letters have been sent to me contr. Several of these letters have been sent to me contribute the gentlemen to whom they were addressed, and I is the gentlemen to whom they were addressed to considerable trouble, while others were addressed to the suppose them to be genuine. The object of this public exposure of these forgeries is a seven all unions made in some of these forged parts, it is evident that the writer or instigator has been influenced to the course taken by his connection or concludy with the woman who was implicated in the atmospheric to take Jane Trainer to California.

LEWIS TAPPAN.

LEWIS TAPPAN. glitors friendly to the cause of Truth and Freedom a respectfully requested to give the above an insertion

ATTEMPTED KIDNAPPING IN CINCINNATI-GREAT EX

ATTEMPTED KIDNAPPING IN CINGINNATI—GREAT EXMINEY. Thursday, officer Bloom arrested a negro,
198 cept the Gazette's account,) on a charge of rape,
298 for the afternoon, he told him he must go before a
298 figure who discharged him.
208 off Hardin immediately arrested him for stealing
208 state, who discharged him.
208 officers, and under pretence of taking him to a
208 figure force him to the river.
209 force him to the river.
200 force him to the river.
201 fewas struck down by a colt. A crowd gathered The
201 serve screamed, and declared his innocence, and the
201 fire party arresting him. The crowd determin201 for secue him. 'Kidnappers': 'Stone them!'
201 fire Harden asked to be heard, and was heard.
201 fire Harden asked to be heard, and was heard.
201 fire had spoken, a light-colored negro stepped up
201 thim, whispering in his ear, 'I'll help you.' 'That's
201 fire haster in Covington, who will pay us well,'
201 fire hagistrate! to the Magistrate!' for whose of201 fire here interposed—pistols, stones, &c.,
201 fire here interposed—pistols, stones, &c.,
201 fire here interposed—pistols, stones, &c.,
201 fire here interposed—pistols, stones, &c.,

he they started.

A party of Irish here interposed—pistols, stones, &c., see seed. But the crowd fast gathered round the seriage, and gave the negro a chance to escape, (which is idd.) and then charged upon their new assailants, where is this villany to end? How long will outrages of this character be borne?

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL.

The 'regular' State Democratic Convention was held at Wercester on the 22d ult., and was largely attended. Hun. John S. C. Khowlton, (editor of the Worcester Palledium, was chosen President, assisted by the usual number of Vice Presulents and Secretaries.

The Convention nominated Hon. Henry W. Bishop, of Lenor, as their candidate for Governor, by acclamance, and Levi A. Dowley, of Boston, as their candidate for Issut Governor, by 330 to 39 for James M. Usher, of Melford, and 37 scattering.

The Committee on Resolutions, (Col. B. F. Butler, of Levell, Chairman,) reported a series sustaining the National administration and its policy, endorsing the supremise measures and the Fugitive Slave Law to the follest extent, and making no mention of the coalition of the liquor law. The new Constitution was recomposed to the suffrages of the party, as a great important upon the present, and a strong hope is expressed that it will be ratified by the people.

On the same day, a Convention of 'National Democrati' was held in the lower hall of the Tremont Temporal and the coalition of the same day, a Convention of 'National Democrati' was held in the lower hall of the Tremont Temporal and the same day as the coalition of the same day as convention of 'National Democrati' was held in the lower hall of the Tremont Temporal and the same day as the same day a On the same day, a Convention of 'National Demo

rais was need in the lower nail of the Tremont Tem-ple of all Democratis who are opposed to a coalition with the Free Soil party. Hon. John Henshaw, of Cam-boig, presided. Eben Sutton, Esq., of Danvers, was used the Vice Presidents, and Geo. H. Woods, of Sales one of the Secretaries. There were 257 delegate This Convention passed a long series of anti-coalitio

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der. INS.

d Ruble parality in the

resolutions, as well as resolutions against the liquor law and others giving the new Constitution a very 'cole shoulder.' Hon. Bradrond L. Wales, of Randolph EM nominated for Governor, and Dr. GEORGE OSBORNE of Danvers, for Lieut, Governor.

Mrs. Stowe, while at Paris, remained with Mrs. Ma na Weston Chapman, of Boston, Mass. At London the was the guest of Messrs. Low, her London publish es; and at Liverpool, she resided with James Cropper Les, of Dingle Bank. On the 2d inst., Mrs. Stow and Leeds, as the guest of Mr. Edward Baines, of Hedingly; and, when in Leeds, was presented with a testaconial, in the shape of a silver fruit basket, from a number of ladies, a purse of one hundren guineas from 'Ensiers of Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and an Address from the Leeds Anti-Slavery Association. J. H. Shaw, Mayo of the city, presided on the occasion. The Address was presented by Mr. Wm. Armistead, President of the Anti-Savery Society, and the testimonial was handed to Mrs.

LET A. COLEY OSBORNE, who has for some years been a petical contributor to its columns. Like Elizabeth Margaret Chandler, whom she seems to have resembled inspirit, she had devoted her talents in youth to the had been the friend of the friendless, and a voice for the dumb. But six menths ago, Mrs. Osborne (then Miss Colby) was married to David S. Osborne, of Detroit, with bright prospects for a happy life. Thus suddenly is he be-reared of a lovely and gifted wife, and our cause of a true and faithful friend.—Penn. Freeman.

If The Hicksite Quakers in this city, who hold their monthly meeting in Rose street, and who expelled the venerable Isaac T. Hopper, the man of a thousand years, whose life was characterized by charity and weeks of mercy, earning for themselves the reputatio deciesastical bigots, have now, as we learn, issued what they term their testimony of disownment against leavand Johnson, of this city, who had been an active number of their Society. The charges against him have based upon his co-operation with the Anti-Slavery, resperance, and other reforms of the day. Mr. Johnson had firmally withdrawn his connection with them, were time previous, and is identified with the movement of Progressive Figure 1. best of Progressive Friends, whose 'Exposition of Sentents' was published in the Tribune, and has been titasirely circulated, both in this country and English. They refused to receive his resignation.—N. Y.

& From various circumstances, it is more the probable that the 'Joaquin Rangers,' whose sup-issest expure of the renowned bandit, Joaquin Muriat-b, created so much talk and commendation lately, were astalen in their man, and decapitated an unlucky promused who went out with a party from Los Angelos to state wild horses. But as they wanted a human head for exhibition, and to secure the reward offered for Joa-gua, the one they have will answer as well as another. qua, the one they have will answer as well as snother. The britailized wretch who has been exhibiting in this city—when he could get a spectator—the horrible spectade of a human head severed from the body, purposes, to understand, going with it to the Atlantic States. If the does, we hope he will be most by the leathing and he does, we hope he will be met by the loathing and disgress that his inhuman and beastly occupation de-No. - San Francisco paper.

Melancholy Accident on the Providence Railtosi—A very worthy lad, by the name of John Ryan, as has sold the Journal, and other papers, on the bellam Branch train, for two years past, was killed restricted a sterneon. As the half-past six o'clock train ham Beston was approaching the Toll Gate Station, the by attempted to the form the platform of one car to attempted to step from the platform of one car to best, but missed his footing, and fell between the ers. Half the train passed over him, mangling his loss in a shocking manner, and killing him instantly. Mr. Hawkins, the conductor, had his remains conveyed to be residence of his parents, in Dedham. Their grief at the loss of a son who had been almost their entire tappert, was inconsolable.—Boston Journal, 23d inst.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooky, has been generously presented, by a few of the veilty members of his congregation, who appreciate as arrices highly enough to desire their preservation by the recreation, with some \$15,000, for the purchase of a country-seat for summer residence. Mr. B. has tourlingly purchased a farm in the beautiful town of linear, Mass., whereon he will erect a cottage for the escapancy of himself and family during the summer south. The gift is indicative of both generosity and feel judgment on the part of the donors.

Death of Professor Norton .- Professor Anhres Norton, for many years connected with Harvard hiersty, and a distinguished theological writer and much scholar, died at Newport, on Sunday evening, the 18th inst. after a protracted illness, aged about 5 years.

Grand Concert by Ole Bull .- The lovers o Grand Concert by Ole Bull.—The lovers of mass in this city will be gratified to learn that the cele-state violinist. Ole Bull will give a grand concert on making evening, October 4th, at the new Music Hall. It will be assisted by Signorina Adeline Patti and the character plants and composer Maurice Strakesch. It is, we learn, Ole Bull's farewell concert in America. There will, no dealt, be as great a desire to see and hear discompany as there was to attend the concerts of being or Alboni.—Boston Chronicle.

Hildreth's White Slave .- This powerfull-Hildreth's White Slave.—This powerfully written American novel appears to enjoy a circulation abroad only second to that of Uncle Tom's Cabin, and we are glad to learn that one of the English publishing firms has had the fairness to allow the author some share in the profits of their editions. Messrs. Clarke, Becton & Co., the publishers who have thus distinguished themselves, have issued three editions of the White Slave, one of which is a handsomely printed 8vo. volume, illustrated and annotated; another is an 18mo. Illustrated shilling edition; while a third, the six penny edition, of the same size, but printed in double columns, had sometime since reached a sale of one hundred thousand copies. A number of rival houses in London also advertises their editions, which is designated commonly as the Companion to Uncle Tom's Cabin; and one enterprising publisher, in order to sweep the field, has issued sing publisher, in order to sweep the field, has issued both novels in one volume. It has also passed through several translations in foreign languages.—N. Y. Post.

Negro Excitement.—Quite an excitement was raised in the third ward, Allegheny, yesterday, by a Southerner attempting to induce some colored perso to go to Baltimore with him. It appears that his nar to go to Baltimore with him. It appears that his name is Stevenson, and is the person from whom a colored woman and three of her children were forcibly taken at the Allegheny Depot, about five weeks ago. He visited this city yesterday, with the intention of taking them away; and, having heard where they were secreted, went after them. The negroes in that portion of the city immediately collected, on the alarm being given, and commenced stoning, cutting, and beating him. He drew a revolver, and snapped it several times, the loads not going of. Mayor Park and his officers hearing of the difficulty, proceeded to the place, and arrested several of Stevenson's assailants. The negroes agreed to let Stevenson have the woman, but refused to deliver the children. Bitevenson accompanied the Mayor to the children. Stevenson accompanied the Mayor to the Police Office. He was very much bruised and injured by the blows he accived from the colored people. Nothing decisive has yet been done in relation to the slaves, though we understand legal measures will be taken to recover possession of them.—Pittsburg Gazette.

An Outrage in Missouri .- Negro hunt by An Outrage in Missouri.—Negro hunt by a Mob. Since the attempted justification by the press of the application of Lynch Law in California, there is a decided manifestation in other parts of the country, where law exists, to make summary vengeance upon criminals, without waiting for the operation of the laws. A negro, a few days ago, was taken in Columbia country, Mo., by a mob, and hung, for an attempted rape on a white girl, daughter of a citizen of that place. The negro had been safely confined in jail, and his escape was impossible; but excited feeling got the better of all other considerations, and the mob opened the jail, got out their victim, took a vote whether he should be burnt or hung, and executed him by hanging, notwithstanding the remonstrances of a large portion of the citizens.

Flibustierism .- Attorney General Cushing is reported to have made a speech at a dinner given t Hon. F. P. Stanton, and Gen. Pillow, in Washington the other day, in which he appears to have espoused the cause of flibustierism to an extent that will be likely to create considerable sensation. Mr. C. declared that in the adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico, we should have not only incorporated California and New Mexico, but should have taken in Chihuahua and Sonora!

Maine Election .- The Augusta Age of the 22d inst. gives returns for Governor from the whole State, except sixteen Plantations, with the following re-

The sixteen Plantations to be heard from gave Pierce at the last Presidential election, 214 votes, Scott 85 and Hale 23. There is no choice of Governor by the

Legislature .- The Senate comprises 8 Democrats, Whigs, 2 Free Soilers, and there are 18 vacancies, which will be filled by the Legislature. To the House of Representatives, 82 Democrats, 64 Whigs, and 5 Free

Firemen's Row at Natick .- Between twenty and thirty companies of firemen mustered at Natick, on the 23d inst, for a trial of engines. The dinner provid-ed falling short, a row ensued, in which the tables were upset, crockery destroyed, and the tent pulled down; after which, the trial proceeded quietly.

Mr. Miller, of Washington, fell back wards and died while praying at a camp meeting near Belfast, Me. He had been powerfully exercised about the conversion of two of his daughters.

A gentleman has given \$2000 to Bow doin College, to aid indigent young men in getting an education, but has provided that no one is to derive any benefit from it who uses either rum or tobacco.

Will it pay? The steam yacht, North Star, has returned to New York. The trip has cos Commodore Vanderbilt \$250,000—so rumor hath it.

The Dublin Exhibition was visited, on the 2d inst., by upwards of ten thousand persons, six hundred gallant tars, from the Victoria and Albert, the Hogue, and other vessels of the royal squadron at Kingsbeen abolished, the charge of admission on all days be-ing only 1s. Upon the authority of the auditor of the accounts, it is stated that there is no longer any doubt as to the proceeds of the Dublin Exhibition being suffi-cient to reimburse its patriotic promoter, as well as to discharge all its liabilities.

husband some fifteen years ago by a similar accident.

Boston Traveller of Tuesday.

The Harrisburg Telegraph states that a temporary difficulty took place between Col. Jnc. Han-son and a Mr. Warford, a brother of his mercantile partner, near Towanda, Pa., a few days ago, and that some words passed, when Col. Hanson struck Mr. War-ford a blow with his fist, thereby causing instant death. The blow was given without particular aim, and hit him on the neck. causing a dislocation. on the neck, causing a dislocation.

In one of the finest races ever witnessed, the English yacht Julia has recently beaten the American yacht Sylvia. This will be a crumb of com-fort to 'John,' and take down a little of the vanity of 'Jonathan'—the one needing solace and the other a little check, after the disappointment and triumph con-nected with the exploit of the 'America.'

Serious Disaster on Lake Erie .- Bishop's large boom derrick, which was at work at the wreck of the steamer Erie, off Silver Creek, was capsized during the gale of the 24th, and, with the steamers Madison and Lexington, went down. Mr. Bishop and the crews of the boats were saved.

20,000 season tickets to the Dublin Ex hibition have been sold. The net proceeds have reached the sum of \$320,000, and it is thought will reach double that sum. The largest number of visitors in one day was 18,103, and the largest receipts in one day were \$3,500. It is considered certain that Mr. Dargan will be repaid the half million of dollars which he advanced for the building and other preliminaries.

The Ingraham Testimonial Meeting.—Metropolitan Hall, in New York city, was crowded on Thursday evening, the 22d inst., on the occasion of the Ingraham testimonial meeting. C. C. Burr, editor of the National Democrat, presided, assisted by eighteen Vice Presidents. Speeches were made by C. C. Burr, John P. Hale, and others; and congratulatory letters were received from Edward Everett, Thomas F. Meagher, General Garabaldi, Major Westervelt, and several others.

Shadrach, the Fugitive. - Shadrach is Montreal. He keeps an eating-house at No. 1721 Notre
Dame street, and displays upon his show board these
words, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Shadrach.' He is married to an Irish woman, and has added a subject to Her
Majesty's dominion within a year.

Carlosities. — Two women are advertised for exhibition in Boston, one of whom is seven feet high, the other only thirty inches. The seven-footer weights six hundred pounds; the thirty-incher but forty!

Launch of the 'Great Republic'.—This magnificent ship, the largest clipper in the world, will be launched from the ship yard of Mr. D. McKay, at East Boston, on the 4th of October. Her hull is now nearly finished, and is daily inspected by visitors from all parts of the country. While in the course of construction, she has been visited by over 30,000 persons, during working hours, and by perhaps as many more on Sandays and holidays. She is a wonderful vessel, and overy time we look at her, we cannot but admire the genius and skill which have produced her. She is between 5000 and 7000 tons stowage capacity, and is the longest and sharpest vessel ever built in this country. She is 825 feet long, 53 feet wide, and 30 feet deep, with four decks, and is of a mould so perfectly beautiful as to seem perfection itself. Mr. McKay, her owner and designer, intends to sail her himself, that is, to transact her business; and she will be commanded by his brother, formerly captain of the 'Sovereign of the Seas.' We advise those who have not seen her, to pay her a visit before she is launched. When fitted out, she will proceed to New York, and there load for San Francisco.—Allas. Launch of the 'Great Republic.'-This mag

Death of a French Veteran.—Gen. Montholon, famous for his intimacy with Napoleon I., has died at the age of 70. He commenced his military career when a child of ten years of age. He went through the campaigns of Italy, Germany, Poland, and Spain; he was at Austerlitz, Wagram, Jens, and Friedland, and was five times wounded. In 1809, he entered the household of the Emperor, as Grand Chamberlain. During the Hundreil Days, he was his Aid-de-Camp; he was present at Waterloo, and followed Napoleon to St. Helens. He was made the first executor of his will, and his papers and writings were placed in his hands. On the eve of Louis Napoleon's expedition to Boulogne, he promised to follow him, without knowing where he was going. He was a member of the late National Assembly. His funeral will be imposing, in view of Napoleonic antecedents.—Paris Advertiser. Death of a French Veteran .- Gen. Month

It is rumored at Washington that France and England have joined the remonstrance against the conduct of Commander Ingraham in the Koszta affair at

Bricks are selling in Boston at ten dollars per thousand. The demand is very great for ner buildings in course of erection ings in course of erection.

The towns of Nashua and Nashville. N. H., have voted to unite, and to form a city govern-ment. Population about 12,000.

EST It is estimated that there have been, al together, this season, 35,000 cases of yellow fever in New Orleans, of which at least 8500 proved fatal. The Howard Association has taken charge of 9500 cases, at an expense of from 14 to 315 each; and up to the 8th inst. the contributions received amounted to \$93,000, although it had been notified that \$136,000 had been subscribed in different sections of the country.

Consumption of Wine .- The Home Journal, in answer to the query, 'Are we a wine-drinking people?' says, 'During the first year of the existence of the Metropolitan Hotel, its consumption of wine was nearly seventy thousand bottles!'

A steamship of 3000 tons, the first of a line to Australia, has been launched in New York. She has been named the 'Golden Age.' In a trip down the bay, she made 15 miles an hour against a strong head wind. The Indiana State Convention of Univer

the Indiana State Convention of Universalists met at Danville, Vt., Sopt. 2d, and adjourned the 4th. Resolutions were passed, (1) deprecating the evils of intemperance, and endorsing the Maine Liquor Law; (2) denouncing the death penalty, and requesting all ministers in fellowship to preach against it during the year; (3) approving and commending free common schools; (4) recommending special attention to Sunday Schools, &c.

The National Convention of Universal ists met at Columbus, Ohio, on the 21st and 22d insta.

They adopted, unanimously, a series of resolutions against the sins of slavery, intemperance and war. A resolution fully endorsing the Maine Law was passed with but one dissenting voice

The Supreme Court, in session at Green field, Mass., has granted a divorce to a lady, the wife of a clergyman, on the ground of his having deserted her. She was allowed one hundred dollars alimony per year. The husband deserted his wife because she charg-

The French Mission .- Hon. John A. Dix has lost this appointment. It has been given to Hon. John Y. Mason, of Virginia, one of the ancient politicians of the Old Dominion, who likes ease and good living, and who, at Washington, has a reputation for pliancy to mail-steamer monopolists, and other jobbers of that sort.

At one of the largest wholesale ware houses in Boston, the head corresponding clerk is a young woman, 'who writes a beautiful, rapid hand, and fulfils the duties of the situation to the complete satisfaction of her liberal employer.'

No Colorphobia in the Crystal Palace .-Our readers will be gratified to learn that no distinction of color is made in the World's Fair in New York in the privileges of exhibitors or the admission of visitors.

The Manchester Fire .- We learn from the Two hurdred troops in Toronto have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Montreal on the 11th of October, at which time the persons indicted for participation in the late riots are expected to be put upon their trial. Of course, trouble is apprehended.

Fatal Result of a Railroad Accident.—A melancholy and fatal accident occurred at the Cambridge crossing, who was run over by the cars yesterday while the train was being switched from one track to the other, breaking both his legs, died at the Depot at seven o'clock last evening. He was fifty years of age, and resides in North Chelsea, where he leaves a wife and several children. It is stated that his wife lost her first husband some fifteen years are by a sinilar accident.—A melancholy and fatal accident occurred at the Cambridge crossing, and fatal accident.—A melancholy and fatal accident occurred at the Cambridge crossing, worcester railroad, on Menday afternoon, about half past one o'clock. As the train engaged to convey passengers to Ayer's land sale, at Needham, reached the crossing, and had again just started, Mr. Martin Beal, an old man, belonging to this city, was thrown from an open car, and falling directly above the hips. His death was instantaneous. He resided at No. 2 Butolph st., and was a carpenter by trade. and was a carpenter by trade.

Boston Traveller of Tuesday.

A New Yankee Notion.—A card press has been invented by George P. Gordon, New York, which the corporations of that city reduce the hours of labor to eleven in the different manufacturing establishments during the fall and coming winter—the regulation to be that the machinery will be run from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 7, P. M., with one hour at dinner time.

The Harrishurg Telegraph states that a selier days of printing 1—Post. In say to this advance in time upon the presses of the selier days of printing 1—Post. earlier days of printing ?- Post.

> Daniel Webster .- It is in vain for the admirers of Webster to think of reversing the inevitable verdict of history. The world never forgives a traitor to liberty—and it is well. Mr. Choate may put garlands of rhetoric on his brow to exhaust the resources of personal adulation; but there he stands, after all, by the side of Arnold and Georgy,—all talented, accomplished, but—fallen!

Instantaneous Cure.—LaRoy Sunderland, who has taken rooms for a few days at the Earl House, performed, last week, a most extraordinary cure. A lad, deaf and dumb, seven years of age, the son of Geo. W. Rider, of Coventry, was made to hear almost perfectly, after a few minutes' operation performed by Mr. Sunderland. We state the fact, that others who may be afflicted with loss of hearing, may know where to apply for relief.—Providence Freeman.

Longevity of Quakers.—By the last census returns in England, the singular fact is revealed, that the average age attained by this peaceful sect is fifty-one years, three months and tieenty-one days, while half of the population of this country die before reaching the age of twenty-one, and the average duration of life the world over is but thirty-three years.

A Hundred Miles an Hour .- The Scientific American has an engraving of the railroad train which is to run one hundred miles an hour, with perfect

mentary paper recently published, it appears that the expense of the North American colonies to the British government, last year, was as follows—Canada, £322,-293; Nova Scotia, £132,570; New Brunswick, £12,-615; less than one tenth of the amount paid for Nova Scotia; Prince Edward's Island, £3245; Newfoundland, £31,100. The British Provinces. - From a Parlia

Still another slave stampede came off a few miles below Maysville, a few nights since. Five negroes—three of them very fair and delicate mulatto girls—succeeded in crossing the river. All trace was lost a few miles back of Ripley, Brown county.—Cin-

Mrs. Maria Hatch, of North Leverett has raised, the present scason, a Dahlia, which is sever feet and seven inches in height, measures four inches round the trunk, and has on it, at the present time seventy buds and blossoms. It was raised in a box. THE FOURTH CINCINNATI

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR. The Managers of the Anti-Slavery Sewing Circ

would once more present the cause of the oppressed to the friends of freedom, again appealing to their sympa-thy and SURSTANTIAL AID. Encouraged by the grow-ing interest which has been manifested in all our move ments of the past three years, and believing it to an evidence that our measures have been dictated by a wise discretion, we are preparing to hold another Ba-zaar, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, of the 3d

this sympathy. Our tables must contain so large a variety of such articles as please the eye, adorn the body, or gratify the taste, that none can go away with their purses full, for want of what they wish to pur-chase. It is not beautiful specimens of ladies' handi-work alone which should be found there. Let the mechanic send in the work of his hands: all kinds of household furnishing-tin, iron, wooden, brushes of al kinds, vegetables, fruits, butter, cheese, wood, coal, soap, starch, groceries of all kinds, confectionary, and dry-goods, ANY THING which can be converted into money, ANY WHERE can be received in the warm-hearted furnace of our anti-slavery enthusiasm. But we need not extend the list. Every body can help us who will. We invite your cordial aid, and trust that the Bazaar of this year will far exceed the last, as that did any of the preceding. We shall have no raffling or commissions, and the proceeds will, as heretofore, be devoted to the spread of anti-slavery truth, by lecture and the press.

Donations for the sale may be sent to either of th Managers.

MRS. SARAH OTIS ERNST. " MARY MANN,

" ELIZABETH T. COLEMAN.

" MARY M. GUILD. " JULIA HARWOOD.

" AMANDA E LEWIS Cincinnati, Sept. 13, 1853.

G. B. STEBBINS, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :-Kingston Friday Sept. 30.
Plymouth Sunday Oet. 2.
Plympton Mon, and Tues, eve'g, Oct. 3 and 4.
South Hanson Wednesday 5.

N. B. The Sunday meetings will be meetings of the

County Society.

In behalf of the Society, LEWIS FORD. REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Wor. cester County (South Division) Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at FELTONVILLE, on Sunday next

ety, will speak at FELTONVILLE, on Sunday next, Oct. 2d, at the usual hours.

And at WORCESTER, before the Free Church, at Horticultural Hall, on Sunday, Oct. 9th, morning and

EF 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, at 7 o'clock. The Introductory Lecture will be given on Sunday evening, October 2d, by Rev. THEODORE PARKER The remainder of the course as follows:—

Oct. 9th, Rev. T. W. Hioginson, of Worcester. " 80th, " THOMAS T. STONE, of Bolton.

Nov. 6th, "John T. Sargent, of Boston.
" 18th, Wendell Phillips, of Boston.
" 20th, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, " Tickets for course, 374 cents : single admittance, 6

ELIZA J. KENNY, Rec. Sec'y. Salem, Sept. 20, 1853.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION. A CALL.—Pursuant to a vote of adjournment, passed at the Woman's Rights Convention held at Syracuse, September 8th, 9th, and 11th, 1852, a Convention will

E. OAKES SMITH, In behalf of the Central Committee. Brooklyn, L. I., Sept. 16, 1853.

EF N. E. FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE .- Th 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

EF LYCEUM SCIENTIFIC LECTURES. Prof. W. S. Brows, author of 'Chemistry for Beginners,' &c., respectfully announces that he is now prepared to enter into engagements with Lyceums, for the delivery of his new Lecture, 'The Romance of Foon.' This is a chemico-physiological lecture, embracing the food of plants and animals; new and old theories of nutrition; adulterations, and simple methods for their detection; analysis of extensively advertised nostrums, &c. &c. illustrated with practical experiments. lustrated with practical experiments. sed to ' Prof. W. S. BROWN, Merchant Letters addressed to 'Prof. W.S. Browx, Merchant's Exchange Hotel, State street, Boston,' during Septem-ber and October; or, if later, sent to 'Blackstone Mass.,' will receive immediate attention.

> GRAND MUSICAL LEVEE. AT UNION HALL, LIBERTY TREE BLOCK, Corner of Essex and Washington streets.

Boston, Sept. 80.

The Annual Social Festival will be given by the Le

The Annual Social Festival will be given by the Ladier' American Home Education Society, on THURS-DAY Evening next, Oct. 6, at 7 o'clock.

A full and excellent Boxto will be in attendance.
Supper, (Tea, Coffee, &c.,) will be free at 8 o'clock.

A variety Fancy Table will be spread, of articles for sale, or upon it will be placed any gift for the Children of the Institution, which we trust will be remembered by many friends, who do not take a part in the other operations.

Donors will have the kindness to send their articles at an early hour on the 5th and 6th of October, to Union Hall; or if more convonient, they may be left at the Home of the Institution, No. 10 Albany street.

Tickets of admission 25 cents, which may be had of the Committee of Arrangements, or at the door, on the evening. er order of the Committee of Arrangements,

MRS. S. KETTELLE, Rec. Sec.

WENDELL PHILLIPS. WEXDELL PRILLIPS' address bereafter is Boston, Mas A. S. Standard, Bugle and Freeman, please copy.

EF All letters and papers intended for Joseph Ban-ken, must hereafter be addressed to him at Salem, Co-lumbiana county, Ohio.

Jonathan Walker's post-office address is Spring Farm, Mirchell. Sheboygan Co., Wiscon

MARRIED—In Boston, September 22d, by John W Browne, Esq., Charles K. Whipple, of Boston, to Mrs ERRIERE C. GOODWIN, of Duxbury.

WILLIAMS, PLUMB & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE No. 71 BARCLAY STREET

(One door East of Greenwich street,) and in the Imme diate vicinity of the North river stranspar LAND 1803, and the North River and Eric RAILEGA

THER assortment being complete in all the style and qualities that comprise the stock of a Crocker House, they feel assured that they will be able to give the fullest satisfaction to all who may feel disposed

mar, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, of the 8d week in October next, to raise means to carry them out. Let those who pity the slave, and hate oppression, unite in liberal contributions, such as the cause demands, with an earnestness and zeal such as are always successful when applied to selfish ends, and we shall find our efforts comparatively easy.

Sympathy with the slave has greatly widened and deepened among people of all classes, even among slaveholders. Indeed, it has become the subject of all-absorbing interest; and we may therefore reasonably expect a largely increased attendance at our Baraar. We must, then, be able to present an attraction of the useful and the beautiful, which shall make full proof of this sympathy. Our tables must contain so large a

This House sells at the lowest NET CASH PRICES, but will take the notes of responsible parties by adding seven per cent. per annum.

JAMES WILLIAMS, DAVID PLUMB, JAMES J. ACHESON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20. COLONIZATION.

FACTS and Opinions touching the Real Origin, Character and Influence of the AMERICAN COL-ONIZATION SOCIETY. Views of Wilhermorce, Clarkson, and others, and Opinions of the Free People of Color of the United States. By G. B. Stennins, Esq.; with a Preface by Hon. Wh. Jav. Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston.

And JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio.

JUVENILE

ANTI-SLAVERY LITERATURE.

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

We publish this day the first of the series, entitle

PICTURES & STORIES FROM UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

With ten Engravines. The other numbers will follow at intervals of abou eight weeks. The second in the series will be THE EDINBURGH DOLL,

AND OTHER TALES. Beautifully Illustrated. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Bookstore of the

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston, JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio And by the principal Booksellers, and at the Anti-Sla

Brattle Street Dining Saloon. THE well-known stand of John B. Ginns, No. 13 A Brattle street, having been purchased by the sub-scribers, and thoroughly renovated in every part, and fitted for a first class Dining Saloon, were thrown open

to the public on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

The proprietors have had a long and successful experience in connection with the Mercantile Dining Saloon, on Commercial street, and they will earnestly endeavor to render the room on Brattle street a worthy branch of the parent establishment.

WORCESTER

WATER CURE INSTITUTION. NO. 1 GLEN STREET. THIS Institution is well arranged for the treatment of

MARSTON, SAMPSON & CO.

Tills institution is well arranged for the treatment of individuals at all seasons of the year.

TERMS, usually, for full board and treatment, from 7 to 89 per week. For out of door treatment, \$3 per week.

S. ROGERS, M. D.

June 24, 1853. Practical Phrenology.

be held at CLEVELAND, Ohio, the 5th and 6th of October, 1853, to consider the rights of Citizenship, and in how far Woman is entitled thereto.

All persons, Men and Women, who are willing to discuss the great questions of Human Rights, irrespective of sex, are invited to participate in the proceedings of the Convention, and thus aid, by casting their mite into the treasury of Thought, in evolving the Truth.

CORRECT Phrenological Examinations, with Charts, or complete written descriptions of character, including valuable advice concerning the preservation and restoration of health, formation of proper habits, correction of faults, restraining of excesses, and cultivating defects; and important directions as to the choice of suitable occupations, the selection of partners in business, and congenial companions for life, &c. &c., can be had, day and evening, at the Phrenological Rooms of

FOWLERS, WELLS & CO., 142 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

To the young, just starting into life, such knowledg THE PHERNOLOGICAL MUSEUM, containing a great variety of Skulls, Busts, Casts and Paintings of the

most distinguished men, is open free to visitors.

Classes for instruction in Practical Phrenology and
Physiology are constantly in operation, and private stu
dents are taken at all times, and qualified for lecturers and examiners.

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

FOWLERS, WELLS & Co., 142 Washington St., Boston. 2m September 9

THE JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR, A semi-monthly Paper, expressly for Children.

It aims to attract the attention of children by simplic ity and beauty of style, with engravings illustra-tive of its contents. Its object has been, for eight years past, to infuse into the young mind appropriate senti-ments of respect for parents, sympathy for human suf-fering, and an abiding hatred of oppression in all its

fering, and an abiding hatred of oppression in all its forms.

The want of a Juvenile paper that shall give a proper direction to the youthful mind in these times of strife for the supremacy of slavery, is felt by thousands who know not of the existence of this periodical. And yet, within the last eight years, it has moulded the minds of thousands of children who have grown up to manhood and womanhood, thoroughly imbued with the love of freedom for all men.

Price, 25 cts. per year, single copies; five copies to one address for \$1.00; or \$12.00 by the hundred, per year. Postage in New York State, six cents per year—elsewhere, 12 cents. But in packages of 24 or more, the postage, prepaid at the office of publication, is only four cents each per year.

Specimen number, free of charge, sent on application at the office of publication.

LUCIUS C. MATLACK.

LUCIUS C. MATLACK, Editor and Publisher, 60 South st., Syracuse.

VISITORS TO NEW YORK CAN find accommodations, by the DAY or WEEK at our establishment, 184 TWELPTH STREET.

Corner of University Place, one Block West of Broad TERMS—From \$1 to \$2 per day; from \$5 to \$10.50 We intend also to furnish the best accommodations found in any city for the residence and treatment of Water Cure patients.

O. H. WELLINGTON, M. D. New York, Sept. 23, 1853.

MOREY & OBER MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Britannia, Glass & Japanned Ware

Nos. 5 AND 7 HAVERHILL STREET, e Boston and Maine Depot, BOSTON. DR. JOHN V. DEGRASSE, M. D., OTVICE No. 40, POPLAR STREET, . . . BOSTON.

The Man of a Thousand Years

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

HIS thrilling work is the biography of one of the most remarkable men the world has ever seen. His ds of philanthropy and mercy, covering a period of arly fourscore years, endeared him not only to the usands who were the immediate participants of his sefficence, but to all who knew him.

His was a charity the most expansive. It was not confined to the popular channels of the day, but exerted itself among the most degraded and abandoned, regardless of color or condition. In the cities of Philadelphia and New York, where his active life was mostly

gardiess of color or condition. In the cities of Philadelphia and New York, where his active life was mostly spent, thousands upon thousands can hear testimony to his nobleness of soul, and his entire devotion to the interests of suffering humanity.

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

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

We intend to publish this make scale in the second.

never weary.

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

The New York Sunday Times contained the follow-

ing:—

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

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

The New York Tribune:

'Isaac T. Hopper was a man of remarkable endow-ments, both of head and heart. His clear discrimina-tion, his unconquerable will, his total unconsciousness of fear, his extraordinary tact in circumventing plans he wished to frastrate, would have made him illustrious as the general of an army; and these qualities might have become false, if they had not been balanced by an unusual degree of conscientiousness and benevolence. He battled courageously, not from ambition, but from an inborn love of truth. He circumvented as adroitly

prayers of ransomed ones ascended to Heaven for thee, and a glorious company have welcomed thee to the

ISAAC T. HOPPER

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

We shall publish 5000 copies of the first edition. Early orders from the trade are solicited. It is a book which will have an immense sale, scarcely inferior to the sale of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, for in thrilling inter-est it is not behind that world-renowned tale.

CLEVELAND, OHIO. Boston, July, 1853.

JOHN BUNYAN'S IMMORTAL ALLEGORY Probably no book, save the Bible, has been so exten-

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

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

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

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

Rev. E. N. Kirk, Boston. Rev. Dr. Jenks, do.

Rev. Dr. Cox, New York. Rev. John McDowell, D. D., Philadelphia.

Rev. Dr. Sears, Boston. Rev. Dr. Durbin, Philadelphia. Rev. Dr. Stork.

Rev. Dr. Stork. do.
Hon. Edward Everett, Boston.
Hon. Rufus Choate, Boston.
T. B. Welch, Esq., Artist, Philadelphia.
Samuel L. Gerry, Esq., Artist, Boston.
William J. Whitaker, Esq., Artist, do.
John G. Dwight, Esq.,
do.
With numerous Editors.

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

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

From the New York Observer.

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

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

The New York Tribune :

as the most practised politician; but it was always to defeat the plans of those who oppressed God's poornever to advance his own self-interest.

Farewell, thou brave and kind old Friend! The

Eternal City.' On a plain block of granite at Greenwood Cemeters

Thou henceforth shalt have a good man's calm, A great man's happiness; thy zeal shall find Repose at length, firm friend of human kind.'

JOHN P. JEWETT & Co. PUBLISHERS, BOSTON
JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON,

The Great American Picture.

sively read as Bunyan's inimitable allegory,

It has been translated into nearly all the different lan-It has been translated into nearly all the different languages of Christendom, and been perused with delight and holy ferror by all mations. Art has lent her attractions in nearly all the forms of illustration, from the rough Wood Cut to the exquisite Steel Engraving. But to the middle of the nineteenth century, and to an American clergyman, are we indebted for the only true pictorial conception of this immortal work.

The novel and sublime idea of embodying the entire story and transferring the same to a single mider.

The novel and sublime idea of embodying the entire story, and transferring the same to a single picture, showing the wanderings of Christian from the 'City of Destruction' to the 'Celestial City,' presenting at one view to the eye the varied scenes through which he passed, originated with Rev. Danke. Wight, of Massachusetts. His truly original and beautiful conception was reduced to a most elegant design by Hammatt BILLINGS, and from this design, Joseph Andrews, the distinguished historical engraver, has produced, after four years of labor, a picture which will take rank among the most superb and elaborate productions of human genius, taste and skill.

The Picture is now ready, and will be offered for sale at the Bookstore of the Publishers, and by Agents duly authorized by the Publishers.

authorized by the Publishers. PRICE-INDIA PROOFS, \$10; PRINTS, \$5.

CLEVELAND, OHIO. We have received from many of the most distinguish-

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

From the New York Observer.

UNCLE TOBY ON TOBACCO.

POETRY.

THE CONTENTED MAN. FROM THE GERMAN OF JOHANN MILLER. Why need I strive or sigh for wealth? It is enough for me
That Heaven bath sent we strength and health,
A spirit glad and free;

Grateful these blessings to receive, I sing my hymn at morn and eve. On some, what floods of riches flow ! House, herds and gold have they; Yet life's best joys they never know,

But fret their hours away. The more they have, they seek increase : Complaints and cravings never cease A vale of tears this world they call,

To me it seems so fair ; It countless pleasures bath for all. And none denied a share. The little birds, on new-fledged wing, And insects revel in the spring.

For love of us, hills, woods and plains In beauteous hues are clad; And birds sing far and near sweet strains, · Caught up by echoes glad. *Rise, sings the lark, 'your tasks to ply;'
The nightingale sings 'luliaby.'

And when the golden sun goes forth, And all like gold appears,

When gloom o'erspreads the glowing earth,

And fields have ripening ears, I think these glories that I see, My kind Creator made for me, Then loud I thank the Lord above

And say, in joyful mood, His love, indeed, is Father's love He wills to all men good. Then let me ever grateful live, Enjoying all he deigns to give.

PERSEVERE

When you see the eagle sail On the bosom of the breeze, Over mountain, hill and dale, Frowning woods and rolling seas-Think that you, like him, may soar O'er each barrier on your way.

If too soon you don't give o'er Your attempt, but day by day, Month by month, and year by year, Till you've conquered-Persevere!

On the sward you chance to see Prostrate where it once had stood-Think, that had the woodman staid At the first or hundredth blow, Never would his axe have laid That old leafy monarch low. Think of this, and never fear :

When some huge, majestic tree-

Like the woodman-Persevere When the lightnings vivid flash, And the deep-toned thunder roars, While the white-foamed billows dash Wildly 'gainst the rocky shores-Think, as you securely ride

Safe in port, 'twas man's mind plann'd, And, despite the whirling tide. And the furious storm, his hand Which built up the floating pier-Think of this, and PERSEVERS! When an injured People's cause

Lies oppressed by lordlings' might-

When base, cringing, unjust laws Foster wrong and hinder right-Think upon the tiny drop Which will wear the rock away; In your efforts never stop,-Though it now be dark, the day Soon will dawn, your hopes to cheer; PERSEVERE, then-PERSEVERE!

LINES

Written on leaving the Temples and Tombs of Thebes. BY PROP. UPRAM.

The oar is dipping in the waves That bear me on their watery wings Farewell to Egypt's land of graves! Farewell, the monuments of kings ! They died, and changed the living throne For chambers of the mountain stone.

I trod the vast sepulchral halls, Designed their lifeless dust to keep, And read upon the chiselled walls The emblem of their final sleep; And learned, that when they bowed to die, They hoped for immortality.

Dark was the way; they knew not how That other life would come again, To rend the flinty mountain's brow, That overlooks the Theban plain. But, if aright their hearts they read, The rocks at last would yield their dead. Oh, yes! the instincts of the heart,

In every land, in every clime, The great, ennobling truth impart, That life has empire over time. Death for eternal life makes room, And heaven is born upon the tomb.

They saw the end, but not the way; The life to come, but not the power ; And felt, when called in dust to lay, The doubt and anguish of the hour. Oh, Christ! By thee the word is spoken; The power is given; the tomb is broken!

ANNIE MAY.

Gone from the hearts that love her, Gone from her home away, Gone in her childish beauty, Little Annie May.

Gone like the moonlight's glimmer From off the rippling stream; Gone like the joyous pictures Of childhood's glowing dream

Gone as the flowers of tearful spring, Gone as the dew at morn, Gone like the songs of summer birds Fled as the stars at dawn.

But in the land of beauty, Of never-fading flowers, Where care and sorrow come not. A holier clime than ours

She dwelleth now, and kneeleth Beside the throne of God, In praise to him who raiseth The spirit from the sod.

JUSTICE-TRUTH-LOVE

The scales of Justice !- May they weigh In balance fair the people's cause, Until we measure out the day By equal rights and equal laws!

The light of Truth !-- Oh! may it shine On palace gate and cottage door, Until it makes all souls divine, The green earth sunny more and more !

The ring of Love !- Oh! may it wed, Not only loving heart and heart, but distant shores to one great head, Until there is no foreign part!

THE LIBERATOR.

PURTHER DEVELOPMENTS. The readers of THE LIBERATOR have been put in possession of all the particulars respecting the infamous expulsion of Wannest, Phillips, Esq., from the 'World's erance Convention, falsely so called and also the gagging of Miss Antoinerre Brown, by a rowdylsh minority in that body. Here is an account of a scene in the Convention prior to these shameful outrages, on the first day of the session. Great credit is due to Mr. CLARK, of Rochester, for his manly spirit and bearing throughout the entire proceedings. We are indebted to the Tribune for this report.

Mr. George W. Clark, of Rochester, introduced the following preamble and resolution :-

Whereas, the cause of Temperance is world-wide in ts divine mission, seeking the highest good of the whole

human race; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention invite all the friends
of humanity, without respect to age, sex, color or condition, to participate in its deliberations, and aid in its
glorious work.

Several delegates immediately rose and angrily moves that the matter be laid on the table, and at the same time, Mr. Clark came forward to make a few remarks in explanation of the object of his introducing the preamble and resolution. Several members were clamorous in their demands to lay the resolution on the table. but the President decided that the mover of a resolution ad a right to explain his reasons for its introduction A great deal of confusion followed the rendering of

this decision, and cries of 'Question,' 'order,' 'go on,' 'Let's hear him,' 'No, no,' 'Down, down,' &c.; and during this time, several individuals were shouting out, 'Mr. President,' 'Southern rights protected,' 'Not sub mit to this,' 'Disgusting annoyance,' and many other ejaculations, which it were utterly useless to attempt t describe, as all appealed to speak at once.

The President, so soon as order was in some mea restored, stated that, inasmuch as the resolution referre to the preliminary organization, and the rights of individuals to seats in the Convention, the present was therefore clearly the proper time for its introduction. For nearly five minutes, the same scene of disorder

which had previously been enacted was repeated, and we heard one member shouting to know how they could ascertain the eligibility of individuals to sit in the Convention, when the Convention had by a vote stopped the reading of the names of delegates, by which proceeding they were unable to determine who were and who were not members.

Mr. Williams, of Alabama, said he should appea from the decision of the Chair. It was a thing which he did not like to do, but the President had decided that an individual had the right to offer his reasons at the time of introducing a resolution. He contended that a resolution introduced must first be seconded, and that the mover could not then occupy the floor until the President had announced the question; and even at that time, all discussion could be cut off by a motion to lay on the table. (Cheers and hisses.)

The President then restated his position, amid the general confusion, during which time, the wordy war had waxed fiercer than ever. We heard one gentleman, scated near us, exclaim, 'I seconded Mr. Clark's reso-

Mr. Williams two or three times explained the ground of his appeal, the President each time reiterating the basis of his decision.

Another delegate here arose and shouted, 'I appeal from the decision of the Chair.'

The President replied, 'There's another appeal. Gentlemen, have a little patience, and I will attend to you, one at a time !' [Laughter, followed by cries of Order,' Clark,' Question,' Disgraceful,' Go on, attempts to disorganize the conventions of anti-sla 'I appeal from the decision of the Chair,' 'Hear him, But it is a long time since clergymen, and other mer

a resolution to explain his reasons for offering it. A delegate from one of the Southern States here

Mr. Clark was a delegate to this Convention.

heard

Mr. Perry, of New York, wished to know if an indtvidual, by the pretence of possessing a credential, could be admitted to a participation in the proceedings of the

A Voice-Mr. President, this is a World's Conven-

tinguishable from the general confusion. Mr. Long, of Va., said, 'I think the South has, by right, some part in the question at issue. But their rights have been invaded, though they came here with

the belief that they would have been spared these disgusting embarrassments.' Subsequently, Mr. Clark and other speakers endeavored to gain possession of the floor, but were supersed-ed by Mr. Marsh, whose voice, by a superhuman effort, was heard above the din, saying, 'I move the suspen-

on Organization.' President- Mr. Marsh, you are entirely out of order; no motion can be entertained, except that which is now pending, unless it be a motion to adjourn.

sion of all business, to hear the report of the Committee

Mr. J. D. Simms, of Pa., moved that the Convention immediately adjourn, to meet on Thursday morning in the city of Philadelphia, where their business could be transacted, without all this nonsensical humbug. We shall never be able to do any thing here; there I know we can proceed without interruption."

The motion was received with cheers, hisses, and loud

A member was heard to move that Mr. Simms' tion be laid on the table. Dr. Snodgrass, of Md., stated that should the motion

to adjourn prevail, according to parliamentary usage, Mr. Clark would be entitled to the floor on the reassembling of the Convention. Mr. Clark, who had been standing in front of the

platform during the whole of the confusion, said that he would not yield the floor to any other than a motion Amid cries of 'Go on,' 'Let's hear him,' 'No, no,

put him out, ' 'Go on, Mr. Clark,' ' Disgraceful gagging,' and cheers and hisses innumerable, a gentleman was heard to say, that there was 'an evident disposition to gag the speaker. I am opposed to the resolution, but I want to have Mr. Clark heard.'

Rev. Mr. Patton was heard to appeal to the generosity of Mr. Clark to waive his remarks for the present, and let the organization be completed. Mr. Clark said, in the matter of generosity, he would

not concede but that he possessed as much of that virtue as any other individual. He had come there as a friend to the cause of Temperance, having been a worker for many years. Had it not come to his aid long since, he should not have been before the Convention on that day. I claim to love the cause, and I want this whole world to be blessed by it, as I have been. I want the cooperation of all, and I see a disposition this morning to welcome on our platform both man and woman, in the Quaker costume, presided; two ladies were seated at a table on the platform, performing, apparently, the duties of Secretaries. Half a dozen other ladies were also seated on that elevated place, of whom only two were dressed in Bloom-

without regard to color or condition. (Cheers and hisses.) I want to see woman welcomed as the true friend of the Tempera so much interested. To a certain extent, she has already, as far as possible, cooperated with us. (Cheers, hisses, cries of 'Order,' 'O, let him go on; we'll vote him down,' &c.) Mr. Clark resumed: I wish the powerful aid of angel woman ; let us welcome her equally east sign of yielding his right to the floor.

Mr. Marsh was heard to utter something, import of which we did not catch, but he was twice

called to order by the Chair.

Mr. Clark, being in possession of the floor, finished his remarks amid general confusion. After several minutes of further disorder, resulting from the agitation of the question, the motion to lay the resolution on the

Still later, after the Convention was organized, the following scene occurred :-

The resolution of Mr. Clark, of Rochester, which had been previously laid on the table, was again introduced. Much confusion resulted from this, and the comparative quiet which the Convention had enjoyed, for some moments, was entirely broken up. In the evidences of good and bad feeling, Mr. Crampton, of New York, was enabled to move that all business coming before the Convention should be presented through the Business The motion was violently opposed by several individu-

als, one of whom said he desired that incendiary docu ments should be killed by the Convention outright. Messrs. Clark, of the District of Columbia, Allenson of New Jersey, and Comstock, of New York, spoke

vituperative, and provoked the wrath of numbers, many of whom tried to get possession of the floor.

Mr. — moved that the platform be appropriated to the officers exclusively. The introduction of this res-

upon the resolution. Their remarks were more or less

olution created much excitement, and several members opposed it on the ground that the design was to exclude liss Brown from the platform. Mr. Comstock spoke upon the resolution, and was

. Mr. Kennedy, of New Jersey, said that he had ur derstood that the 'Whole' World's Temperance Convention had been held last week, where both women and niggers had their say, and he wished they would leave decent white men alone. His remarks were feebly

ntense, and, amid general inquiry, Rev. Mr. Chambers, of Pennsylvania, arose and said that, if any doubt was fell upon what was intended by the resolution, he could say that the aim was to exclude all persons from the platform who were not clothed in male costume.

Following this announcement were cheers and hisses anscending all previous efforts, and continual cries of 'Order,' 'Question,' &c., mingled with the words of persons endeavoring to gain a hearing, rendered the whole exceedingly distressing to weak nerves. After many attempts, the question on the adoption of the resolution was put to the vote of the Convention, and was carried.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. INTEMPERATE TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The efforts made at the World's Temperance Convention, yesterday, to suppress the freedom of speech, in the person of Wendell Phillips, Miss Brown, and their friends, were discreditable to the members of that body. New York has been infested by gangs of blackguards, who take pleasure in hear him, and a hundred other cries, all mingled in holding respectable positions, have thought it worth their while to imitate the disgraceful proceedings.

The Convention here, by a general vote, sustained the of that class. Mr. Phillips and Miss Brown—the decision of the Chair as regards the right of a mover of latter, as our readers are, perhaps, aware, a preach er in an orthodox church in this State,-were dele gates to the convention, as regularly constituted as any other delegates, and had a perfect right to take jumped up, and vociferated, in a shrill, thin voice, 'I moved that the resolution be laid on the table, before Mr. Clark got up, as I feared just such a disturbance.'

Rev. Mr. Perry, of New York, wished to inquire if Mr. Clark was a delegate to this Convention.

Any other delegates, and had a perfect right to take part in the discussions. Miss Brown, indeed, against whose disposition to speak on the resolutions reported, the principal hostility of the dissenting members was directed, had been declared a delegate by the decision of the chair. A resolution Mr. Clark—My credentials have been duly received.
Mr. Marsh being appealed to, stated that Mr. Clark's credentials might be among the papers which he had in his possession, but he did not know.

Mr. Crampton was then appealed to. He said that Mr. Clark had given him a paper, when he was collecting the papers, which paper he had given to Mr. Marsh.

During the papers session, however, Miss paper he had given to Mr. Marsh.

ing the papers, which paper he had given to Mr. Marsh, which was all he knew about it.

Mr. Clark here said, that, unless a point of order was raised, he should insist on his right as a delegate to be paralleled violence, which continued to the hour of adjournment. Many points of order were raised as to her right to speak from the platform. The President decided favorably to Miss Brown, and, on appeal, was sustained by a large majority of those De admitted to a participation in the proceedings of the Convention.

President—I apprehend that he has no right; but I apprehend Mr. Clark has, so far as I am aware, as good a right as Mr. Perry. [Laughter, cries of 'Clark,' Hear him,' 'No, no,' 'Down,' 'Order, order.']

World's Convention.

President—I apprehend that he has no right; but I apprehend Mr. Clark has, so far as I am aware, as good a right as Mr. Perry. [Laughter, cries of 'Clark,' Hear him,' 'No, no,' 'Down,' 'Order, order.']

The world's Convention of the proceedings of the present. Common decency as well as common sense now required the minority to allow prosent. Common decency as well as comm A Voice—Mr. President, this is a World's Convention,—but the remainder of his remarks were undistinguishable from the general confusion. cation, fell from most respectable lips. Several persons, whose appearance indicated the clerical profession, shared most actively in these outrages. Shouts of 'Shame on the woman !' 'Shame on the brazen-faced creature !' 'Put her out!' 'Down with the woman!' were constantly uttered. Rev.
Thomas Hunt, a Presbyterian preacher, with a face
all ablaze with anger, sprung to the stage, and
pointing at Miss Brown, said, in a loud voice, that if she had any modesty, she would leave the plat form.' The same courteous suggestion was also offered by Gen. Cary, of Ohio, and Messrs. Keener of Maryland, and the Rev. John Chambers, of Pennsylvania. At last, however, seeing that Miss Brown's persistence in adhering to her rights to the floor was gaining still more on the good-will of the audience, the Rev. Mr. Duffield resigned his sea as secretary, and Mr. Chambers called upon al Pennsylvania delegates to 'retire, and leave the hall in the hands of the women and abolitionists;' and peace was only secured by summoning the po-

and peace was only secured by summoning the po-lice to clear out the meeting.

The fact that respectable individuals like the minority in that convention could thus, in conse-quence of an inconvenience for which they them-selves were in some degree responsible, override the most obvious claims of justice, shows a lamentable state of things. We are firm believers in the de claration of Jefferson, that 'error of opinion may be safely tolerated where reason is left free to com-bat it, and such attacks on the fundamental right of free discussion, to say the least, find, in our judgment, no mitigation in the respectability or minence of their source.

But this kind of opposition to persons who hav

natural ambition, is quite as foolish as it is unast. It converts them into martyrs, stimulate their determination to be heard, and makes ther friends. But let them have their talk out, and they become as quiet as may be wished.

AN IMPARTIAL WITNESS.

The Home Journal thus speaks of and decribes the creatures 'in male attire' who infest all meetings with a reformatory purpose in New York, and whose latest outrage was committed against the Woman's Rights Convention recently held there:—

ers. A lady was reading from the desk an ad-dress on the subject of woman's rights and wrongs, barnless production. Her voice and manner were those of a refined lady. The floor of the house was occupied by a most respectable and rather rustic-looking audience, who listened, when they could, with attention. But in the gallery were stationed about fifty of those excruciating bipeds, who are called "men-about-town"—erentures who wear extremely white and fine Panama hats, with wrinkles in them, exceedingly thick gold chains, astonishing pantaloons, and most glossy boots. They may be seen, on fine afternoons, standing about certain bar-rooms in Broadway, and passers-by wonder who they are, what they do, and how they get the money for the Panamas and gold chains; but nobody knows. They would be ornamental objects to the street, if they could hide their faces—their indescribable faces—in which an expression of sensuous cunning is all that remains of intelligence. Fifty of these erect beasts of prey had evidently formed the great design of siloneing the ladies, and they did it. To every creature, nature has given its peculiar cries and its peculiar weapon, and to these singular beings as well as the rest. On this occasion, they yelled and screamed, and bellowed and hissed, and uttered obscene things. Not a policeman interfered. We wondered why those stout countrymen did not go into the gallery, and quietly choke the pitiful life out of those daintily-dressed bodies, and rid the world of them. But they did not; and so the wretches triumphed, and the city was again disgraced. The spectacle was enough to bring over every decent person present to the Woman's Rights doctrines, out of pure indignation at such opposition. It is wonderful that the more intelligent abettors of of pure indiguation at such opposition. It is wonderful that the more intelligent abettors of these proceedings do not perceive that such cov-ardly infringement of the right of a public assem-bly imparts, at once, a vast accession of dignity and power to the opinions with which it is identified. But the ladies have gone, and we must endeavor to regain our usual serenity of

From the New York Tribune. ARGUMENTS, PRO AND CON.

The meetings at the Tabernacle, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, exhibited some features not often paralleled in the progress of any public agitation for the redress of grievances or the vindication of for the redress of grievances or the vindication of rights. The advocates of an enlargement of the allotted sphere of Woman had hired the house, paid the advertising and other expenses, gathered at their own expense from their distant homes, and taken all the responsibilities of the outlay; yet they offered and desired, throughout, to surrender their own platform for one half the time to any respectable and capable antagonists who should see fit to appear, and attempt to show why their de-mands were not just, and their grievances real. Considering that they are engaged in a struggle not only against numbers, and power, and fashion, and iron custom, but with the Pulpit and the Press actively and bitterly heading and spourring on their actively and bitterly heading and spurring on their antagonists, and with no access to the public ear but from their own platform, we consider this prof-fer more than liberal—it was chivalric and generous. We listened with interest to some of the arguments, pro and con, and propose here to re-capitulate their sustance, that our readers may see at a glance the present position and bearings of the controversy. We will begin with the first speech we heard—that of

REV. WM. H. CHANNING :- They say the public platform is not in woman's sphere; but let us understand why. Jenny Lind stands on that platform, before thousands of men and women, and sings, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' with folly, and the most entire liberty to deny and to sings, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth, with all hearts approving, all voices applauding, and nobody lisping a suggestion that she is out of her sphere. Well: Antoinette Brown believes the sensphere. Well: Antoinette Brown betieves the sent timent thus sung to be the hope of a lost world, and feels called upon to bear witness in behalf of that Redeemer, and to commend his salvation to the understandings and hearts of all who will hear her. Why may she not obey this impulse, and bear the tidings of a world's salvation to those perishing in darkness and sin! What is there unfeminine or revolting in her preaching the truth which Jenny Lind may sing without objec-tion, and amid universal applause!

Answer by things 'in male costume' :- Hiss-s-s! Mrs. E. L. Rose:-The law declares husband and wife one; and such we all feel they should be, and must be when their marriage is a true one. Now, why should that same law base this union or oneness on inequality and subjugation? The wife dies, and the husband inherits all her property, as was hers until marriage, and see it given to her husband's brothers or other kindred, who are strangers to her. I insist that the wife should own other kindred, who are and inherit the property of the husband, just to the same extent that the husband inherits that of the wife. Why not!

Answer by the aforesaid :- Hiss-s-s-s ! Bow-ow HARRIET K. HUNT:—I plant myself on the basis of the Declaration of Independence, and insist, with our Revolutionary sires, that taxation without representation is tyranny. Well: here am I, an independent American ependent American woman, educated for and living by the practice of medicine. I own property, and pay taxes on that property. I demand of the Government that taxes me, that it should al-low me an equal voice with the other tax-payers in the disposal of the public money. I am certain-ly not less intelligent than thousands who, though scarcely able to read their ballots, are entitled to I am allowed to vote in any Bank or Insurance Company wherein I choose to be a stock Why ought I not to vote in the disposition of public money raised by tax, as well as those men who do not pay taxes—or those who do,

Answer by the aforesaid :- Yah! Wow! Hiss-s-s. LUCY STONE:—I plead for the right of woman to the control of her own person as a moral, intelligent, accountable being. I know a wife who has not set her foot outside her husband's house for three years, because her husband forbids her doing so when he is present, and locks her up when he is absent. That wife is now grey with sorrow and despair, though in middle life; but there is no redress for her wrongs, because the law makes her husband her master, and, there being no proof that he beats or bruises her, there is nothing in his treatment of her that the law does not allow. I protest against such a law, and demand its overhrow; and I protest against every law which its the sphere of woman, as a bar to her intellect-ual development. You say she cannet do this and that; but if so, what need of a law to prevent her? You say her intellectual achievements have not equalled those of man; but I answer, she has had no motire, no opportunity for such achieve-ments. Close all the avenues, take away all the incitements, to man's ambition, and he would do incitements, to man's ambition, and he would do no more than woman does. Give her freedom, education and opportunity, and she will do what God intended she should—no less, no more. Men! you dwarf, you wrong yourselves in stunting and fettering the intellectual development of woman! I ask for her liberty to do whatever moral and useful deeds she proves able to do—why thould I ask in

Answer by a Time-serving Press:—Men, Women and Bloomers! Faugh! Bah!

Answer by a Time-serving Press.—Men, Women and Bloomers! Faugh! Bah!

Anyonxers Brown—I plead that the mother may not be legally robbed of her children. I know a mother who was left a widow with three young children. She was able, and, oh! most willing to support them in humble independence; but her husband, before he died, had secretly given two of them to his relatives, and the law tore them from the mother's bosom, and left her but the youngest, who soon was taken from her by death. That mother lived to see her two surviving children grow up, the one to be a drunkard, the other a felon—all through neglect and the want of that care and guardianship which none so well as a parent can be relied on to afford. I plead for woman as a mother—that her right to her children be recognized as at least equal to that of the father, and that, he being dead, no other can have a right to their guardianship paramount or even equal to hers.

Pantalooned Mob as gloresaid:—O dry up! Bowow! Wough! Hiss-s-s! Get out!

Anyotxers Brown—I plead that the mother in the land, I will repeat the feelings of all, at least as at I could learn:—I never felt such deep stirrings of my innermost soul before. I never vowed so solemnly, before God, to try to be a Man, as when she was speaking. I never saw my self look so little as to what I am, and at the same time had such exalted feelings of what I should be, as she inspired within me. I nover saw such beauty in truth, and made such sacred resolves to live up to it, as at this lecture.' And this was, in substance, repeated and re-repeated from tongue to tongue by all with whom I conversed.

After the Hall had become fell, so that no more could be accommodated, the several hundreds who had to turn back to their homes sent word to the speaker that they could not get in, and had thus been deprived of their enjoyment, and accompanied it by the request that she would stay with them longer, and lecture again, that they might be benefited by her communications.

In haste, yours, in behalf of Human Ri

Pantalooned Mob as aforesaid:—O dry up! Bow-ow! Wough! Hiss-s-s! Get out! —The case is still on:

LET THEM BE HEARD!

Rowdyism disgracefully disturbed, annoyed, in ention in our city, sitting in a house saly for discussion by the friends of the The great mass of our journals have either openly commended or encouraged, by faint and qualified censure, this shameful outrage of the freedom of discussion. The women offered to give up their own platform for half the time to give up their own platform for half the time to any decent antagonists; but, no! their adversaries had no faith in their ability to answer the women's arguments, but perfect confidence in their power to drown them—which they did.

We appeal from the grog-shop mob of our city to the upright, intelligent freemen of our country, asking them to give the women who advocate an enlargement of the sphere usually assigned to their

enlargement of the sphere usually assigned to their sex a fair chance to be heard. They were denied it here, but they can have it almost anywhere else, if the lovers of free speech and fair play will only

insist on it.

Our system of winter evening Lyceum Lectures affords excellent opportunities for giving the advocates of Woman's rights a hearing. There is not an opposer of the movement this day, who can accurately state what the rights claimed for woman are, nor on what grounds they are demanded. mply as a matter of education, then, for the decriers and contemners of the movement, we urge that at least one lecture in behalf of that moveworth its cost merely in preventing the future utterance of absurd and calumnious falsehoods as to
what are the rights contended for.

We believe the post-office addresses of the leading champions of the Emancipation of Women are
respectively as follows:—

LUCY STONE, West Brookfield, Mass. LICY STONE, West Brownield, Mass.

Antoinette Brown, South Butler, Wayne Co., N. Y.

ELIZABETH OAKES SHITH, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BLIZABETH C. STANTON, Scheen Falls, N. Y.

PAULINA WRIGHT DAVIS, Providence, R. I. Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols, Brattleboro, Vt. Mrs. C. M. Severance, Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. E. L. Rose, New York city.

There are others who have spoken carnestly and ably for Woman's Rights, but we only know those just named as permanently enlisted in their advo-cacy. We presume the three first named would lecture, if invited, before Lyceums; perhaps some of the others would, unless requested to travel too far. And certainly, none who have heard Lucy Stone, for example, can doubt that she is at least as well qualified to lecture instructively as a ma-jority of those hitherto invited to do so. Let woman have a fair hearing !- N. Y. Tribune.

The Mos Spirit in New York. The Reform Conventions of last week exhibited a most disgraceful prevalence of the vilest rowdyism in this city. It is an open question whether it is in the best taste for women to perform the part of platform orators. But it is not an open question whether they have a perfect legal and moral right to express their views in public upon questions of human welfare. It is not an open question whether man welfare. It is not an open question whether the meanest of all ruffianism is that which insults women of purity and intelligence in an assembly legally convened, in a hall secured and paid for, in order to allow them free speech. Probably the very same rowdies who yelled out their ribaldry at those advocates of a better day for woman, would have been ready to go frantic with admiration at the dancing of some harlot in a licentious ballet upon the public stage, and might not have lost any moral caste by getting into the harness of the horses that were engaged to drag her to the home

assert them. We are not inclined to predict any very marvellous triumphs of any Reverend Miss in the pulpit, if she is left to the force of her own logic and the free will of the public. Ruffian persecution is sure to add power to the very extr gance which it assails, and on all accounts, both of policy and justice, it should be visited at once with legal punishment and public reprobation,—Christian Inquirer.

Manly Confession of Whong. Mrs. Nichols, the accomplished editor of the Brattleboro' Demo-crat, in her account of the Woman's Rights Convention at New York, says-

'Several gentlemen left their afternoon session, and came to the Woman's Rights Convention, which was being held in the Broadway Tabernacle, and gave expression to their outraged sympathies, declaring that the conduct of the anti-woman's rights dies, and the husband inherits all her property, as is right; but let the husband die, and the greater part of the property istaken from the wife, and given to others, even though all that property was inherited or earned by the wife. She may be turned out of the house she was born in and which New York, came upon the platform, and made his recantation of former prejudices; said he had used his pen in making the leading women of the movebut he took pleasure in thus openly declaring that, having examined their written expositions, printed speeches, &c., he believed the woman's rights cause was from God, and bound to succeed. He was heartily applauded, and deserved it, for his whole appearance and language proved him a man, noble enough to appreciate the good and courageous, enough to turn from the beaten path of popular approbation when it leads astray from the right.

From the New York Tribune. LUCY STONE AT NEWARK. NEWARK, N. J., MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1853.

LUCY STONE has just concluded her third Lecture in this city, and with unexpected success. Her audience has increased from the first. At the Tem perance meeting on Sunday night, the hall was crowded, and great numbers went away unable to gain admittance. The most intense silence prevailed, and the crowded aisles of standing listeners, who remained during the whole lecture in unmoved

who remained during the whole lecture in unmoved quietude, bore testimony to the deep, soul-stirring truths to which they were so eagerly listening.

But, last evening, the interest was still deeper. The large and cheerful Library Hall was filled to overflowing. The aisles were crowded, and around the speaker's stand every spot was occupied. Additional benches were procured and artificial seats were constructed for the occasion. But it is not from the fact that many people go to an entertainment or performance, that we infer the amount of good that is done, but from the effect of the entertainment on the minds of those who go, should we good that is done, but from the effect of the enter-tainment on the minds of those who go, should we judge of its merits. Multitudes and hosts throng the circus, the theatre and the hippodrome, but what impressions do they get there, and what feel-ings carry away! Are they better men and better women for what they have heard, and seen, and felt! Is the Individual more sacred in their eyes, and Human Nature more honored than before! From experience, I cannot say, for I was never there; but from what I see, and what I hear from those who go. I may safely answer no. But how those who go, I may safely answer no. But how is it now with Woman's lectures on Woman's Rights! How has it been here, where the people have heard for themselves, and been allowed to lis Of the effect on my own mind, the deep stirrin

Of the effect on my own mind, the deep stirring emotions awakened and silent aspirant resolves, I will not speak, but of others I may.

From almost every one with whom I conversed after the Lecture, I gathered the same confession of a higher and bolier motive in life for the future stirring within them. In the language of one who is said to be one of the greatest mental philosophers is the land. I will assess the feelings of all at

JOHN O. WATTLES.

The following is the Preface to the Fifth Edition of UNCLE TOBY ON TORACCO ' :--PARENTS, PATRIOTS, CHRISTIANS, AWARE!

PARENTS, PATRIOTS, CHRISTIANS, AWAKE!

Tonacco is the twin demon of Alcohol. Very many of our young men and fine boys are best ruined by its power. The evil is coming again the nation like a flood. Twenty thousand of our fellow citizens, say physicians, are killed by it annually. The nation, it is believed, any about \$30,000,000, and the church about \$50,000, in its yearly consumption. Its arrivings an many, and alarming. Its tendencies are all ind. It leads to idleness, poverty, strong drink its disease, delirium, and death. It is an axinore enemy, usually assailing the well-being of inc. disease, derraum, and death. It is an inner enemy, usually assailing the well-being of infinite duals and the body politic in a slow and steakly duals and the body politic in a slow and steakly form. I have been a victim to the selection power of this vile poison, and personal experies of sorrows inflicted, bids me do what I can or sorrows indicated, ones me do what I can be draw attention to its mischievous deings. The moved, I publish this little Book. It is intended. moved, I publish this little book. It is intended for Juvenile Libraries, and Schools of every kind for Juvenile Libraries, and Schools of every and grade. I claim for it but one excell and grade. I claim for it but one excellence, only one, which is, that it is adapted to youth for whom it was designed. It aims to forestall iniquity, to nip the evil in the bud; and I am happy that with thousands of youth it. to believe, that with thousands of youth it is achieved its end, having proved the 'ounce prevention' in an eminent sense. In view of its adaptation to emergencies far and near, I came but wish it had universal circulation. George the third, though our fathers branded his but wish it had universal circulation. beorge th had some clever streaks in his character. In the had some clever streaks in its character. In the exuberance of his good wishes on some occasion, the monarch said, 'I wish every poor man in my kingdom had a chicken in his pot,' I am not it is the control of the chicken in his pot,' I am not it is the chicken in his pot,' I am not it is the chicken in his pot,' I am not it is the chicken in his pot,' I am not it is the chicken in his pot,' I am not it is the chicken in his chicken in hi kingdom had a chicken in his pot.' I am not a king, nor the son of a king; I am nothing more than simple-hearted Uncle Toby; but I wish that every poor boy, in the land, had my book in his hands, and also a chicken in his father's pot.

hands, and also a chicken in his lather's pot.

Reader, take this little manual, give it to a son, nephew, or some young friend, and he may be rescued from the first step on the road to fashionable vices and ruin. Said the late Amos Lawrence of Boston, pre-eminent as a merchant and philas-thropist, 'I owe my present position in sondy, under God, to the fact that I never used Run or Tobacco.' And in the fullness of his heart i few days before his death, he said, 'I shall gin this book to every boy in the State of any sp this book to every boy in the State of any ane, that each may become an Anti-Tobacco agent. As this book, with appropriate Medals, was being distributed among lads, at a pic-nic in one of our fair groves, a venerable clergyman exclaimed. There! there! let that work go on among loy, and it will destroy all the Devil's seed-our. This may be a rough expression, an hyperbola and Satan may use other seed-corn than Tobacco in the become of rising millions; but name if seed-our than the property of the become of rising millions. in the bosoms of rising millions; but name if yo can, one vice or semi-vice, which is obtaining a early a grasp upon youth, or which is arrayed is such PERFUL AFFINITIES.

A missionary, richly endowed with goodness and age, who has travelled

and age, who has travelled up and down our States, who has just left his native shore, in returning to a distant continent, in sorrow observes, I see nothing in America so alarming, as it increasing use of Tobacco among young men as I well know, however, that in defiance of thrilling

admonitions, and enormous and frightful expendi-tures, men of superficial minds will continue to sport over this mournful evil, as the madmas fiddled when Rome was in flames! But, thank God, I believe the time is coming when Christians and Patriots possessing common sense, will a more sport over this gigantic iniquity, than one mother's grave, or the agonies of the s death; the time when 'fooling jesting' will b done away, and action, manly action, shall have come; action which shall redeem millions from bondage to this nauscous, poisonous abomination and such as patriots bent on having a truly fre and glorious nation shall put forth. God of or Fathers! King of Kings! hasten the time!

To be had at No's. 5, 9, 25, 56, and 58 Cornhill,

HEAR HENRY WARD BEECHER ON BLOOM-ERISM.

And above all, let every woman have a bloomer dress, for the sake of foot excursions. We are not ultra on Bloomers. In the city or town, our eye is yet in bondage to the old forms. But i the country, where the fields are to be traveled the rocks climbed, brooks crossed and re-crossed fences scaled, bushes and weeds navigated, woman in a long dress and multitudinous pe coats is a ridiculous abomination. Something always catching; the party is detained till ea woman gather up her flowing robes, and clutch them in her left hand, while a shawl, parsel and bonnet strings fill up the right. Thus she and in spite of all pains and gallantry, reams home bedrabbled and ragged. A bloomer co-tume leaves the motion free, dispenses with half the help from without, and, above all, avoid needless exposure of the person. If, ignorant a what is best, a fair friend is caught in the courtry without such suitable dress, she is to be pi not blamed. But where one may have then rejects them for field excursions as unbecoming and ridiculous, let me assure such fedis persons, that it is the only thing decent. I shall think less of one's judgment and delicacy, slo, after a fair trial of either dress, in an excursion requiring much field walking, was not heartly converted to the theory of Bloomerism, and to its practice in the country.'

The New Method of Cure,

Y NUTRITION, without drugs, originally discovered than ten years, successful D and now, for more than ten year, successful practised by LaRoy Sunderland, author of 'The Boo of Human Nature' (New Theory of Heeliag, by Netrition.) 'Book of Health,' 'Book of Psychology. How often are the public congratulated upon the &c. &c.

leged invention of some new 'panaces,' (compens vile drugs.) which the sick are invited to svaller, order to be well ! But, here is a discovery which sape order to be well! But, here is a discovery when approaches the whole paraphernalia of drugs and drug; with 'pills,' 'syrups,' or 'powders'; and is available all forms of acute, chronic, or nervous discovery.' Office 28 Eliot street, Boston. Hours from A. M., to 4, P. M. No charge for advice!

Invalids at a distance may obtain Mr. Sunderings, and the street.

A. M., to 4, P. M. No charge for advice.

Invalids at a distance may obtain Mr. Sanderhall pamphlet, ('The Secret of Healing,') free of postige, by enclosing to him one postage stamp, (prepaid,) which are detailed numerous cases, permanent craw without drugs! Thus demonstrating the only religious of the blood,' the only 'Crante Print's rification of the blood,' the only 'Crante Print's rification of the blood,' the only 'Crante Print's remained of Mr. Sunderland's Method, and the 'great secret of his success in the treatment of Blissian, Boropsy, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Fits, Screple, Old Sores, Rheumatism, and other maladies which the common process of dosing had failed to cure!

Aug. 12

**EDDICAL COLLEGE*

PEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSTLVANIA.

FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION. THE next course of Lectures in this Institution and L commence on Saturday, Oct. 1st, 1853, and continue fire months, (21 weeks,) closing on the 25th d February, 1854. FACULTY.

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