AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OPPICE, 21 CORNHILL. ROBERT F. WALLOUT, GENERAL AGENT

F Trans-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance. Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN pourse, if payment be made in advance.

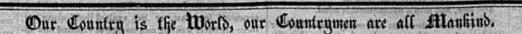
All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to te directed, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inated three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are autherised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of nery question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



of the national government.'-John Quincy Adams. J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREST TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

F' Yes! IT CARNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions TO SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

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

THE STIPULATION TO SUBREMPER FUGIFIVE SLAVES—an 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

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

the name of persons In fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the

WHOLE NUMBER 1185.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 42.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1853.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

About three hundred persons assembled in Town-sed Hall last evening, to listen to certain of the old Girls' from New York, who, according to anpancement, were to deliver discourses touching women's Rights and Wrongs. According to the shertisement, Lucreria Morr and Lucy Stong were to be the speakers; but only the former lady was in attendance, Miss Lucy having in this intended taken her time and delayed her visit. Her place was filled by Eunestine Rose-a lady whose cetty name at least is terribly misbestowed upon pretty name at least is terriory misbestowed upon a strong minded woman; conveying as it does the impression of a cottage beauty, loving and beloved by some rustic swain. When the performances emmenced, the platform was occupied by three females-we presume-and one male-we should judge-the latter having much hair on his head, dwing in ringlets like a woman's, and much hair on his upper lip, and much hair on his chin, and mmy straggling, superfluous hairs on his cheeks, boking like deserters from the main body; the whole of which hair was of a reddish, rusty, dusty olor. As soon as the Old Girls were comfortably seated, the Man with Much Hair disappeared from LUCRETIA MOTT was the first to address the meet-

ing, and upon her appearance, a general feeling of disappointment prevailed; for the fair Lucrotta lacks all the spice of bloomerism and juvenility which imparts to so many of the skittish old girl a certain kind of attraction. Lucretia is a very old girl-a decidedly antiquated specimen of strong-midedness-might be regarded as a more fitting champion of Grandmother's Rights than of any She was habited in a quaker-like dress black silk, and wore no jewelry or ornament of any kinl, unless her fair hearers would apply the latter term to a skull-cap, fitting closely to the head. The fair Lucretia's voice is somewhat weak, but her words are very strong. There is a certain eart of vixenish, resolute air about all she says and does, which plainly indicates that she would bite for her rights as well as strike for them, had not time robbed her of the appropriate instruments. Lacretia evidently has some hope for her sex yet, and does not despair of seeing her some day in the rak she should occupy, in the opinion of the strang minded. She is inclined to take consolation from the position of a woman in England, as the had of that nation, ruling over and worshipped by the masses. We must confess, however, that we do not regard Lucretia's allusion to the good little Queen Victoria as a happy one for her own argument. Mrs. Guelph is a lady in whom domestic vitues, and a gentle, loving nature are peculiarly manifest; and these are the ties which bind her so strongly to the hearts of her people. But she is a Queen—a ruler over many; and the strong-minded and weak-voiced Lucretia could not conceive how a female could hold such a position for a momeet without bloomer pantaloons, a sour countenance, a sharp eye, a red nose, and an indomitable will. (The fair Lucretia up to this point had been struggling behind the disadvantage of a tery high desk—for her form is not so large as her mind—perceiving which, the Man with Much Hair rushed forward with a wooden table in his graspplaced it on the platform-made a convulsive mo tion to the fair Lucretia—and disappeared.)
Well, Lucretia, behind the small wooden table,

had some hope for her sex yet. It was true, that from the time of our first parents, her position had been beneath man; but she had latterly evinced some disposition to rebel. She had become more sensible; she had in a great measure forsaken the trashy, yellow-covered literature in which she had once delighted, but the Bible still stands in her way, and she is still too much used to pin her faith on a minister's sleeve—too willing to take the sayso of the expounder of the 'holy text,' as it
is called, in calculating her line of duty. When
she gets over this difficulty, then the fair Lucretia
believes she will be herself, as she ought to be.— This she will accomplish as soon as she begins to are put upon them. For instance, Lucretia proceeded to show satisfactorily that when the Bible hints that woman shall be subject to man, it only means to say that she shall or icill be one of these days, if she does not look sharp after her rights and strike for availing and independence. and strike for equality and independence. Again, the Bible is perverted by man in the most trifling matters. Even where the dress and deportment o females connected with the church are commented on, the translators have endeavored to ignore the position of women of old by writing the text ' wives of ministers' and 'wives of deacons,' instead of rendering faithfully, as it ought to be, 'minister-esses' and 'deaconesses.' In like manner, where the duty of wives is set forth, the words 'wives, be ye subject to your husbands,' do not relate to any other than private matters, for the Apostle has added, 'I speak in a mystery.' Lucretia then pitched very severely into ministers; at which we were not much surprised, for it is not likely their professional services, in a certain way, will ever be required by the fair sisterhood of strong-minded

From the Bible, Lucretia passed naturally enough to Blackstone; and who was Blackstone, she should like to know, that he should deny woman and like to know, that he should deny woman all legal existence? She admired Walker, who, in his commentary upon Blackstone, had said that the commentator had made husband and wife one person, and that person the husband. But she hoped the time would soon arrive when Blackstone, and the same would soon arrive when Blackstone, and the same would soon arrive when Blackstone. and all such men would be obsolete, and Gerrit Smith's doctrine would prevail, that nothing was law except it squared with our own idea of justice. t must come, sooner or later, for the injustice was to flagrant. Who could deny the oppression of legal enactments, in the face of the facts, that when a man dies, the portion of his property left to the woman is called the 'widow's incumbrance'—that she is denied her own name, and called for the remainder of her days, 'Mrs. John Smith'—and that upon her tendance. that upon her tombstome she is described as 'reliet' of her late husband. No: Lucretia hoped that the 'good time coming' was at hand, when woman would rebel against all such oppression—when she would see the folly of the 'marriage vow,' as it was called, and instead of invoking the aid of ministers to such a contract, would be contract to take the to such a contract, would be content to take the man she wanted, and let her friends know that she had determined upon a little had determined upon a little union, independent of any legal restraint or constraint. In conclusion,

in front, with a lace stomacher, lace undersleeves, and black lace mittens. A broach, a watch and chain, and some sparkling rings, evinced that Ernestine has not arrived at that stage of the strong-minded woman's career when the little vanities of this world are despised. She would evidentthat she 'recollected the first woman's rights convention in 1835;' and yet—we mean no offence—she might have remembered it, for she is a lady of a certain—or rather of an 'uncertain' age. We should call Ernestine a Young America Woman's Rights Woman—a female filibuster. She went off like an overloaded musket, and was evidently distance of the colored race have waged war for years for recognition by the Protestant clergy. They were nover successful till yesterday, when, under their leader, John Jay, they attained their end. Graes Church did not go in favor of this dark movement. ly have objected to acknowledge, as did Lucretia, that she 'recollected the first woman's rights posed to kick. Even the Man with Much Hair, who again mysteriously bobbed up upon the platform, seemed to be cowed by her vehemence, and beat a hasty retreat. Ernestine believed woman was in every way equal to man. Even physically, she could prove there was not much difference, if the had time to examine the subject, and what here was, arose from the difference of training .-She had no notion—not she—of man's enjoying himself while woman was the slave of the Home. Why, even when females had those little incum brances known as children, what did a husband do, except come home when they were all clean, and take them on his knee and kiss them! She would like to know by what right he was exempt from standing over the washtub, engaged as the wife so often was, in that employment which children occasionally render necessary. We cannot follow the sweet Ernestine through her long discourse.— Suffice it to say, that before she concluded, the greater part of the audience discovered that they had eard enough of woman's rights-and left, When she closed, Lucretia again rose, and after a word or two more about the errors of the Bible, informed the company that as so earnest a spirit had been manifested in respect to the Rights and Wrongs of Woman, and in order to accommodate the publicof course, with no other object-1 few books would be sold, low, for cash, terms current funds, at the other end of the Hall. A slight noise in the direction indicated by the wave of Lucretia's hand, turned all eyes round, and the Man with Much Hair was discovered diligently diving into a huge green bag, and dragging up from its depths various pumphlets and books for inspection of the faithful We regret to say, however, 'the careless crowd bassed on,' and the Man with Mach Hair was left with his stock in trade before him, not having aken enough from the audience to pay the barber, of whose services he stood so much in need. And thus closed the exhibition of the Strong-Minded Women and the Woolly Man.

> Extract of a letter, dated BRANDON, Vt., Sapt. 30th, 1853.

If you have not seen the good hit by Rav. Byron Sanderlin, of Washington, D. C., on a 4th of July visit to Ocwell, his native place. (Vt.), I will transcribe it for your amusement. It is an extempore effusion on a festival occasion—an extract: And now we might rest, but there's one bit of standal

Against Uncle Sam, which his enemies handle; They say he's discused with a black-headed cancer, And to cover it up, they insist will not answer; That some of his girls that raise sugar and cotton From the self-sam: disorder, are fast growing rotten. Mrs. Stowe in her book says the black spot is slavery. Upheld and prolonged by political knavery; And for this Mulame England has invited her over, And for this Millame England has invited acc over, To feast on good things, like a pig in the clover. Now, of course, we all know, without any teacher, Hattie Stowe's a smart woman, because she's a Beecher And its right for the Stafford House folks to fly at her, And fondle and toast her, and pet her and pat her; But we must not forget, in the midst of the bubble, How Uncle Sam came at first by this trouble:

'Tis true, the mark's on him, and pesters him badly, And when the right time comes, he'll part with

gladly; But let them remember, these Stafford House weasels This same mother England has caught the black mea-

sels; She's spotted the child while in that situation, And now she turns round and vents her indignation. But it's hoped he'll be patient, and firm and enduring and that soon he will meet with an actual curing. he prescription we make is to purge out the na

By a thorough emetic of colonization;
Far better than all your Congressional nursing,
Than the spit-fire and spite of fanatical cursing;
Than your snobs of reform, your humbug and quackery,
If you don't believe this, you may ask Mr. Thackeray.

Pretty good. The Abolitionists at the festival were too ludicrously attacked to be angry, and they could only join in the laugh.—Journal of

The three following extracts are from the N. Y. Herald. The difference in the tone of the two relating o the Jerry Rescue meeting is amusing. The appeal o the 'gentlemen of the South ' is characteristic. Its compliment to Grace Church (!) must be gratefully appreciated by that meek and Christian (!) body.

'The anniversary of the rescue of the fugitive slave Jerry was celebrated at Syracuse last Saturday. A despatch from that city states that the attendance was not so large as last year, owing to the fact that the citizens took but little interest in the affair. Those present were mostly from the country, and although speaches were made by Gerrit Smith, Lucy Stone, and Rev. Antoinette Brown, they failed to produce any marked excitement. People are becoming accustomed to and understand the intentions of these notoriety seekers. Stay

country celebrated the anniversary of the rescus of the fugitive slave Jerry from the officers of the law, in that village, two years ago. This in itself was a piece of fanatical folly of very little consequence, but our reports say, that "at a special meeting of the Common Council, by the easting vote of Mayor McCarthy, the use of the City Hall was given for the celebration," and this fact gives to the affair very considerable importance. It makes the official authorities of Syracuse the endorsers of mob law in the rescue of fugitive slaves. It degrades the office of the Mayor of Syracuse to

Locretia was happy to express her conviction that women are rising in the scale, and like breadstuffs in the present day, display an upward tendency.

When Lucretia had finished, Ernestine Rose took the floor, and scorning the restraint of desk or table, walked to the front of the platform, and throwing herself into a theatrical attitude, commenced her address upon 'woman's errights' and 'woman's twrongs', with a desire as strong as that of the ploos Chadband himself to arrive at the 'terrewth.'

She is a bloomer—that is to say, speaking in a dorsers of mob law in the rescue of fugitive slaves. It degrades the office of the Mayor of Syracuse to the Mayor of Syracuse to the disreputable and unlawful acts and purposes of our most rampant abolitionists.

As the chief administrator of the laws of the laws of the land, and to refuse peremptorily the slightest official upon the friends of the cause to raise the sum of every minister presiding over any eccessicatical body, and especially of every minister presiding over any eccessicatical body, and especially of every minister presiding over any eccessication body of our most rampant abolitionists.

As the chief administrator of the laws of the laws of the land, and to refuse peremptorily the slightest official upon the friends of the cause to raise the aum of every minister presiding over any eccessicatical body of our most rampant abolitionists.

As the chief administrator of the laws of the laws of the land, and to refuse peremptorily the slightest official upon the friends of the cause to raise the duty of every minister prosiding over any eccessicatical body and especially of every minister presiding over any eccessicatical body and especially of every minister presiding over any eccessication does of our most rampant abolitionists.

As the chief administrator of the laws of the laws of the land, and the refuse peremptorily the slightest official upon the friends of the cause to raise the duty of our most rampant abolitionists.

The chief administrator of the saw

flowery, not in a military sense,—a blooming of fugitive slaves, under the combined protection of Rose, somewhat full blown, indeed, but still retains the police and the abolitionists. No, gentlemen of remnants of good looks, set off by very womanly ringlets, and heightened by some coquetry of manner and cross. She wore a black satin dress, open time, for the Castle Garden Union Safety Commit-

SLAVES.

'The Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for 1853 commenced its session yesterday. After the religious rites of the Church, the Convention organized, and adjourned at 4 o'clock, P. M.

SELECTIONS.

From the New York Tribune.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, a numerous meeting of the supporters and friends of this Association took place at the Union Church in Worcester, Sept. 23th. At 21 o'clock, P. M., William Jackson, E.q., took the chair, and called upon the Rev. William Bardwell, of the Ojibiwa Mission, to engage in prayer. The Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, the Secretary, read the minutes of the last year's Convention.

Mr. Tappan, the Treasurer, read his report for the year, which showed that 41,692 83 had been collected for the Mendi, Jamaica, Ojibiwa, California, Canada and Home Missions, the Slave's Bible Fund, and General Purposes. The balance in hand last year mule the total receipts for the year \$42,503 89; the expenditures being \$49,507 65, leaving a balance of \$5,913 76 against the Associ-

Mr. Goodman, of Chicago, and Mr. Bonton, of Cincinnati, were appointed Secretaries of the meet-

The Rev. George Whipple, the Corresponding Secretary, read his report, which was of great length, detailing the successful operations of the Association; showing that the Society originated in a desire to have a mission which in a desire to have a mission which should be in no way polluted by the money or the influence of slaveholders. Also, that an increase of 331 per cent. had taken place in the number of mem during the year, and that members were admitted according to the third clause of the Constitution:
That any person of evangelical sentiments, who professes faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, who is not a slaveholder, or in the practice of other im moralities, may become a member of the Associa-tion; and, by paying thirty dollars, may become a life member.' The report proceeded to detail a variety of facts tending to show the intelligent character of the Indians, the Ojibiwas and those of Jamaica, and the success of schools which had been established, especially those which included boarding. They found they could board, lodg boarding. They found they could board, fodge and clothe the pupils at \$25 a year each. As a relief to the meeting, during an interval of ten minutes in the reading of the report,

The Ray, Mr. Thompson spoke of the astonishing rapidity with which children acquired the learning taught at the schools in Africa.

ing taught at the schools in Africa.

On motion of Mr. Tappan, the Chairman nominated the following gentlemen to serve on Commit-

tees, and they were accepted by the meeting :-Committee of Arrangements-Mr. Brewer of Con-necticut, Mr. Russell of Worcester, Mr. Whipple of New York, Mr. Thatcher of Maine, and Mr. Paine

Committee on Nominations-The Rev. Mr. Jocelyn of New York, Mr. Parish of Ohio, Mr. Fowler of Miss., Mr. Goodwin of Illinois, and Mr. Peck of

Committee on Business and Resolutions-Rev.

G. Fee of Ky., Dr. Parsons of Maine, Rev. S. S. Jocelyn of New York, Mr. Tappan of New York, and Mr. Benton of Ohio. The Rev. J. G. Fee next addressed the meeting

with much deliberation, and considerable power and eloquence. He showed how the operations of the Association, in sending three Colporteurs among the slaves and their masters, were received and ap-preciated; and how they had been persecut-ed and again released; that the various antislavery documents which the Association had sent were read more than any speeches would be listen-ed to. He would urge the friends of abolitionism in the North to persevere in their exertions, as he had the greatest confidence in their ultimate suc-

A sermon by Rev. E. Peck, of Oberlin, concluded

the services of the day.
On Thursday, 23th, the second session of the Convention was held at the Old South Church, Worcester. The weather being fine, there was a much larger attendance than the day before. Mr. Jackson again presided, and after the Rev. A. Benton, of Wisconsin, had opened the meeting with prayer, the following gentlemen were appointed as a Committee on Enrolment: Rev. S. H. Peckham of Mass., Mr. Parsons of Wisconsin, Mr. Smith of Maine, and Mr. Russell of Worcester. During the deliberations of the Committee on Resolutions, the meeting was addressed by Mr. Thatcher of Maine, Mr. Hutchins and Mr. Firman of Illinois. After which, the Rev. J. G. Fee, of Kentucky, brought forward the report of the Committee, which emthey failed to produce any marked excitament. People are becoming accustomed to and understand the intentions of these notoriety seekers. Stay away from them, and they will some cool down and die out for want of fuel.

The Jerry Rescue Celebration at Syracuse.

On Saturday last, the abolitionists (including the Bloomers) of Syracuse and the surrounding country celebrated the anniversary of the rescue of the fugitive slave Jerry from the officers of the law, in that village, two years ago. This in itself has a piece of fanatical folly of very little conse-half of Christian freedom, and regretting that the half of Christian freedom, and regretting that the influence of so many others is still exerted in favor of the infamous practice of slavery, and especially regretting that the American Home Missionary Soiety and the American Missionary Board were so deeply influenced in upholding slavery by sustain-ing Missionaries who presided over churches into which slaveholders are admitted as Christians of

and discussed. The first one, condemning not only slavery, but caste as well, elicited considerable dis-cussion, and, after several amendments, it was made to express distinctly entire opposition to all caste, whether in 'Africa, Asia, Europe or Ameri-ca.' The reference to the Home Missionary Socicassion, and, after several amendments, it was made to express distinctly entire opposition to all caste, whether in 'Africa, Asia, Europe or America.' The reference to the Home Missionary Society, and the American Missionary Board, elicited an animated discussion. The Rev. Mr. Strieby, of Ohio, expressed his doubts whether those organizations were implicated in slavery. Mr. Tappan, of New York, the Treasurer of the Association, addiced ample evidence to show that churches in the Souti, in connection with the Home Missionary Society, received support from the money and influence of slaveholders. The Revs. Messres Fee, of Kentseky and Joselyn, of New York, Boynton. influence of slaveholders. The Revs. Messrs. Fee, of Kentscky, and Jocelyn, of New York, Boynton, of Mass., and several other speakers, ably support-

ed the resolutions.

The Hon. Amasa Walker also addressed the meeting, and, during the morning session, the first

resolutions were passed unanimously.

The afternoon session commenced at half past two o'clock, and there was a larger attendance. After a speech from Rev. George Thompson, the discussion of the resolutions was resumed, with increasing interest. The strongest abolition princi ples were advanced, with evident kindness of feel We have witnessed religious conventions and ing. We have witnessed religious conventions and missionary meetings in England and other parts of the world, but never saw them conducted with such perfect propriety, and so much in accordance with the spirit of Christianity, especially when such exciting subjects as slavery have been introduced. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Fowler of Massachusetts, who said he had

heard it positively denied in Michigan, some months ago, that the American Home Missionary months ago, that the American Home Missionary
Society was at all involved in the charge of
upholding slavery. Mr. Tappan referred to a
pamphlet published in New York last winter,
which proved the fact that of the fifty-one churches connected with the Home Missionary Society in the South, the great majority received support from slaveholders. Mr. Fowler said he was satisfied on that point until the appearance of Mr. Hitchin's report, which had denied the charge. Mr. Tappan had examined that report, but could

find no such denial: he therefore concluded that his venerable father, Mr. Fowler, was mistaken. He must state it, to the honor of the Unitarian body, that their church at St. Louis was the first to set the example of letting the oppressed go free, having entirely abandoned slavery, and given lib erty to the captive. It was a disgrace to the evan-gelical body to allow even Unitarians to take the

lead in this matter.

The Rev. Mr. Fee confirmed, from personal observation, the statement that the churches of the South connected with the institutions involved in that discussion, were slaveholding churches.

The Rev. Mr. Boynton explained that the present position of the Home Missionary Society was stated in their own official publication to be, that they deny slaveholding to be a sin, and refuse to make its abandonment a condition of membership in their churches, but that cruelty to a slave was sin, which the discipline of the church should con-trol, if the Committees thought best to do so.

the churches in the neighborhood were deserted to is to be remunerated for telegraphing to his friends witness the spectacle; and after speeches from the and for the other expenses, does not appear. Sup-Revs. Messrs. Joselyn, Jones, Firman, Peck, pose Mr. Clark had not been in the city, and the Whipple, Goodman, Woolcott, and George Allen claimant of the slave had been unwilling to wait: of Worcester, the last taking the negative with regard to the Missionary Board—lefending his connection with that body on the ground of its past
and present usefulness—but not denying the charge,
the resolutions, to the number of eighteen, were

A gentleman
Jeremiah S. Ba

adopted by the meeting.

An interesting meeting took place in the eveing, which was addressed by the Revs. Messrs, de, Whipple, Fee, (who had been discarded by its slaveholding father for preaching abolitionism.) Kilgom, Thompson and Boynton, and the meeting pressed with the principles of abolitionism, which

From the Philadelphia Daily Register. JUDICIAL DECORUM.

Public opinion requires, at all times, a dignified The truculence of the bully and the vivacity of and prove his free birth.

the partisan should be laid aside when the spotless Brown claimed to have been born in Vincennes and to maintain the purity of the law, and the

state rights. In these, moderation and concilia-tion may lead to a harmonious and legal arrange-ment of points in dispute; while irritating epithets and random insults can only tend to in-flame jealousies already deplorable.

flame jealousies already deplorable.

We are led to these remarks by the singular ebullitions of Judge Grier, on the recent hearing of the habeas corpus case, from Wilkesbarre. John Jenkins and James Cresson were arrested for assault and battery with intent to kill, on a warrant issued by a magistrate of the State of Pennsylvania. The arrested parties appealed to Judge Grier to discharge them from custody, on the ground that the alleged offence was committed in the execution of a process issued by U. S. Commissioner Ingranto for process issued by U. S. Commissioner ingrantous for process issued by U. S. Commissioner announced that George Brown, the alleged fugitive, was discharged.

**Bourd Mr. Ballenger would not put his memory of ten years ago against Mr. Clark's certain boylond. Mr. Ballenger would not put his memory of ten years ago against Mr. Clark's certain boylond. Mr. Ballenger would not put his memory of ten years ago against Mr. Clark's certain boylond. Mr. Ballenger would not put his memory of ten years ago against Mr. Clark's certain boylond. Mr. Ballenger would not put his memory of ten years ago against Mr. Clark's certain boylond. Mr. Ballenger would not put his memory of ten years ago against Mr. Clark's certain boylond. Mr. Ballenger would not put his memory of ten years ago against Mr. Clark's certain boylond. Mr. Ballenger would not put his memory of ten years ago against Mr. Clark's certain boylond. Mr. Ballenger would not put his memory of ten years ago against Mr. Clark's certain boylond. Mr. Ballenger would not put his memory of ten years ago against Mr. Clark's certain boylond. Mr. Ballenger would not put his memory of ten years ago against Mr. Clark's certain boylond. Mr. Ballenger would not put his how beyone the would not put hi ham. Now, the only point to be decided by Jadge the following Grier was, whether our State Courts have the right to try a Federal officer for crime committed in the When

rows. Esq., who issued the writ, is a magistrate highly respected at Wilkesbarre, and Mr. Gilder-sleeve, who made the preliminary affidavit, a merchant of good standing, and a worthy citizen.

Her countrymen respecting slavery as an institution, every American must feel proud in hailing so gifted and unselfish a creature as a native of the United States.'

From the New York Evening Post. JUDICIAL DECORUM AND IMPARTIALITY.

report of the proceedings, one might easily im-agine himself reading an account of what hap-pened in the time of the latter Stuarts.

The following telegraphic account of certain proceedings in the Wilkesbarre fugitive slave ase, appeared in several of the morning papers. We take it from the Times :-

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

'The United States Deputy Marshals Crossin and Jenkins had warrants of arrest served upon them yesterday, on a charge of riot, and assault and battery upon Bill Thomas, an alleged fugitive slave, of Wilkesbarre. On the oath of Wm. G. Gildersleeve, of Wilkesbarre, a writ of habeas corpus was applied for before Judge Grier, of the United States Circuit Court, in this city. District Attorney Ashmead asked that the prisoners be discharged, asserting that no more force was used than was necessary, the fugitive being armed with a knife given him by a bystander.

by a bystander.
Judge Grier said: "If habeas corpuses are to be taken out after that manner, I will have an indictment sent to the United States Grand Jury against the person who applies for the writ, or assists in getting it, the lawyer who defends it, and the sheriff who serves the writ, to see whether the United States officers are to be arrested and harrassed whenever they attempt to serve a process of the United States."

Mr. Brown, counsel of the Abolition Society, asked for a delay of one week to procure witnesses, which was

granted.

Of all the proceedings of our tribunals of which we have seen any account, there is nothing to be compared to this. Judge Grier threatens to turn public informer, to procure an indictment in his own court against the man who resorts to a fair legal remedy—the writ of habeas corpus, offered by the institutions of the country to all who choose to avail themselves of it—against the counsel who appears to support it—ind against the officer, who cannot, by law, refuse to serve the writ. Having got the parties indicted,—by his influence with the Grand Jury, of course,—it would be his business to try them, and what treatment they might expect is manifest from the sample of his lan-

guage which we have given.

This exhibition of judicial ferocity will probably have no effect, except to inflame the very zeal against which it is directed. The world has got to such a stage, that neither philanthropists nor law-yers are to be frightened thus from what they regard as their duty.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

Dr. Parsons related some thrilling instances of cruelty: one of burning a slave to death in the presence of 15,000 people on a Sunday, when all the alleged fugitive escaped, it is true, but how he or that one of our zealous Commissioners had been on the Bench! The following is the substance of

A gentleman from Maysville, Kentucky, named Jeremiah S. Ballenger, when walking along 6th st., thought that he recognized, in the proprietor of a barber-shop there, a slave that escaped from him some ten years ago. In the afternoon, Deputy United States Marshal Black appeared at the barber-shop and arrested the alleged fugitive, who goes by the name of George Brown. The negro was but little concerned, and walked to the Commissioner's Office with a jovial air. He said he knew that he could prove that he was free-born, and he could not, consequently, be in danger of losing his liberty. Mr. Ballenger was not absolutely positive, but if this George Brown and his Mose were not identical, there was between them the Jeremiah S. Ballenger, when walking along 6th st., were not identical, there was between them the Public opinion requires, at all times, a dignified most remarkable resemblance that ever came to his eportment on the part of a Judge—the semblance knowledge. The alleged fugitive sent telegraphic dispatches to his friends in various parts to come

ermine is thrown over the shoulders. There should be nothing to impair the confidence of all parties that place, who knew him well, was in the in the man whose business it is to hear them all, city. After a short delay, Mr. Clark appeared, and expressed himself much surprised to see Brown, rights of the citizen.

Judicial wisdom, sobriety, discretion and prudence are especially needed in cases where Federal acts are supposed to conflict, or do conflict, with Brown—and Mr. Ballenger, retired and had a private conversation. On returning, Col. Chambers announced that Clark's story was perfectly satisfactory. He was evidently positive as to his re-collections and knowledge of Brown's birth and boyhood. Mr. Ballenger would not put his mem-ory of ten years ago against Mr. Clark's certain

ham. Now, the only point to be decided by Judge Grier was, whether our State Courts have the right to try a Federal officer for crime committed in the execution of civil process, or whether he is amenable to the Federal courts only. Its decision called for no vituperation or sacrifice of judicial decorum.

The report, published in the city papers, shows that Judge Grier forgot himself so far as to give vent to the most unrestrained abuse of the State officer who issued the writ of arrest, and of the citizen who had made the preliminary affidavitapplying the epithet 'tuppenny magistrate' to the former, and of 'unprincipled interloper' to the latter, and threatening them both with legal prosecution.

When a U. S. Judge so far forgets what is due to his station as to assail a State functionary and a private citizen from the bench, he absolves the press from the respectful silence it habitually observes towards the judiciary.

We would, therefore, remind Judge Grier, in the name of the people, whose servant he is, that such language is not permitted by the judicial decorum of modern times; and that it is particularly unbecoming in an incumbent of the Federal Benech towards a magistrate of a sovereign State.

To counteract the impression made by the singular ebullition which is the occasion of our romarks, we are requested to state that Gilbert Burrows, Esq., who issued the writ, is a magistrate highly respected at Wilkesbarre, and Mr. Gilder-sleeve, who made the preliminary affidavit, a meritage of the state that Gilbert Burrows, Esq., who issued the writ, is a magistrate highly respected at Wilkesbarre, and Mr. Gilder-sleeve, who made the preliminary affidavit, a meritage of the state that Gilbert Burrows, who made the preliminary affidavit, a meritage of the state that Gilbert Burrows, who made the preliminary affidavit, a meritage of the state that Gilbert Burrows, who made the preliminary affidavit, a meritage of the state that Gilbert Burrows, who made the preliminary affidavit and the condition which is the o

SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

The Mobile Daily Tribune of the 1st instant has a long communication, over the signature of 'An Old Methodist,' headed 'Our Negroes—How shall we save Thom!' After allusions to another writer on the same subject, he says, 'He, with myself, only wishes to know what is the best that can be done to facilitate the salvation of the slaves.' Such an introduction lead us to look for some benevplent plan for the religious instruction of the blacks ; but instead of this, we find a recommendation to break up their churches and barber-shops, for the reason that, 'at the churches, and under the preence of religion,' 'hypocrites and vile persons con-oct their plans of villany;' and 'Negro Barber

tence of religion, 'hypocrites and vile persons concect their plans of villany;' and 'Negro Barber Shops are unquestionably worse, so far as their means extend, than churches.' The 'Old Methodist' then proceeds to show the evil effects of allowing the negroes to assemble in churches, by referring to a contemplated insurrection at Charleston, S. C., in 1821, which was discovered through the fidelity of a Presbyterian slave;—and by detailing the horrors of the insurrection in Southampton, Virginia, in 1831, which, he says, was organized by four Baptist preachers.

The Southerners say to the North, 'our slaves are contented and happy.' Yet it appears, from the discussions among themselves, that they are in constant fear of their own lives—a feararising from a consciousness of wrongs and injuries imposed, of oppressions beyond the power of quiet endurance. And to guard against concerted uprisings among the subjects of these wrongs, it is proposed to take away the only remaining source of comfort left, the consolations of religion, by denying them the privilege of meeting on the Sabbath for social worship. A better and surer way to effect their own safety, would be to obey the scriptural injunction to 'break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free.'—Chicago Western Citizen.

MR. GARRISON CARICATURED IN GER-MANY.

How magnificently has the poor printer redeemed the pledge which he gave to the world a little more than twenty years ago! 'I have taken my ground,' said William Lloyd Garrison then, 'I will not abate an inch, and I will be heard.' And has he not been heard from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from he Thames to the Danube! What are all the eloquent speeches that have been delivered in Congress and out of it, all these Uncle Tom's Cabins, and these addresses of the women in England to the women of America—what are they but the echoes of that honest voice, reverberating through the world. It was but this morning that I saw in a fancy shop a German toy designed to caricature Mr. Garrison. Its pretensions to wit and ingenuity were exceedingly small. It represented our friend as holding in his arms a black babe, an attitude in which, I do not doubt, he is perfectly willing to appear before the world; for he carries the wrongs of that whole afflicted race in his heart, and the world is welcome, for all that he has to object, to make what occasion for ridicule out of it they can. But what a tribute is it to his power! He must be a man of no ordinary influence whom the toy-factories of a distant land are busy in trying to make ridiculous. All things are combining to attest the sufficiency—the omnipotence of truth.— In ten thousand silent and unnoticed ways it is stealing over the earth like the air and the light. It is, insensibly it may be, but surely, changing the minds and hearts of men, undermining the foundations of the most ancient wrongs, breathing life and strength into all that is true and good; accomplishing that new creation at which the morning stars shall again sing together, and all the sons of God shout for joy.—Mr. Furness's Address at the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Fair.

GEN. Dix. This contemptible Barnburner renegade, who has recently kissed the great toe of Slavery, thereby hoping to be sent Minister to the Court of France, but who has been foiled in his purpose, is thus complimented by the National Democrat, a Hunker journal :-

We remember having seen the old play, 'She Stoops to Conquer,' but we have never witnessed such personal debasement, such political humilia-tion, as that contained in Gen. Dix's letter to the Augusta Constitutionalist, renouncing his woolly-head doctrines and his Van Buren cronies, for the purpose of getting the mission to France.

It is well, sometimes, to 'throw stops to Cerberus,' but how contemptible to 'bow the knee to Baal,' for the sake of the almighty dollar, or a Baal,' for the sake of the almighty dollar, or a little spurious fame! When a man attains Gen. Dix's age, it is to be presumed that he has acquired sufficient experience, at least, to be consistent; and that when he takes a position, it is not upon a mere whim, but upon principle. Therefore, under the circumstances, when a man of his description renounces his long cherished faith, we feel sure he is influenced by an unworthy, mercenary motive. motive. Who does not remember when John A. Dix and

Martin Van Buren were boon companions and bed-fellows! It may be that the General will quote an old writer, who said :

When the planet upon which thou livest Flies from its course, it is not in thy power To say whether thou'lt follow or no.

But now, since he thinks he views a foothold upon a neighboring orb, he valiantly cuts his pare-chute, and steers for more agreeable quarters. We think he miscalculates the distance, and will find that he has jumped out of the frying-pan into

JOHN A. DIX, AGAIN. This unfortunate gentleman, whose anxiety for an official residence at the Court of Louis Napoleon, has lost him all his man-hood, is still writing letters to his Southern friends, to purge himself of the charge of having been, at one time, opposed to slavery. This he attempts to show hy a present the same year questionable. one time, opposed to slavery. This he attempts to show by a recurrence to some very questionable acts of his as far back as 1835, when every prominent politician in the North was a doughface. Mr. Dix denies that he ever did anything against the peculiar institution, beyond supporting the Wilmot Proviso under instructions. We are sorry for him, not that he fails to get an office, but that he is throwing away the little reputation for manliness which he has hertofore accumulated, and which he could ill afford to spare. The New York Evening Post says: ning Post says:

. We trust, for his own sake, that there may be no occasion for Gen. Dix to continue his correspondence with Dr. Garvin any further, though in our judgment, his position now stands more in need of explanation than it did before the correspondence commenced."

SLAVE DECISION. The Cincinnati Commercial says:— We recollect of no case parallel to the opinion rendered a few days since by his Horfor, Judge Spooner, of the Police Court, that a negro is a slave until he proves himself to be free—except that of a certain Judge Potter, in the northern part of the State, who, several years ago, held that every man is a negro until he proves himself white.'

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA

A staple argument of the chivalric upholders negro slavery, is to point to the condition of Jamaica blacks. We are told that the liberation of the slaves there has proved a total failure, that they are worse off than ever, that their condition is pitiable, and that the interests of the island are ruined. After all, if it could be fairly proved that in their present state of transition, owing to emancipation, there was a clear declension in their emancipation, there was a clear declension in their morals and happiness, such as is asserted to exist, it would prove nothing in favor of human bondage. We have yet to learn that because a man's labor produces more under the lash than without it, he should be lashed, or that his morals would be improved by buying and selling him. We are far from believing that any idle Southern gentleman among us, who luxuriates in fashionable life either at home or abroad, should be put into the factory or the field, and made to work under the blows the overseer's whip, although their annual wages would amount to millions. We believe in the to profit by the weakness, ignorance or poverty of his neighbor, and enslave him therefor. We scout and contemn, accordingly, the logic which tells us that the negroes of Jamaica produced so many hogsheads of sugar under the lash, and that now they produce so many less. If we cannot have sugar without slavery, let us do without sugar. Sugar is sweet, but freedom is sweeter. But it is a falsehood to assert that we cannot have sugar without slavery. France now produces annually seventy millions pounds weight of beet sugar the result of free labor, and the quantity is steadily increasing and the price coming down. If the pandemonium of sugar plantations were abolished, our Northern ingenuity would rush to fill up the vacuum with sugar made from beets, or some other substance, and the ingenuities and economies produced by free labor would soon compensate for the superior saccharine expression of the cane. So, too, if cotton were annihilated, Northern experiments on flax would give us a substi-tute. The idea that man must be held in bondage on account of considerations of commerce, is worthy of Judas Iscariot—worse, in fact, for he had the good taste to hang himself after the commis-

sion of his crime.

We are led to these remarks from an examina tion of the actual workings of emancipation in Jamaica. The slaves there are subject simply to the laws of the realm. They are amenable to pun ishment just as are the whites, and no more. course, whatever crimes they commit are not pun-ished by thirty-nine lashes privately, on the plan-tation, but they are brought to trial publicly and legally. It is true, there appear more crimes than formerly, because, under the slave system, these were private matters, for the most part, and expiated by the whip; now they are all patent. The same thing obtains under all despotisms. In Russia and Taskes sia and Turkey, we do not hear of crimes to any extent, because there are no public newspapers worth speaking of; but as we travel from the Eas to the West, and finally arrive on our shores, we find some two thousand newspapers, vivified by the magical telegraph, illuminating every dark hole where wrong is committed—even on our slave plantations, to some degree. It is folly, therefore, for the defenders of the huge evil of slavery to hold up Jamaica as an evidence of the indiscretion of striking off the chains of slaves because of the in creased crime which has ensued upon such eman cipation. When we can tell exactly what was the ime before emancipation took place, we shall b enabled to know really the declension of morals assumed to have taken place. What we do know of slavery is, that their is common to those in bondage, as they are wanting in personal re-ponsibility and dignity. John Randolph reported that he never knew an honest slave, except Juba; and we opine that saintly Uncle Toms are the ex-

ception, and not the rule.

The Kingston Journal utterly denies the failure of emancipation in that island, and we hardly need say that such local authority is valuable. It says, from the example around it, Americans need not be alarmed at freeing their negroes, lest such a step should be followed by a revolt of the liberated. No mighty change, says the Kingston Journal, was ever known to have taken place so peaceably as the emancipation in that island; and, it adds, a very large number of those who were themselves owned in 1834, are now, in 1853, and have for some time been, the owners of landed property, some of them to, comparatively, a con-siderable extent.

According to the same excellent and conclusive authority on this subject, deprayed negroes exist in Jamaica in abundance; for blacks form the greater portion of the population, just as in countries where whites tries where whites predominate, white criminals abound. But it asserts roundly, and challenges contradiction, that in the short period of proved, but progressed beyond what might have been readily anticipated. 'On the whole,' con-tinues our authority, 'if the example of the ex-periment, as it is called, in Jamaica, is to be infifteen years, the race has improved-not only im oked, the Americans have not the shadow of an excuse for continuing slavery in their Southern States for twelve months longer.'

What say our Southern papers to this! What says the cotton press! Will they favor us with an answer! We seek the truth in this weighty question, and not the question, and not the mere triumph of argument

From the Philadelphia Daily Register.

THE WILKESBARRE SLAVE CASE. Yesterday morning, in the U.S. Circuit Court before Judge Grier, the case of the Deputy Mar shals Jenkins and Crossen, charged with an assault

shals Jenkins and Crossen, charged with an assault and battery, &c., upon the alleged fugitive, Wm. Thomas, at Wilkesbarre, was called up.

Mr. Ashmead introduced the matter by saying that he was here representing these defendants by authority from the Secretary of the Interior, and that he would object to the interposition of any persons who are outside the case, who do not appear by authority from the Governor of the State or the Attorney General. He therefore asked the gentlemen upon the other side to state whom they repre sented or by what authority.

Mr. Brown replied that he would enswer that a

Mr. Brown replied that the case had already been commenced, and the time for objections of this kind had passed.

Mr. Ashmead insisted upon a statement before

the case proceeded.

Judge Grier said that it was a perfectly legitimate question, and should be answered. No private prosecutors can be heard in this cause, but any representative must be here by authority from

he Governor or Attorney General.

Mr. Brown said that Mr. Jackson and himself were here representing the respondent to the writ of habeas corpus, and said, do I understand your Honor to say that unless we have authority from the Governor or the Attorney General, we have no standing in this matter!

Judge Grier replied in the affirmative. Mr. Jackson said that he, in conjunction with Mr. Brown, had been retained by Mr. Challot, the

constable from Wilkesbarre, to answer to the writ Judge Grier said—And so far you have done your duty; after the return to the writ, the constable is no more than a private citizen, and consequently cannot employ counsel to represent the State.

Mr. Brown-Will your Honor then hear us a to your right to issue the habeas corpus!

Judge Grier-We have heard you already upon

that question, and I will not now be questioned.

Mr. Ashmead then produced the warrant issued
by Mr. Ingraham, by which Wm. Thomas was ar-

rested.

Mr. Ingraham was sworn, and testified that that warrant and issued upon oath duly made Judge Grier said that he also recognized his own name endorsed upon it.

Mr. Ashmead—Now I ask for the discharge o

the defendants.

Judge Grier-But I do not know whether the

neted by authority from the Marshal.

The Marshal was then sworn and testified that he had received the writ, and had placed it in the hands of the deputies, Jno. Jenkins, James Crossen and George Wynkoop, with instructions to go to Wilkesbarre, where he was informed the alleged

fugitive was, and make the arrest as therein quired.

Mr. Brown wished to discuss the question, whether, under the state of facts exhibited, they are entitled to their discharge.

Mr. Ashmead said, that it appeared to him that

ly, and if there was any excess of authority, is must be proven by the other side. Therefore, more for the discharge of the defendants.

move for the discharge of the defendants.

George Wynkoop sworn—He was one of the defendants named in the warrant, but not arrested. Previously to swearing him, Mr. Ashmead offered that the counsel on the other side should embrace him in the petition and consider him under arrest. This they refused to do.

Mr. Brown objected to Mr. Warrant hair

Mr. Brown objected to Mr. Wynkoop being witness, inasmuch as he was a defendant named

the warrant.

The objection was overruled, and Mr. W. testified that he, in company with James Crossen and John Jenkins, took the warrant to Wilkesbarre, as directed by the Marshal. The negro was pointed out to them by the agent of the claimant. They proceeded to make the arrest, when Thomas made violent resistance. He successively drey a fork and two knives, and wounded Mr. Jenkins upon the head. He then made his escape to the river; and we came to the conclusion that we could not take him alive, and not wishing to kill him, we came away.

came away.

Mr. Jackson asked that the affidavit taken before the magistrate at Wilkesbarre, on which the war-rant was founded, might be filed in court, so that

th might appear on record in case proceedings on certiorari should be desired.

This was objected to, that it was not the practice of the United States nor of the State of Pennsyl-

Mr. Ashmead again asked that the defendants be discharged.

Judge Grier said that he would write out his opinica and deliver it on Saturday morning next.

[The decision has been published; of course, concluding with the discharge of the miscreants at whose jutrageous brutality every decent man's heart thrills with righteous indignation. We shall print the decision

THE DEATH OF UNCLE TOM.

next week. 1

The Southern journals protest against the beau-tiful romance of Mrs. Stowe, on the ground that its incidents are exaggerated, although the accom-plished writer, in her Key to Uncle Tom, has justified every event and circumstance which she describes, by citing parallel facts. But if the Key had never been prepared, the columns of the South-ern journals themselves would have furnished am-ple evidence of the substantial truth of Mrs. Stowe's epresentations. No one of her incidents, for stance, has created more remark than the death of Uncle Tom by means of the violence of Legree, and it has been said that no such villain as he is made to be could exist, and that no such event as the murder of an old, faithful and pious slave by his owner, was likely to occur. Yet, read the following paragraph, which is extracted from the Carrolton (Louisiana) Star, of the 23d ult; :-

We grieve, for the honor of our town, to have to re cord an inhuman outrage practised on the body of an old negro of this place, named Johnson, the slave of Charles Hines, by Hiues himself, which resulted in death. The negro was nearly ninety years of age, and universally venerated for his soberness and honesty, as well as for his revolutionary reminiscences. The monwell as for his revolutionary reminiscences. The monster-master, taking umbrage at some petty offence, deliberately whipped, stamped and kieked him to death, on Saturday last. The fellow feigned sickness, as is supposed, to cover a design of escape, and even had the blasphemous hardihood to affect a fear of immediate death, and to go through the funeral farce of making a public will. Officer Kener left two deputies in guard at his residence till Monday, when the body of the negrows disinterred, and an inquest held over it by the coroner. The unanimous verdict of the jury—several physicians being present, also assenting—was, that he died from the effects of the blows and kicks he had received from his master. Persons who witnessed the examinafrom his master. Persons who witnessed the examina tion say that the sight was sickening-his whole back cut and bruised into jelly, and the lower part of his body nearly kicked to pieces. Immediately after the inquest, the monster was taken to jail. Let him go down hand in hand with Legree, a hideous verification of that

Here is an actual occurrence of only a day or two since, rivaling, if not surpassing in its atro-city, the fictitious death of Uncle Tom, and the Southern writer who narrates it is forced, in the honesty of his indignation, to confess the exist-ence of a class of masters of which Legree is a type. An old man, who had reached the alm patriarchal age of ninety-one, too, who appears to says :respected for his sobriety and virtue, and, doubt-less, a member of some Christian church, is delib-erately whipped and kicked to death by a brute who is called his master!

that have been written to show the fiendish influ-ence of the irresponsible slave-system, more deadly than this? Yet, we are gravely told by the South-skill in whatever is attempted, and manifesting re-

The paragraph ought to be read at those Demoof the fugitive slave law, and asserting the obligation of the Northern people to restore the escaped Johnsons to the tender mercies of the Hines.—N. Y. Evening Post.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard:

MEETING OF THE FREE DEMOCRACY. The Free Democracy of this city held a meeting

at the Tabernacle, on Tuesday evening, to ratify the nominations made at the recent State Conven tion of the party, and to prepare for the approach ing election. The meeting was large, and composed, for the most part, of the sober, orderly and religious class of citizens; thus presenting a marked contrast to ordinary political gatherings. A considerable number of ladies were in attendance. Hon. Minthorne Tompkins presided, assisted by several Vice Presidents, among whom we noticed the Hon. William Jay. Mr. Tompkins, on taking the chair, made a brief, but spirited, address.

E. A. Stansbury, Esq., presented an Address and a series of resolutions, prepared by the Committee of Arrangements, setting forth the principles and policy of the Free Democratic party.

Mr. Swift, of Massachusetts, made a very good

Some of his hits were loudly cheered. Hon, E. L. Keyes, of Massachusetts, was next introduced. His remarks were so pungent, and so denunciatory of men and parties in New York, that a portion of the audience interrupted him, causing a portion of the audience interrupted him, causing so much 'noise and confusion' that he was compelled to sit down before he had fairly commenced. We regretted this, for we had promised ourselves a rich treat in listening to him. As it was, he said some capital things. The Journal of Commerce he called 'the organ of Anti-Christ and the money-changers;' the New York Observer, 'the organ of Judas Iscariot;' and the Herald, 'the ark of the covenant, and the Saviour of half the people of New York—the organ of Beelzebub and the slaveholders!' This sort of talk, in political parlance, waked up the snakes, whose hisses made it impossible for Mr. Keyes to proceed.

Hon. John P. Hale was received with great en thusiasm. His speech, we think, fully realized the best anticipations of his friends. His hits at the old parties for their subserviency to the Slave Power; his portraiture of the Administration, expending its energies, not in carrying out Republican principles, but in dividing 'the spoils' be-tween the 'Hards' and 'Softs;' and his denunciations of the Fugitive Slave Law, and his manly appeals to the consciences and hearts of his hearer in behalf of Liberty, were all in his best vein.

in behalf of Liberty, were all in his best vein.

Letters were announced, but not read, from Hon.
Salmon P. Chase, Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower,
Hon. J. R. Giddings, John G. Whittier, Hon.
Charles Francis Adams, Hon. Amasa Walker,
Richard H. Dana, Jr., S. G. Howe, Esq., and
Cassius M. Clay, Esq. We subjoin an extract from
the letter of John G. Whittier:

I scarcely know whether the present peculiar 'I scarcely know whether the present peculiar position of parties in your State is a cause of regret or congratulation. I profess no skill for solving, at this distance, the riddle of New York politics. It is your business to stand watchful and prepared, availing yourselves of any turn in the political kaleidoscope which promises, directly or otherwise, to promote the great object you have in view. One thing you may rely safely upon—nobody, except availing yourselves of any turn in the political kaleidoseope which promises, directly or otherwise, to promote the great object you have in view. One thing you may rely safely upon—nobody, except the lowest class of official kidnappers, supports the Fugitive Slave Law from love of it. The men who swear by the Baltimore platform to-day will be very glad of a fair pretext for swearing by that of Buffalo to-morrow. Nobody suspects that the priests and politicians who defend the Fugitive Slave Law on

lie so monstrous.

The late attempts to enforce this atrocious law at Niagara, Wilkesbarre, and Cincinnati, have been marked, on the part of the official and unofficial ruffians concerned in them, by a dastard cruelty and low brutality which would drive a Bedouin Arab in disgrace from his carnvan, and put a Feejee Islander in taboo as unfit for the society of respectable cannibals. Where is the priest who dares to lift up his hands to Heaven and pray for the success of such atrocities! Where is the dares to lift up his hands to Heaven and pray for the success of such atrocities! Where is the Union-saying hunker or Castle Garden patriot who can look an honest man in the face and justify them! If there be any such, they must be in the condition of the trafficker in the German tale, who bartered off his heart of flesh for a cobble-stone. In truth, whatever party chicuses may resolve, or party leaders subscribe to, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the heart of the people is with us—that the common instincts of human nature, as God made it, are on our side.

—We have great allies,
Powers that work for us, air and earth and skies;
Our friends are exultations, agonies,
And love, and man's unconquerable mind.

Every noble utterance and every brave deed for freedom, the world over, redounds to our benefit. The eloquence of Victor Hugo over the graves of his companions in the Isle of Jersey, and the rescue of the Hungarian exile in the bay of Smyrna, are part and parcel of our great movement. Thus circumstanced, let us, by our vigilance and devotion, deserve the success which must somer or later crown our efforts.' freedom, the world over, redounds to our benefit

The Rev. C. W. Denison, formerly Editor of Our Country, recently appointed Chaplain to the Penitentiary, has now received the appointment of Consul to Demorara. It is to be hoped he will remain there the rest of his days .- Boston Atlas.

The Reverend gentleman above named has had The Reverend gentleman above named has had a most remarkable career. We first knew him some twenty years ago, in this city, when he was a young Baptist preacher, mainly devoted to Abolition, and living (we understood) on the bounty of Arthur Tappan. He left our city soon after, and next turned up in Boston, where he attended more to preaching and less to Abolition, but did a fair business in each. In 1844, when on the way to the Whig National Convention at Baltimere, we fall in with this appeals who inquired our besiness. fell in with this apostle, who inquired our besiness and we replied, we were going down to help nominate Mr. Clay for President. 'How can you support a slaveholder?' he asked, in a tone of equal sorrow and amazement. 'Why, Mr. D., what business brings you this way?' 'I have just been attending the Baptist Triennial Convention at Philadelphia.' 'Were there any slaveholders among its members!' 'Yes, I regret to say, there were some. Now, Mr. Denison, what sort of idea can you have of the relative sacredness of Religion and Politics, when you practically hold a slavehelder good enough for an ambassador o Christ, but not good enough for an officer of our Federal Government? He tacitly acknowledged the corn, and has not since attempted to lecture u on the enormity of supporting slaveholders fo

The next we heard of our Reverend acquaintance

THE EDUCATION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR. In the midst of all the conflicts and disputes that have arisen in relation to the social position of 'free per-sons of color' in the United States, it is not a little remarkable, that the work of education has pro gressed among them to the extent that it has in th larger cities on the border lines of slavery. In Baltimore, there have long been many pros-pering schools for colored children, as there have been of late years in Washington, also; and we are to-day in receipt of a letter from a highly respect-able and intelligent lady of the latter city, which

is called his master!

been well sustained; the pupils—an average of Is there, we ask, anything in any of the novels forty in number—making marked progress in all ern critics that these novels do their society the markable ease, quietness and propriety of manner grossest injustice, and are libels upon the truth. cratic conventions which pass resolves in approval cation, and thus to prepare them to instruct their own people in this or any other country where their services may be in demand. I think the popular objections to the instruction of these people are subsiding, and that the best slaves are found to be

We doubt the accuracy of this opinion, and incline to the belief, that so long as the temptation and the opportunity are before the negroes to escape from slavery, so long will the indisposition of their masters to have them instructed continue.—Baltimore Clipper.

A correspondent relates the following circumstances, which occurred very recently at New Orleans :-

He went thither in his ship from Liverpool with eleven black sailors. By the laws of the State, he was required to give \$500 bonds that he would take them out of the State. This legal requirement was fulfilled on his part; but, under the United States laws, he also had to pay the usual hospital money at the custom-house for each of these men. Two of them afterward were taken ill, and though each has a bona fide were taken ill, and though each has a bonn fide protection, granted at the custom-house in Boston, the Collector refused to admit them to the United States Marine Hospital, because they were not recognized as American citizens. The Deputy-Collector at New Orleans told our correspondent that their orders were to collect hospital money on black sailors, but not to admit them to the hospital. Applies in the presence of a witness was twiced.

sailors, but not to admit them to the hospital. Application, in the presence of a witness, was twice made, ineffectually, to this end.

We call on the Secretary of the Treasury for some explanation of this matter. It carries comment with it. Our government should not require pay for a possible boon, and then refuse to give it. Such conduct is simply dishonest. What says the Secretary!—N. Y. Tribuns.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. We do not subscribe to the doctrines avowed by this great man, nor like always the mode in which he defends them. Yet is he a master-builder. The time will be, indeed, when the history of our day shall be unfolded as it is and in that this man will be unfolded as it

when the history of our day shall be unfolded as it is, and in that, this man will be recognized as foremost amongst those who suffered for humanity, and helped it on and up.

There is no mortal who does not love courage, and honor him who devotes his life to a principle. William Lloyd Garrison has manifested this devotion and this courage. No violence, no combination, not the prison, nor a hot social oppression, has caused him to waver, either in expressing his convictions or in doing what he thought right. Courage like this must be honored! A life so true will bear its fruit! will bear its fruit !

will bear its fruit!

We are rejoiced to see him so fresh in feeling, and so vigorous in action. Such a man, indeed, never wearies, or grows old in spirit; and hence that conbination of beauty and strength which shines so brightly in his character.—Cleveland True

SINGULAR DECISION. Two policemen in Cincin nati, named Hardin and Bloom, were lately prosecuted for attempting to kidnap a negro named Watkins. They had their trial on Wednesday last

it was not necessary to go beyond this point; that he had abundant testimony, but to use it would be lieve a syllable of their doctrine. God has not left even a Mammon-loving expounder of commercial even a Mammon-loving expounder of commercial constitutional grounds, at heart believe a syllable of their doctrine. THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 21, 1853.

JUDGE GRIER'S DECISION. There is no truer test of the nature of the instituti f a country than the character of its Judges. The point at which the laws touch the citizen or the subject is precisely the one which reveals their real complexion.

The man who connects the two together, who directs the machinery and teaches it to perform its appropriat work, is not an unmeet expression of the spirit which informs the laws, and stands behind the institutions from which they spring. Pemberton at the trial of Lord Russell, Jeffreys at that of Algernon Sydney and the Bloody Assizes, the Committee of Public Safety in the days of Robespierre, the Military Commissions sitting at this day in France and Italy, all exemplify and incarnate the spirit of the Government which embase and servile Judiciary. When wicked organized into law, or has exalted itself above law there are never wanting men enough to expound and apply it, and to exhibit in their own persons the quality of the legislation and the spirit of the lawgiver.

We have had proofs enough of the truth of these po-litical truisms in the history of this country for the last three years. When the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, the whole National Judiciary, at the North, made haste to accept and enforce it. The dirty part of the work was at first left to scrubby Commissioners, such as Ingraham and Curtis; but the higher authorities stood ready to back them up and confirm their doings. The dominant power had commanded that this thing should be done, and the tools were all ready to its hand. Judge Grier, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has eminently distinguished himself among this tribe of subservient magistrates. The Evening Post not inaptly compares his tone to that of Jeffreys. Insolent, overbearing, tyrannical, determined to make everything bend to the Sovereign's Will, he certainly reminds one of those former days when the plainest language was employed on the Bench or at the Bar towards State criminals, or of yet earlier times, when Sir Edward Coke called Lord Bacon 'a Spider of Hell'! His determination to proceed criminally against all persons who shall be guilty of attempting to bring slave-hunters, who violate the laws of the several States, in the course of their laudable pursuits, to justice in the jurisdiction where the offence was committed, is characterized by the spirit and the manners of the Lord Chancellor of James II. He has proceeded to judgment on the matter of the slave-catchers brought before him on Habeas Corpus, and discharged them, of course. So the Union is safe

This decision and disposition on the part of this Judge should bring to the serious reflection of the country the strides which the General Government is making towards Centralization. The processes of the State Courts are to be quashed when they issue against criminals who wear the cockade of the U.S. Marshal. The citizen of Pennsylvania or Massachusetts may be assaulted, wounded, chained, shot at, with impunity, if the assassins will but swear that it was a slave that they took him for. The whole country is made into one Great Slave State, and any outrage becomes legalized when exerted in furtherance of Slavery. Or, rather, the fact that the whole nation is, in fact, one Great Slave State for this purpose, is thus authentically stated. And, after all, it is perhaps well that such cases as the Wilkesbarre one should occur, to bring it home to the minds of there is no such thing as a Free State in the Union ; but that the condition of a slave is not altered by his escape liable to recapture, as much as when he was in Georgia or Carolina. This being the case, whatever is necessary to vindicate the conceded rights of the master, must be allowed and defended.

none the less a true saying for being an old one. And apologies for it from rabid revivalists, such proofs of no small part of this necessary vigilance has in all times been directed against the usurpations of the Courts, especially when acting in unison with a tyrannical and encroaching Government. It is very well to keep a sharp look-out on these tools of tyranny, and to who found her yoke too heavy, to stab her under the try and thwart their operation, when it can be done. But it is better yet to consider curiously and wisely the weakness, and inconsistency, and folly, and hypocrisy, vermin infest the la and Kanes and Judsons, and the rest of them. They do not make themselves. They are bred from the corruption in which politicians and priests of almost every. shade profess to think it life to live, and separation from which would be worse than death. If the Nation had not agreed that Slaves might be eaught within its borders, these creatures of slavery would not exist to day. It reflects back the Public Sentiment, ever change do its filthy work. There is a fault behind the crimes of the slave-catching Judges and Commissioners and Marshals, and underlying them all ; and that is, the original guilt of the parties to the Original Compact, and the derived guilt of their successors who agree to stand by it. The muck-worms should not monopolize our disgust and contempt. A portion of these feelings should redound to those of us who are acting the part of the Old Man in Pilgrim's Progress, who is so busy in stirring the heap which gives them being, with his muck-rake, that he cannot see the golden crown that is held by the Shining One over his head.

All these excesses and outrages on the part of those that make and administer the laws, are not to be looked upon as misfortunes. The misfortune is that a state of things exists in this country which makes them necessary. We need yet more active treatment. We have Refuge .- E. Q. not yet had the full benefit of the yoke of the Slaveholders to which we have voluntarily stooped our necks. We have scarcely yet been chastised with whips, while we need to be chastised with scorpions, to bring us to a sense of our condition. The more the United States Government centralizes power, the more contemptuous ly it tramples on the rights of the citizen and the soveignty of the State, the more insolently and indecently these usurpations are enforced and justified by its judicial minions, the greater is the likelihood of some faint sensibility being aroused in the minds of the people to the degradation to which they have been reduced by their own consent. Things must be worse, we fear, before they are better. And as it seems as if it could company, assembled mostly from other towns in the not be much darker than it is now in Pennsylvania, we may hope, on the strength of the proverb, that it is now just before morning. We wish that that great state would undertake to vindicate her sovereignty fore they are better. And as it seems as if it could State would undertake to vindicate her sovereignty a century ago, in a matter of property. It would not look ill in the eyes of the world to see the two Powers face to face again in the streets of Philadelphia, in a sthe hall had been regularly engaged for the meeting, it ought not now to be refused. The other Selectmenter of personal liberty. But, as Burke says, 'the Age of Chivalry is gone ! or, as Byron translates it. there is no spirit, now-a-days.'-E. Q.

THE REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. We rather think that an apology is due to our read-

ers for the disgusting article on the Woman's Rights Meeting, at Buffalo, copied on our First Page from the Commercial Advertiser of that city. Perhaps they will Meeting, and throw it over again at their unsuspecting baldry, should not miss of a place in that Museum for the preservation of such curiosities, which has long been one of the many attractions of THE LIBERATOR. We think

this article has no such drawback. It might have ome, as far as its literary merit, as well as its spirit and language, is concerned, from Billingsgate or the Five Points, without correction or emendation. The establishment of that Museum, we believe, was a

iginal idea with Mr. GARRISON. - We appro strictly original idea with Mr. GARRISON. The light hend that he was the first man who ever set up show the caricatures which were made of himself, at the stones and dirt with which he had been pelter and who kept on hand a gibbet, on which any bod that pleased might hang him in effigy. We know no paper, excepting the strictly Anti-Slavery papers, established since THE LIBERATOR, which lays before its readers every thing that is said against itself. It is not common even to print argumentative articles, from other papers, which are intended to demolish their own But the habitual and consistent custo cording, usually without comment, whatever slander defamation, denunciation and misrepresentation of his self and his principles, malice and falsehood can engender, is, we are confident, an original invention of Mr. Gannison. He is certainly entitled to take out a Copyright as its Author or a Patent as its Inventor. I is much if the common run of papers will consent to copy refutations of false statements they have casually made. And there are not wanting instances of prints professing to be Anti-Slavery, which refuse to insert the formal contradiction, under an authentic signature, of slanderous charges brought by them against honest men.

This is, certainly, a proof of the sincerity and good faith with which Mr. Gannison has always conducted his paper. He has not taken counsel of flesh and blood, but only of his sense of right and justice, and of his scious integrity. Certain that calumny and falsehood could not prevail against the truth in the end,or even for any length of time by the way, -he has not been afraid to contrast with his own arguments and statements, whatever his enemies, or those of Emancipation, chose to bring against them, and in the shape they had given to their hostility. Nothing could prove his own confidence in his own cause and in the sufficiency of his method, more conclusively than this course of his. And the enemy have long felt, that to be put into that pillory, and permanently nailed there by the ears, even though their chastisement was enhanced by no pelting with rotten eggs and brickbats was a punishment greater than they could bear. This has been especially the case with those papers which have tried to pass themselves off as Anti-Slavery. And there is reason for this feeling. The LIBERATOR is one of the few newspapers which will remain a standard historical authority as to the matters of which it treats and which will be the substance of our current history While the myriads of newspapers that go flying al abroad over the land will perish, like ephemera, with the day that gives them birth and the topics that give them life, THE LIBERATOR will be permanently valuable, as containing ' the very Age and Body of the Time its Form and Pressure,' as to the controlling elemen of our destiny. While almost all other papers will pass away to ' to the oblivious cooks,' or be doomed to

'Line trunks, hold spice, or, fluttering in a row, Befringe the rails of Bedlam or Soho,'

THE LIBERATOR will hold its place on the shelves of public libraries, as one of the authentic sources of the history of this day and generation. Wherefore, it is not a page on which one would choose to have one's annesses and brutalities written down for posterity. We have often thought that a most diverting and no uninstructive book might be made out of the materials provided by the Refuge of Oppression. A Catalogue Raisonnée of the contents of that Museum of Morbid Anatomy would contain most singular specimens of ab normal cases, of moral malconformations and diseases. arising from the malaria which broods over the coun the lieges that what the Abolitionists say is true, that try, and the distorting and depraving influences under which the youth of the country grow up. Such a book would tell many a curious tale. It would contain the into any Free State, (so called,) but he remains a slave, picture of the portion of the American mind which has yielded itself up most entirely to the impressions Slavery, whether political, commercial or religious,-

and pictures which may well astonish future ages Such defences of Slavery from frantic Democrats, such its profitable results from political economists, such pastoral descriptions of its delights from enraptured tourists as would be there read! And then, there would be a record, more melancholy than the last, of the attempts of men, who tried to serve Liberty, but pretence of friendship. What a picture of human It would hardly be believed as a true record of human actions. It might be supposed that it was composed, as the Irish postillion told Sir Walter Scott that the Round Towers were built, " to puzzle posterity!"

The chief merit of THE LIBERATOR consists in th Mirror which it holds up to the Opinion of the present ing and shifting, of the Age and Country, on the sul ject which is to decide the destiny of this Country i this Age. It contains the substance of what the press the pulpit, the legislation, the social influences of the country, are doing to mould and direct it. And it is not the least of its merits, that its glass returns the most revolting and disgusting of the expressions it assumes, so that it may see itself in its own reflected image. We believe this characteristic to be one which has endeared THE LIBERATOR to its readers, and secured that confidence and enthusiasm on their part, which has enabled it to endure unto this day, in spite of the multifold assaults of which it has been the selected object. We trust that as long as there is villany and cruelty and hypocrisy, in short, as long as Oppression endures, that THE LIBERATOR will exist to afford it a

MEETING AT FRAMINGHAM. The Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society held a quarterly meeting, on Sunday, 16th inst., at the Town Hall in Framingham. A short time before the hour sppointed for the meeting, our friend Dr. Henry O. Stone accidentally learned that the Selectmen of the town intended to exclude the meeting from the hall, although it had been expressly engaged for that purpose. repairing to the hall, it was found to be locked; nor did the Selectmen, nor the man having the care of the hall, know where the key was to be found ! A little company, assembled mostly from other towns in the bright, and the services were about to commence, when us, we entered, and were soon engaged in the exercises of the meeting. The chair having been taken by Col. Wm. Whiting

of Concord, President of the Society, selections from Scripture were read by Samuel May, Jr., and prayer offered. WENDELL PHILLIPS then addressed the meet ing. He spoke of the importance of such meetings. He esteemed them the most important of all,-meetings think that it is hardly fair to pick up the fifth which of the people, in places where coldness, indifference, of had been used once to pelt the ladies concerned in that hostility to the anti-slavery cause prevail, where it is hostility to the anti-slavery cause prevail, where it is necessary to do the first work, to lay the foundations of heads. But we thought that a specimen of what could be done by an able-bodied, strong-minded, patriotic and arguments by which the heart and conscience editor, in the way of coarse brutality and vulgar rimust be aroused.

In the afternoon, the audience was considerably in creased, and very interesting addresses were made by Rev. ANDREW T. Foss and WENDELL PHILLIPS. The that it has rarely received a contribution so unique and President of the Society having stated that the meeting perfect. It is quite a gem in its way. Its stupidity is was free to remarks from opponents as well as friends a great addition to its other qualities. Such produc- of the cause, Major Wheeler, of F., made some objections are sometimes set off with a glimmer of wit or tions to the anti-slavery agitation, and some rather in-

had declared to be wrong, and a great curse to the

In the evening, the hall was well filled, and the audience was addressed by Sanuel May, Jr., A. T. F. and W. PHILLIPS. Very close attention was paid to the speakers, and, notwithstanding the slight opposition manifested at the beginning, we had reason to believe that a good and useful meeting had been held.

The hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. Stone, and Dr. and Mrs. Taft, which was most generously extended to all the friends present from other towns, deserves special acknowledgment. Concord and Lexington, venerable names in a struggle for freedom, were represented at our meeting by men and women who are worthy to have inherited a home on that revolutionary soil. Hopkinton, Holliston, Southboro', and perhaps other towns, were represented by those who nobly give their words and deeds to the help of the slave .- x.

LETTER PROM WILLIAM GOODELL At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Masschusetts Anti-Slavery Society, held Oct. 12, 1859

Voted, That Mr. Garrison be requested to publish in THE LIBERATOR the letter of Wm. Goodell to this Beard, in relation to objections made to his History of the Anti-Slavery movement in this country, and specially to his account of the reasons which induced many to leave the anti-slavery cause in 1840, and of their efforts to injure and crush its friends.

Voted, That no reply to said letter is necessary; for the following reasons :- This Board, as well as many other friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society, has repeatedly, since 1840, made detailed Statements of the course pursued by the Seceders, and of their plets against the integrity of the movement. It has spread out the facts, ten or a dezen times, before the public It has answered, at length, and with abundant evidence adduced as to each point, every defence ever attempted by them. The various presses, which sympathize with he American Society, have uniformly copied all the defences made by the Seceders, and been scrapulous to place before their readers every document proceeding from either side. Our ranks, therefore, are mere than fully informed upon the merits of both sides of the question. Meanwhile, no organ of the other party has ever copied one word we have said, or ever alleved its readers to see any of the Statements we have made in relation to the warfare carried on against us. In such circumstances, it would be waste of time to weary our readers with further discussion. It is unnecessary to refer Mr. Goodell himself to the columns of the La. erator and the National Anti-Slavery Standard; and whenever the presses of his friends shall copy any one of the many Statements we have made, during the last thirteen years, it will be time enough for us to consider the propriety of drawing up another, with some hope of its reaching those who most need to know the facts it would contain.

ROB'T F. WALLCUT, Rer. Sec's

New York, Oct. 3, 1853. To Messrs. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., FRANCIS JACKSON, R. F. WALLCUT, and the Managers of the Massachuseits Anti-Slavery Society :

GENTLEMEN-On returning from the country, I find THE LIBERATOR of Sept. 2, containing your response to my demand in that paper of July 29.

One of the strongest and most valuable attestations that my book of History can receive, is the unconscious and unintentional testimony of those who find field with it, who charge upon it 'mis-statements' and 'errors,' declaring it to be 'untrue and untrusteerthy'-vet who, nevertheless, being called upon to 'sub stantiate or retract' those charges, decline, on mature deliberation, to do so, or even to bring forward any definite specifications of them. This invaluable testimony, gentlemen, you have furnished me, and I now tender to you publicly, through THE LIBERATOR, my grateful acknowledgments for so important a service. The remarks of THE LIBERATOR for July 15, in which those charges of yours first appeared, for July 29, in which I demanded proof or retraction, and for Sept. 2, in which those general charges are repeated without either proof or specification, will be preserved by me with the utmost care, as containing your own tact bet unwilling acknowledgment that my statements cannot

I ought also to honor your sound discretion in not venturing to reecho the frivolous and absurd specificstions of Oliver Johnson, in the Pennsylvenia Freeman, which are noticed in the Appendix to my second edition.

Impartial renders of my book will see that I have not written as a partizan, (in a controversy in which I never enlisted, I nor with any view to disparage your Society, nor to build up its rival-that, while disenting from the position and policy of both, and pointing out what I conceived to be their defects, I have given cheerful and ample credit to both for their important labors-at the same time showing, as a full history of anti-slavery efforts must needs do, that since the division of 1849, a very great portion of the anti-slavery labor of the country (political, ecclesiastical and noral) has been conducted outside of either of these National Secieties, and without their cooperation. Such an inpartial history must, of course, oppose the exclusive claims of your Society and its affiliated bedies, and their unsparing denunciations of all anti-slavery efforts and organizations except their own. If this be the ral head and front of my offending,' be it so. Let the public and let posterity judge between us.

Your allusion to WILLIAM HARNED is a mistaken cos, and conveys an erroneous impression. My History was published with my own funds, on my own account William Harned (not an enemy of your Society) rai then selling books on his own responsibility, as Daxus FOSTER has been doing. He was willing to sell my both on commission, and, for convenience, he lent me la name on the title page of that edition, as is customer when a publishing author has no business place of his own in the city. In this he did not act as 'Agent of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery, Society, per of its Committee, who were never consulted in the matter, and whose endorsement of my book, if I had sought it, could not have been obtained. One, at least, of in leading members, thinks the book unjust to their Society, and another of them characterises certain pages of it (concerning the Federal Union) as 'renk Gerris frm." Yet neither of them went so far as to forbid Mr. Harned to sell it, while in their employ, as you, gentle men, forbade Mr. Foster. Do not understand me st bringing any personal complaint against yeu. You had a right to be as intolerant as you pleased, and the paslie have a right to notice the fact. I do not fear say scrutiny of my book. If you wish to continue your extle sice claims to all the genuine abolitionism of the cost try, you do well to suppress, so far as you can, the is-formation my book contains. But I think you mistake your true course, and the demands of the age.

So long as the zealous participants in the centres and division of 1840, on both sides, continue to fall fault, as they now do, with my account of it, each thinking me too commendatory of their opponents, re leg! shall be encouraged to think that my earnest and pains-taking effort to be impartial, has succeeded, and that my book (as Gennir Smith has said of it) 'pen

JUSTICE TO ALL, INJUSTICE TO NONE. Wishing you great success and honor, in your earns and persevering labors against Stavest, I am, gratemen, your sincere friend, laboring in the same caus,

THE ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER, for October, has come to hand. It well sustains the high character which the paper has won during the past year. It is largely de voted to American topics, which it treats with such fidelity and interest. We rejoice to see that the Conmittee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slevery Ser ety will probably call a general Anti-Slavery Costs tion, to be held in London during the year 1854. the Standard, we hope it will be called on a more tray anti-slavery basis than the World's Convention of 1840.

THE NEW ENGLAND ZEITUNG.

delitionists who read German ought to know that the thousand in Boston a weekly paper in that raise, which for its outspoken sentiments on the et of slavery is well deserving their support. It and with a great deal of ability, and contain garticles on politics, American and foreign, which to me much above the common run of our news to me muon and it has the crowning merit of alspeaking on every subject exactly what it thinks. ion is, that it is very superior to most of ferman newspapers published in this country, which goerally the tools of our miserable bastard Democ

randated, some time ago, the accompanying arti TREODORE PARKER, but mislaid it. It is a fair and of the Zeitung's articles. If any of your ter desire to know something of the ideas of the intelligent of our German fellow-citizens, I re and them to take the paper. They will very like tifer, as I do myself, from its theology, but they will is independence, and will find in it much good

THEODORE PARKER'S CONGREGATION.

to describe adequately the position and influence slight in the darkness of the American Church, all be to give a picture of our whole transition ,ch, and presupposes a careful study of his writings, which, alas! we have no time. But a few details specting him and his congregation will not be unacetable to our readers.

Escongregation is called the 28th Congregations eler, but it is quite independent, and has no con with of faith of any kind, Its meetings are held ory Sunday forenoon, in the new Music Hall. A cice. Then comes the prayer, wherein the Amerias sek to exercise a peculiar force, and strive to ex-glin huge periods, full of fervent monotony. An ex-ment from the Old Testament is then read of an resthetic sating tendency. Then the speaker begins his disme, which almost always has a close connection th there that have preceded it and those that are to lew, thus giving him the opportunity of expressing melf very fully upon all the weighty questions that gate the present. Parker's stand-point is a not yet as hand, he views peaseless Progress, both material of spiritual, as the inscription written every where in gersal history, and is far from considering the fulos of time to have come in Christ, like the other thegians,-for whom modern history, since Christ's se, has no meaning or aim, except to spread and mike universal the faith in the atonement by his blood,so the other hand, teaches publicly that with the egress in the development of the race, other Christs appear, as well as other Humboldts, and that the eral image of the Nazarene was not stainlessly perfect. he Bible is naturally to him a book of merely human rigin-a poetic writing, with much history interwo-. He considers as of quite equal importance with be period of the advent of Christianity, that of the femation in the 16th century ; and as a third great poch, he reckons the landing of the stiff, but indealmee-loving Puritans on Plymouth Rock; and as a forth, the Declaration of Independence of the United Sates, the practical realization of which is still the

This view of Universal History as an organism confinally developing, belongs to that class of views which sees to discover the causes of all phenomena in themsives, and leave no room for [miraculous] divine in

The progress of the human race is therefore Mr. Parber's chief theme. With a most comprehensive knowlelge of History and its auxiliary sciences, Political Lousny, Ethnology, &c., he brings up the nations of the earth in review before him, pointing out their cli mute, their situation, &c., as the constraining factor in their development, Christianity, and the necessity of its appearance in Palestine, is pointed out, and, with that, all mystical and supernatural appearance more effectually done away than by all the scoffs of ou most realous negation-seeking illuminators : the Anglo-Saron race, and its destiny to form hereafter the fore nost wave in the ocean of nations, is one of his favorite topics, and New England again is to him the quintesstore of that race, inasmuch as education and industry have here reached a height which gives assurance that knowledge and comfort will form, at no very distan period, univ ersal possessions.

Parker's views on slavery are known. He sees be fore him a clearer future, and trusts in the reanimation of that exruest enthusiasm which inspired the signers of the Declaration-an enthusiasm to which he seeks to give a fitting support, by pointing out the disgrace, and the material and moral wrong of slavery. As an advocate for extending the rights of wome Mr. Parker is alone. Far removed from those views of philosophic housekeeping which prevail among ou German woman's-rights advocates, he introduces the character of woman in life-like image, and shows us

a his example, drawn from a rich experience, already the green capes and rich islands which give us a fore taste of the undiscovered continent that lies concealed is woman's nature, and whose entrance into human history will be of weightier import, and attended with greater blessings, than the discovery of Columbus it Pervading Parker's whole being, our corresponder

'Far-West' would find that enthusiasm which he de scribes as indispensable to the advocate of progress His words in our No. 55 will express Parker views as to the true means of improving the tone of American politics from their present state of corruption and gross materialism. 'In our times,' he says, 'there is needed, before all things, a return to the simple prin ciples of justice and honor, -a recovery of a higher moral expressions, -that we cast off all masks, and s live as never to require mask again. Only a genuine enhusiasm can bring this about, and I hope continually that such enthusiasm will once again appear and

This reproving earnestness, this warning cry of Par ker's to his contemporaries, comes not unaccompanied of as an empty echo of words. No! We can safely af arm, that the support which he gives to those princ ples of justice and honor, fill out, and substitute for the abstract idea that of a noble, manly, personal in

Upwards of three thousand persons, many of the from Roxbury, Charlestown, Brookline, Waltham, &c. all the immense half. Even the platform behind the speaker, at first left empty from a sort of religious custom, is seized by the earnest crowd. Now and the gos a movement through the human sea, at some stroke of irony, fine but intelligible to all, at the profession politician, or the traders in religion, the clergy, or at the slaveholder, who, perhaps himself present, laughs at the telling stroke, proving often the conciliating nature of Parker's genuine humor.

The Society itself, which gives these thousands the reekly opportunity to profit by Mr. Parker's instruction, consists of only about 230 paying members, men of energy, who have shown the world they are ready, by perseverance and sacrifices, at least to kill all calum-The contributions vary from \$100 to \$1. The chief burden comes upon a few. At the last meeting of the Society, various plans were proposed for drawing contributions from a larger number of the hearers.

Though a surplus of \$170 over the annual expend tures of \$3500 (\$1250 for rent of hall) was reported, Jet it is only just that these self-sacrificing American friends of Progress should be lightened somewhat of their load. Every contribution will be thankfully recared, by persons appointed for the purpose, in the Ladies room on the left side of the Hall, both before and after service. We hope that those of our fellow tountrymen, who are so fortunate as to understand the Anglo-Saron tongue will prove themselves liberal. So

long as we have no German Parker in the United States, der them any thing but comfortable seats for church we cannot labor better for our aims than by supporting the fearless and clear-sighted man of New Hampshire.

*Our friend is mistaken. New Hampshire has produced a good many able men, but we are afraid he history will be searched in vain for able men of principle.

Mr. Parker is not only a native of Massachusetts, but of the spot where the first blood of the Revolution was shed, and a son of one of the noble Massachusetts yeomen who shouldered their muskets on that great day. Could he have a fitter pedigree?—Tr.

THE WESTERN PIELD. RICHMOND, Wayne Co., Ind., }

With your power of the pen, one could give son rather vivid sketches of 'Field-Hand' Anti-Slavery Experience, here in Indiana. Here is a fruitfulness of all such persons are the most deadly persecutors of the theme, exhaustless as the fertility of the prairies.

Much of Southern Indiana was settled by emigration

hatred of slavery, but more were fairly starved out by they are, very many of them, ever ready to run down its withering power. The same scampering from its blighting influence is still seen, and the leading thoroughfares from those States are to-day crowded with pilgrims, on their way, generally, west of the Mississettlement near where we held a meeting last week. sippi. This emigration, together with the immense bu- On a Sunday morning, their pursuers arrived, and ralss done on the 'Underground Railroad,' will keep the census there much as it has been, if not growing day, our friend told us, he was summoned by a Justice beautifully less. These constant stampedes of free, as of the Peace to go in pursuit. The colored settlement beautifully less. These constant stampedes of free, as well as enslaved, are among the hopeful signs of the was besieged by nearly two hundred armed men, drunk

It seems almost a pity that you pledged yourself to live sixty, and half doubled with rheumatism, was on the so long, only for the good of new organization. But spot, with loaded rifle, and hungry for his prey as a for that, yes might venture one journey into these ro-mantic regions—for such they are becoming; as it is, ing in the place, and with startling cry roused up the you had better not run the hazard.

But the modes of travelling, among these emigrants. are a curiosity. I saw a team, the other day, of three yoke of small, speckled steers, attached to a waggon which might have been in Noah's ark-or might not. The steers were six in number, only. Had they been seven, I should have taken them for the ghosts of the seven 'ill-favored and lean ' cattle of Pharaoh's dream. A stout, strapping girl of eighteen or twenty was driving, with a whip eight or ten feet long; the stock, I mean ; the lash, a leather thong, was much shorter. This substitute for 'straw and provender' she held in both hands, running back and forward, and wielding it with a diligence which led me to fear that poverty, or ome other sad cause was compelling her to work her passage.' She was shod, though her cattle were not. In matter of stockings, however, they were all on an equality; while her scanty skirts, retrenched nearly to Bloomer height, favored her locomotion, and gave her a free and easy manner, not at all to be despised. A dozen passengers, with all their effects, filled up the

One of our friends, who lived many years on a turnpike leading from Virginia, amused us greatly, one day last week, with stories of what he often used to witness among this class of people. He said he had seen as many as five or six families leaving Virginia in a company, all on foot, and barefooted, at that, (and all the younger ones bareheaded, too,) with all their goods and chattels in a little rickety go-cart, drawn by single two years' old steer! He said that almost all the men carried a gun, and that there were nearly twice as many large dogs as men. Whiskey and tobacco made much in their bill of fare.

Another case was this . He said he met one day young couple, evidently just setting out in life, wellooking people, both of them, and their mode of conveyance was by a yoke of oxen, without any cart or carriage whatever. On one of the oxen was bound a feather bed, carefully covered, with much loading of various kinds besides, and on the other rode the young bride, with baggage proportionate, and the husband, on foot, brought up the rear. And, said our friend, 'if slavery's contamination had not spoiled them, they are solicited. Articles to be directed 'Isaac J. Rice, Amnow probably rich and fine people, somewhere in the

Slavery has 'spoiled' many of these new settlers One can hardly have any idea of the difference betwixt them and a New England colony, as you find it so often in Northern Ohio and Michigan. It is seen in every department of life; in the roads and bridges, in Clanathan, residing in Phipps' place, was brought bethe carts and carriages, in gates and fences, in the fore Judge Metcalf, of the Supreme Court. It was school-houses and meeting-houses, pews and pulpits, as shown that the woman had been brought to this city by and religion. All over Indiana, as far as we have travelled, the turnpikes are good, but the tolls on some of them are enormous. The common roads are often only and to return to a slave State with her master's family racks on which to torture carriages, or break the bones of passengers; and it is generally only the smallest streams that boast of bridges, and, six times out of sult. We are not troubled thereat. Those who interseven, these are impassable, and you turn out and go ested themselves to get out the writ, and bring the through the channel. The large streams have generally no bridges; and when they are much swollen, travelling is very difficult. We had our baggage sadly wet, has been afforded to the slave. If she rejects it, and a day or two since, in crossing one, although now, the

water every where is at its lowest ebb. You ought to see us on one of these roads, making night; the sky muffled in angry black, and the moon just then on important business the other side of the globe. One night, I walked on before the carriages (an aged man and his family were with us) and bore a lantern. It was very dark, and we had three miles to go, twisting among stumps and gullies, and round It kept getting worse and worse, and I told my companions that it must be the road I had heard described town, in the morning, a broad, beautiful turnpike. for thirteen hundred dollars, which, he says in a letter, Before noon, it had shrunk into a dismal cow-path;

track, and took up a tree.

Another time, a man rode on horseback and carried a lantern. A part of the way, there was no road ever racity. The wisdom of paying money to slaveholder cut through the woods. Once our guide got bewilder- for their human property must always be very que ed, and we came to a full stand. He soon, however, tionable, but an appeal from a husband and father cangot his reckening again, and led us safe to his hospitanot well be set aside on that ground alone.—H. ble home. The next night, we were conducted home through the woods by a tall Hoosier, good six foot with- LECTURES ON THE FORMATION OF CHARACTER, TEMPT. out his stockings, bearing a brilliant torch in his brawny arm. I could not have carried it as he did five minutes; although I did one day, in your county of Norfolk, walk seven miles and a half in two and a half hours, with baggage that we weighed afterwards, and found it thirty pounds. I have never seen a more picanimated with the scene.

yet write another 'Task'-though the day may be diswith. 'I sing the Sofa.' But he may say with him, of silver dollar, and the copper cent." the Lounges and Ottomans of to-day-

A massy slab, in fashion square or round.

bers and ministers, while we portray before ther their pro-slavery sins and iniquities. But in most of the churches we have seen, these are all the seats they have. Nor is any partiality shown to the pulpit, or the 'high seat' in the Quaker meeting-houses. Of the Education, Laws and Constitution of Indiana.

I may say something at a future time. You will no understand me as speaking of all the people in this section, in what I have said. But where persons have come from the slave States, not one of my pictures in overdrawn; so deadly is the effect of the ' Peculiar Institution,' on all who fall under its contamination Good folks they would be, but have never learned the way. Comfort and convenience, good taste and refined manners and habits, must be learned elsewhere, or be unknown and unthought of. And then colored people, on account of their complexion, to be found in the world. The hatred of many of them to from Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky and the Carolinas, wards a negro rises to a perfect passion. They would Many of the settlers left those States from a religious have been slaveholders, had they been able. As it is,

> lied the whole region to the rescue. Three times that with rage and whiskey, some with rifles and muskets others with clubs and cutlasses. One old man, ove worshippers to the holy hunting. Nearly every man went, and the minister preached to the women, and prayed doubtless for success in the heavenly warfare to which their husbands and fathers had consecrated themselves. Once, the pursuers thought that his prayers and their bravery were to be crowned with the di vine success and blessing. The victims appeared in sight, and were hailed by their master. A shout of devilish delight rent the air. But they were all doom ed to disappointment. Both the girls slipped on suits of men's apparel, and neither Tennessee nor its bloodthirsty hunters ever saw them more.

That County is now the best in the State. It is a par of the Congressional District of George W. Julian, and gave a majority against the new Constitution, with its atrocious and unheard-of proscriptions and cruelties towards the people of color. The people are improving every way, and could our labors be succeeded by enough more of the same sort, a revolution, a grrnd and glorious one, would soon ensue.

Pardon my great length, and believe me, Ever, truly yours, PARKER PILLSBURY.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.

The Amherstburg Mission, (Canada West,) through their Secretary, Isaac J. Rice, have issued an appeal to the public for aid, a quantity of bedding intended for them having been destroyed by fire at Indianapolis. In their published circular they say :-

' Having given out our bedding to destitute person and families, even stripping the bels in the rooms, and that being destroyed to which we looked to make up our beds for the winter, we anxiously appeal to the friends of the oppressed, in behalf of the flying bondmon, now being driven in such multitudes over here, late in the

They wish to collect bedding sufficient for twelve beds, which they say may be packed in light barrels, which will cost three dollars per barrel to get them there. They also urge the necessity of procuring a House of Reception, or free tavern, for the benefit of these 'Southern travellers.' Means to enable them to purchase provisions for the approaching winter are also herstburg, Canada West, care of JAMES BLACK & Co., Detroit, Michigan.'

SLAVE IN BOSTON. On Monday last, under a writ of habeas corpus, a colored woman, who, it seems, has been a number of weeks in the city, as a slave of a Mr. Mcwas therefore entitled to her freedom. She expressed however, her desire to remain in her present situation

All the pro-slavery and mammon-worship in this city and neighborhood will, of course, exult in this reslave-woman before the Court, have done their duty in the premises. A full and clear opportunity to be free clings to slavery, the more is she to be pitied, for, beyond a doubt, she will bitterly repent her decision in years to come. We have heard that she has children in our way home from an anti-slavery meeting late at slavery,-if so, this will account for her desire to re turn. We shall probably hear more of this case .- M.

MATTHEW BECKS, a man of respectable appea ance, (slightly colored,) is now in this city, soliciting aid to purchase the freedom of his wife and two chil dren, who are of the ages of four and five years. Three broken-down bridges, or trees fallen across our track. years since, he was emancipated by the will of his late owner, Lieut. Kirtley, and by the laws of Virginia, was compelled to leave that State. His wife and chilby a traveller in these regions. He said it went out of dren belong to another owner, who is ready to sell them is two hundred dollars less than he would sell them for and at dark, he found it had pinehed into a squirrel under other circumstances. Mr. Becks has raised a considerable sum towards the purchase. His testimo nials are entirely satisfactory, as to his bonesty and ve

> TIONS AND MISSION OF YOUNG MEN. By Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK. Boston : John P. Jewett & Co. ; Cleveland, O. : Jewett, Proctor & Worthington ; London John Low & Co.

The author of these Lectures is a clergyman, of the Orthodox faith, now settled in East Boston. *The volturesque object than our guide presented. Straight ume comes,' he says in his Preface, 'to follow up th and tall as an Indian chief, he dashed onward in the influences of early religious instruction, and to lead thick forest, a blaze of splendid light opening up the those who will accept of its aid in the paths of virtue darkness for many rods around, and our snorting honor and happiness. It comes to point out the mora dangers that surround the young, the sunken rocks quicksands, eddies and perilous currents to which they Last night, we could borrow no lantern, and no one are exposed.' It contains eighteen Lectures, on 'Charon our route had any, into whose light we might fall. acter, 'Temptations,' 'Mission and Duties,' marked We begged a candle, as there was no wind, and a young by great clearness, force and directness, and pervaded man who was going with us, volunteered to guide our by a spirit of manifest anxiety for the welfare of that horses, with me on his horse before, and the lighted candle in the back part of the carriage, to be used in Several of the lectures are devoted to the practical duemergencies. A more beautiful beast I never rode, and ties of life, and aim to show the influence which reli she brought us safely a number of miles, fording two gion should exert upon them. On topics that do no creeks, and much of the way in a thick forest, where involve questions connected with points of theologica the road to me was wholly invisible, and I rode literally difference, the author's views are sound and healthful by faith and not by sight. We reached our home at a and eminently calculated to benefit those who, on the border of 'youth's morning-land,' look forward to an Many of our meetings are held in log houses ; some- honorable and happy life. We are glad to bear our times in log school, sometimes in log meeting houses testimony to the author's faithfulness in regard to the Of the seats in these places, some Hoosier Cowper can great sins of our time, War, Intemperance and Slavery; a faithfulness which has called down upon him the tant when he can commence, like his English prototype, wrath of those whose Trinity is the golden eagle, the

NOTICE -Our friends who are owing pledge made to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society at the Such is the furniture in almost all these buildings; and the legs projecting through the slabs an inch or so, renthe same to the Treasurer at their earliest convenience.

THE ASTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE. London ; October, 1853. This excellent monthly has entered upon its second year. The present number contains the conclucions of its review of the position of the Unitarian Churches in America,—a notice of J. M. McKim's Anti-Slavery labors in Great Britain and Ireland,—Progress Slavery labors in Great Britain and Ireland, Progress of British Interest in the Anti-Slavery Cause, Virginia unmasked, Letter from F. W. Chesson, Esq., The American Press, with a suitable notice of the N. Y. Herald, and other articles. During the year past, the Advocate has firmly and ably defended the anti-slavery cause in this country, and afforded no small encouragement and aid to abolitionists here, by diffusing correct and reliable information on the subject of slavery, amongst the British records. It has our best wishes for amongst the British people. It has our best wishes for the year on which it has entered.

The Advocate is so valuable a compend and s of anti-slavery facts, that we cannot refrain from reending it to American readers. Subscribers in New England, by sending seventy-five cents to Samu-May Jr, 21 Cornhill, Boston, can receive the Advocate, postage paid, for one year.

By Letters and communications for the subscribe should be sent to him at 21 Cornhill, Boston. SAMUEL MAY, Je

> From the National Intelligencer of Oct. 7. LIBERATION OF KOSZTA.

We were not wrong yesterday, we find, in surmising that the visit of the Austrian Minister to Mr. Marcy we were not wrong yesterday, we man, in surinsing that the visit of the Austrian Minister to Mr. Marcy, at Albany, related to the disposal of the Koszta case. We now learn that the Austrian government, about a month ago, consented to the liberation of Koszta, on condition that he should be put on board an American vessel, and return directly to the United States; and the Austrian Minister at Constantinople was instructed to communicate this determination to the American Minister, Mr. Marsh. This consent to the release of Koszta was given, we understand, in consequence of the recovery of the Hungarian regalia, as related in our last Paris letter, and in the French papers. It appears that, as Koszta was one of Koszuth's party when the Hungarian crown, &c., were taken from Buda, it was supposed that he would give information of the disposition of the articles which might lead to their recovery; and this, we learn, was the motive, or one of the motives, which induced his seizure at Smyrna. About the last of Auwe learn, was the motive, or one of the motives, which induced his seizure at Smyrna. About the last of August, the missing regalia were discovered, as our readers are already informed, near Orsova, just without the Hungarian border, to which Kossuth first fied. The recovery of the crown and jewels, together with the necessity of relieving the French Consul-General from the disagreeable engagement to keep Koszta, induced the Austrian government to consent to his release, on the condition stated above.

In addition to the above, the last steamer brings intelligence that Koszta was to embark on the 21st Oct., on board the American bark 'Mimosa,' for the United States, Austria assenting to his embarkation. Mr. Brown was at Smyrna to see him off.

WAR DECLARED BY TURKEY.

By the arrival of the steamer 'Atlantic' at New York, Liverpool papers to Oct. 5th are received, containing the important intelligence of the declaration of war by Turkey. We give a few telegraphic paragraphs, which is all that has as yet been received relative thereto:—

VIENNA, Oct. 3 .- The Divan at the grand counsel held this day, resolved upon a declaration of war agains Russia, against the advice of the four powers. The Sultan had signed the declaration of war.

Report says that hostilities has commenced.

Omar Pacha had previously urgently demanded leave to fight before winter should set in.

The Russians were supposed to be moving to attack the Turkish position at Boustehouk.

BIBB's PRESS BURNED. The office of the Voice the Fugitire was destroyed by fire this morning, at about 1 o'clock, with all its appurtenances. The origin of the fire is unknown, but probably proceeded from some stove or pipe in the building, which was variously occupied for dwellings, barber-shop, printing office, &c. The loss will fall heavily upon Messrs. Bibb & Holley, whose paper will sustain a temporary check; but we are happy to learn that it was insured in a good office—nearly enough to cover the loss.—Detroit Democrat, Oct. 10.

The Hale Medal Presentation .- On Thurs The Hale Medal Presentation.—On Thursday evening of last week, the ceremony of presenting the 'Hale Medal' took place in Tremont Temple. The audience was very large, and the services deeply interesting. The meeting was called to order by Dr. J. W. Stone, and was organized by the choice of Hon. Henry Wilson as President, with several Vice Presidents, and three Secretaries. Music was furnished by the Chelsea Brass Band. Seamen of the naval service occupied the platform. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Jenks. Remarks were made by Rev. Phineas Stowe and Deacon Grant. R. H. Dana, Jr., Esq., then made the address of presentation, which was replied to in an appropriate manner by Hon. John P. Hale, and the services closed at half past nine o'clock.

thalf past nine o'clock.

The Medal is from the manufactory of Messrs. Guild A Stevens, Boston. Its design and workmanship evince great taste and skill on the part of the manufacturers. The Medal is not, as usual, an impression from a die, but is worked from the solid metal, by process of manufacture. It consists of an oval plate, bearing upon one side the following inscription:---

'Presented to the Hon. JOHN P. HALE by the crew of the sloop-of-war Germantown, as a mark of their ap-preciation of his efforts in securing the abolition of Flogging in the U. S. Navy, Oct. 13, 1853. On the other side, an engraving represents a see

On the other side, an engraving represents a scene on shipboard. It supposes flogging to exist, and the barbarous act is again to be repeated. The victim stands with nude back, turning away from his fellows in conscious degradation, while the boatswain's mate, with the instrument in his hand, is ready to strike—when over the other side appears the advocate of Humanity, and, stretching forth his hand, says, 'Stop!' displaying to view the law. The centre is surrounded with appropriate designs. At the top is the upper portion of the capstan, spars, cords, blocks, &c.; at the sides, falling from staffs, from the top, the national flag, which falls, and appears to mingle in its folds the surrounding objects, consisting of nautical implements.

Death of Tristam Burges .- This distinguished man died in Providence, on the morning of the 13th

ed man died in Providence, on the morning of the 13th inst., in the 84th year of his age.

Mr. Burges graduated at Brown University in 1796, with the first honors of his class. He entered public life in 1811, as a member of the Rhode Island Assembly, was soon after Professor of Oratory and Belles Lettres in the University, and in 1825 was elected Rep-Lettres in the University, and in 1825 was elected Representative in Congress, where his first speech established his reputation at once, and where his fervid elequence and his withering sarcasm soon placed him in the front rank among the public men of the day. The Providence Journal says, 'with the exception of Nathaniel Greene and Olive Hazard Perry, no man, since the great founder of the State, has done more to make its name honored than Tristam Burges.' 'As an orator,' the Journal adds, 'Mr. Burges was one of the great Colonization Science tor, the Journal adds, 'Mr. Burges was one of the greatest our country has produced. His mind was early familiarized with the best models, and he thoroughly trained himself to the art which made him most important and benerolent Soci oughly trained himself to the art which made him most known to the people. At the bar, he was a noble and effective advocate, and his sallies of wit and sarcasm, as well as his eloquent and pointed sentences, are daily repeated by his professional brethren who survive him.'

Death from Eating Poisoned Candy .- Th Hartford Times says that a child of Mr. Lorin Field, of Somers, Conn., is supposed to have been killed by eating colored candy. Upon examination of the contents of the stomach, a sufficient quantity of lead was

Death of Mrs. Webster .- Mrs. Catharine Webster, widow of the late Professor John W. Webster, of Harvard University, died at her residence in Cambridge, Monday morning. She had been sick but 36 hours, though her health has never been good since the fearful event which had made her a widow. She was about 50 years old, and was a native of the island of St. Michaels, one of the Azores group. She was a highly esteemed and accomplished lady. Four daughters, two resident at the Azores, whither the others are on their way, remain to mourn her loss.

A Prize Fight .- Two blackguards, one call-A Trize Figur.— I wo blackguards, one called Yankee Sullivan and the other Morissey, being under bonds to keep the peace in this city, went to Boston Four-Corners yesterday, to fight. They fought some thirty-seven rounds, in about fifty-five minutes, and were both dreadfully beaten, but not enough. Had they put each other out of the way altogether, society might have gained by the result. It is said that some two thousand other low fellows were present to witness the disgusting encounter.—N. Y. Post, 18th inst.

The Norwalk tragedy was rather a costly operation for the New York and New Haven Railroad Company. It has already paid, it is said, two hundred thousand dollars to those who were injured, and to the relatives of those who were killed.

Notices of Meetings, &c.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania

Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Norristown, on the 24th, 25th and 26th days of October, 1858.

The importance of frequent meetings of the friends of our cause, for mutual counsel and encouragement, and for concert of plan and effort, is so well understood, that it need not be urged upon them. To the public generally we say: Our meetings are open to all; we invite to a participation in our discussions, all, whether friends or opponents, who desire honestly to examine or discuss nciples or measures of the Anti-Slavery enter

orise. We welcome to our ranks all those who, believ ng slavery to be a sin, earnestly and faithfully labor or its abolition, whatever other differences of opinion may exist between us.

JAMES MOTT, Chairman.

HAWORTH WETHERALD, Secretary.

EF REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Wor-cester County (South Division) Anti-Slavery Soci-ety, will lecture as follows:— South Milford Friday South Millord Friday 28.

Blackstone Sunday 26.

Charlion Tuesday eve'g 26.

Brookfield Wednisday 26.

North Brookfield Thursday 27.

West Brookfield Friday 28.

Warren Sat & Sun 29 and 30.

G. B. STEBBINS, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-

North Dighton Tuesday "25.
Dighton Wednesday 26.
Rehoboth Thursday 27.
Seekonk Friday 28.
Pawtucket, R. I., Sunday 30.

DEW BEDFORD.—An anti-slavery meeting will be held at New Bedford on Sunday, Oct 30, which will be attended by WENDELL PHILLIPS and EDMUND QUINCY.

WILLIAM H. FISH and DANIEL'S. WHITNEY Agents of the Worcester County Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a meeting in UXBRIDGE, (in Joseph Day's district,) on Sunday next, 23d inst.

REV. ANDREW T. FOSS will speak in BLACK-STONE, on Sunday next, 23d inst., during the day; and at 5 o'clock. P. M., at the Baptist church, Water-

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.

Oct. 23d, "C. C. Shackford, of Lynn.
" 30th, "Thomas T. Stone, of Bolton.
Nov. 6th, " John T. Sargent, of Boston.
" 18th, Wendell Phillips, of Boston. 12 13th, WENDELL PHILLIPS, 12 20th, WM. LLOYD GARRISON,

Tickets for course, 374 cents ; single admittance, 6; ELIZA J. KENNY, Rec. Sec'y. Salem, Sept. 20, 1858.

WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR

The Annual Fair of the Weymouth Female Anti-Slavery Society will open in the Hall of Mr. Wales's Hotel, Weymouth Landing, on the evening of Mondar, the 24th, and will continue open through Friday, the 28th. A large and beautiful collection of articles will be offered for sale, including Comforters, Stockings, Shirts, children's Aprons and Dresses, and many other useful things.

things.
On Thursday Evening, the 27th, there will be On THURSDAY EVENING, the 27th, there will be speaking at the Hall by WENDELL PHILLIPS and others. The Fair will be closed on Friday Evening with a Social Party, where will be music and dancing. Admittance to the Fair 124 cents. Children " " 6 cents. Admittance on Friday Evening, 50 cents.

The Twelfth Baptist Church of this city, of which Rev. L. A. GRIMES is Pastor, have, with the liberal aid of many of our citizens in this city and vicinity, togethand paid towards their meeting-house nearly six thousand dollars. They have not been able to finish their house, and have worshipped nearly two years in their vestry. The cost of finishing the house will be about 600cm.

fifteen hundred dollars.

The Ladies of this Society are preparing to hold a FAIR, to assist in finishing said church, the sales to commence on the 21st of November, 1853. Said church is located on Southac street. They will be very thankdonations of any kind suitable for the occasion. Dona tor, No. 18 Grove street. In behalf of the Sewing Society,

OCTAVIA J. GRIMES, President. CHARLOTTE KNOWLES, Secretary. MARTHA THURSTEN, Treasurer. Boston, Oct. 10, 1853.

IN N. E. FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.-The 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., Obstetries 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., Anatom, and Surgery. Fee to each Professor, \$10; Graduation

SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary, 15 Cornhill, Boston

TE LYCEUM SCIENTIFIC LECTURES. Prof. W S. Brown, 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 or 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. il ied with practical experiments. ters addressed to 'Prof. W. S. Brown, Merchant's

Letters addressed to 'Prof. W. S. Brows, Merchant's
Exchange Hotel, State street, Boston, 'during September and October; or, if later, sent to 'Blackstone Mass.,' will receive immediate attention.
Boston, Sept. 30.

Fee, \$20.

'The whole object and end of this volume is to pre-judice the mind of the reader against one of the most important and benevolent Societies of the country—The American Colonization Society. Anybody who is wil-ling to pay 25 cents, more or less, to have the experi-ment tried on him, can buy a book.'—Evening Trav-eller. Boston.

'This is an able and timely expose of the hypocritical pretensions and of the pro-slavery character of the Colonization Society. Every true friend of the colored man should help give it circulation.'—Zion's Herald, 'If any of our readers are in a neighborho

'If any of our readers are in a neighborhood where Colonization is likely to gain a foothold, they had better arm themselves with this book; and all may read it with profit who wish to be prepared to meet the subject, or are in any doubt as to its character.'—National A. S. Standard, N. V.

'The book covers the whole ground of controversy, and every position is fortified beyond all assault of argument or cavil. We hope it will be widely circulated. Abolitionists should buy it. It will be a store-house of facts for them, and just the thing to circulate among their neighbors.'—Anti-Slavery Bugle.

'We are extremely glad, therefore, to announce the

heir neighbors.

We are extremely glad, therefore, to announce the publication of a work so well digested and ably preparation of a work so well digested and ably preparations.

ed—so crowded with proofs, arguments, facts and illustrations—as is this neatly printed volume by Mr. Stribbins.'—Liberator. Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., Boston JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, O. O7 4wis

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

HOPPER

The Great, the Good, the Philanthropic !

THE man whose name will never die! whose noble efforts in behalf of suffering humanity will to the end of time be a talismanic charm, stimulating to a noble emulation all who may become familiar with his daily deeds of philanthropy, who have souls capable of stimulation for holy ends.

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That the world may see what may be accomplished for good, in fourscore years, by a single earnest, devoted soul.

5000 COPIES WERE SOLD IN 2 WEEKS of this thrilling work, and the second 5000 COPIES ARE NOW READY.

From the numerous and strong commendations of this work, we select short extracts, as follows:—

A lady of high culture writes thus beautifully : A lady of high culture writes thus beautifully:

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Never was life in a book more true to life in the flesh!
That intense vitality which characterized the subject is
stamped upon every page, and while we read, our hearts
glow within us, as if in his very presence. The perusal of this volume has given me two happy, hallowed
days, and I trust will add something better and
brighter to every coming day of my life. I never
read a book which seemed so entirely to decline being a
book, as this does. "A Life" it is; and in this, its
second coming, who shall estimate its influence?" One of the most distinguished lawyers of New England

'The biography of Hopper, by Mrs. Child, will, I think, take a place as a sort of moral classic, not soon to be superseded. It is much admired.'

'A very interesting volume. The authoress has executed her task with the greatest fidelity.'—Clapp's Evening Gazette.

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'Every one will read this intensely interesting book, for which we predict a sale little inferior to Uncle Tom's Cabin.'—Life Boat. 'From childhood to old age, the life of Hopper was crowded with the most thrilling incidents, and we feel assured that the reader of his biography will not tire until the last page is finished.'—Christian Secretary,

'To praise Hopper is an easy and delightful task; but, alas! on whom has his mantle fallen?'—Liberator.

'A deeply interesting work is Mrs. Child's beautifully written biography of the noble Quaker philanthropist, Isaac T. Hopper.'—N. Y. Evangelist.

'Mrs. Child has told the story of this beautiful life in the most charming manner. It is one o which will be read.' - Essex Co. Freeman.

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'.His self-denying spirit, his large views, his untiring philanthropy, made him a blessing during his long life, and have left the odor of sanctity behind him.'— New Bedford Mercury.

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'Any thing relating to that good old man is worth its weight in gold.'—N. F. Allas.

'Reader, get the "Life of Isaac T. Hopper," read every word of it, and get your neighbor to do the same.'

—New Covenant, Chicago.

'It is a sad thought, that there are but few such

'His life was an unbroken series of self-denying, patient, loving acts. The poor, the suffering and the op-pressed never sought his aid in vain.'—N. E. Farmer. A heroic life, entirely devoted to doing good.'-R.

'The universe is dearer to its Creator for bolding so godlike a soul in its embrace.'—Independent Democrat, Concord, N. H.

'He spent his whole life in laboring to cure the vices and ameliorate the distresses of other people."-Evening Post, N. Y.

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From the Hartford Republican. PORWARD! Forward ! the day is breaking ; Earth shall be dark no more;

Millions of men are waking On every sea and shore; With trumpets and with banners The world is marching on; The air rings with hosannes; The field is fought and won.

Forward ! on crown and mitre We trample as we go,
While bright and ever brighter The fires of morning glow; Our broken foes are flying, Blasted by light from heaven; Or in the battling dying, Unwept and unforgiven.

Forward! though storm and thunder May roar, to beat us back, Though the earth cleave asunder Across our constant track ; No shapes of terror frighten Hearts that are true and strong, But the flames their pathway brighten, And the thunders roll in song.

Forward! the world before us Listens to hear our tread; And the calm, pure heavens o'er us, Smile blessings on our head; Hope, like an eagle, hovers Above the way we go; And the shield of Patience covers Our hearts from every foe. Forward! let none now falter,

The glorious end is near, When temple, throne and altar Shall fall and disappear; Truth, born of Heaven, shall guide us To his own happy land, And ever more beside us, Freedom and Love shall stand. Forward! As near and nearer We draw unto our rest, The light of joy shines clearer In every faithful breast; The Past hath ceased to bind us.

Its chains are hurled away,

And the deep gloom behind us

Melts in the dawning day,

THE CRIMINAL. BY CAROLINE F. ORNE.

They had barred him in the dungeon, They had chained him in the cell. For his crimes were great and many, When in their hands he fell.

Their bitter words and taunting, Their sharp reproach and keen, Their scourging and their fasting, He had borne with sullen mien. His brow was dark and lowering,

His eye was fierce and stern, From out whose sunken covert Unhallowed fires still burn. His heart was seared and hardened

He was utterly abandoned, Forever lost,-they said For he answered back each menace With a sullen, angry frown,

His conscience cold and dead;

And still, in moody silence, On his iron bed lay down. But there came into his dungeon

One of a gentler mould, And in a low, sweet voice, began Christ's gospel to unfold. Still in his bitter silence

The prisoner stood unmoved And heeded not the message Of the Father's well-beloved.

But when the gentle stranger Of the prisoner's childhood told. And how tenderly his mother Did her dear son enfold,-

How she prayed for him at even, As he her side he knelt. And what a mournful anguish For his crimes and guilt she felt,-

And how, perchance, her spirit Might look down upon him still And mourn to see him treading The downward path of ill;

Then from the iron-hearted Came sobs of grief and pain ; His hard, hard soul was melted. And tears fell down like rain.

On the stone floor of that dungeon The penitent tears fell down, And the warm hand of the stranger He wrung within his own.

He had borne the jibe, the taunting, He had cast back scorn for scorn ; For their wrath returned that anger Which is of anger born.

But the stranger's words of kindness To his better nature spoke, And unsealed the fountain hidden In the adamantine rock :-

'My mother ! oh, my mother ! If thou can'st see thy son, Rejoice amid the angels,

For a new life is begun. Would'st thou lead an erring brother From the ways of guilt and sin,-Remember, anger hardens,

But love and kindness win Cambridgeport, Mass.

TRANSLATED FROM SCHILLER What shall I do lest life in silence pass? And if it do,

And never prompt the bray of noisy brass,

What need'st thou rue? Remember, aye the ocean deeps are mute ; The shallows roar :

Worth is the ocean-fame is but the bruit Along the shore. What shall I do to be forever known?

Thy duty ever. This did full many, who yet slept unknown-O! never, never!

Think'st thou, perchance, that they remain unknown Whom thou know'st not? By angel trumps in heaven their praise is blown Divine their lot.

What shall I do to gain eternal life? Discharge aright

The simple dues with which each day is rife; Yea, with thy might .. Ere perfect scheme of action thou devise Will life be fled,

While he, who ever acts as conscience cries, Shall live, though dead.

I slept, and dreamed that life was Beauty ;

I woke, and found that life was Duty.

THE LIBERATOR.

STATE PRISONS-LUNATIC ASYLUMS. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 18, 1858.

DEAR GARRISON : I am very sad. I have been visiting the Penitentiary and the Lunatic Asylam of Ohio. More than 500 hu man beings are in the former ; quite a large number are in the latter. I went all over the prison ; saw the convicts at their work ; the cells for solitary confinement by night; the chapel where they are driven out to worship; or rather, where a bired agent of the State and Church performs worship for them; and all the paraphernalia of a Christian (?) penitentiary. Here, tians (?) immure in dark, close, narrow cells of stone, those whom they deem unfit to live in their midst. They select certain of their number, pronounce them sinners above all others, and place them here, ostensi bly, as some of them say, to reclaim them from the evil of their ways.

It is melancholy to look upon these men. They are put here for a term of years; every influence brought to bear upon them calculated to destroy their selfrespect, to degrade them in their own eyes, and in the eyes of others, and to make them wholly indifferent to the claims of love, justice and humanity; and then they are turned out upon society, to be shunned by all. I do not believe one Christian in a thousand in Ohio, or in Christendom, would take a man or woman into his family, known to have been an inmate of a State's prison, to give him employment, that he might, by honest industry, earn a living. They pray that Christ would open the prison door and let the oppressed go free ; but when that door is opened, and the poor, isolated, branded man or woman comes to them for employment and a shelter from poverty and scorn, they close their hearts and doors against them, and drive them away to the haunts of shame and sin. Among all earth's sinners, they are among the worst, who prate of the love of God, and thrust the erring and guilty from their doors, drive them into evil, compel them to steal or starve, and then punish them for evils which they compel them to perpetrate. What has the Church done except to aid the State to make criminals, and then to panish them ! The Church has ever looked to the State for a standard of justice; to learn whom it shall brand and punish as evil-doers, and whom it shall reward as the true and just. It has done little else than baptize whatever the State saw fit to legalize. In you stone walls are buried 500 living human beings, as in a sepulchre. The fact while writing, allowing him to go on in his own way. that they are there, has forever excluded them from the while narrating facts and incidents, to speak of the sympathy and respect of those who, as Christians, according to his own poetical or prosaic turn of mind, claim to be the only true prophets and exponents of only inasmuch as his sensible presence would naturally God. They are there for the punishment of crimes ; stimulate the young writer to peculiar and special efthe crimes being defined, and the penalties annexed, by fort; (and in the case of the heavenly Father's presmen often more guilty than themselves. Thus the ence, the creating Spirit would, we think, no doubt Church of Christ, as it is called, forgives its enemies! re-touch and re-kindle, in an eminent degree, the men-In conjunction with the State, it consigns its enemies to tal powers and the soul's affections, while engaged in prison, brands them as infamous, casts them out of the a work of such infinite importance; and, when there pale of its sympathy, buries them alive ; then bends the was 'a needs be,' even inditing words : 'which things knee to God, and prays, 'Father, forgive us, as we for- we teach,' says the apostle, 'not in words which man give others.' Do Christians wish to be forgiven as teacheth, but which the Holy Ghost teacheth.' But they forgive others, when they consign their enemies to when the amanuensis began to write as to what his fathe dungeon or the gibbet? No.

Who are these men? What has made them what they

not of love ; their infancy unblest by a smile of love ; these things, the child must depend entirely on what his stamped as drunkards, liars, thieves, robbers or murderers, and marked for the prison or the gallows, before they were born ; victimized to crime by those who gave them being; a tendency to pollution their birthright inheritance, and all their surroundings but helping to develop and strengthen the inharmonious and vitiated natures which they received from their parents. How could they conform, in their lives, to justice and purity? Then, when they act out the evil tendencies entailed upon them by the authors of their existence, they the eye of a needle, or, with him, 'it is easier for are seized and consigned to a living death ! Surely, cable to go through, &c. ? But still, the more accuthere is infinite wrong in the penal establishments of rate, the better; only, let us not lose our hold of the nations. If true human love and sympathy pervaded society, evil-doers would not be punished, but reformed, and governmental organizations, instead of being executioners of human wrath and revenge, would be the almoners of pitying love.

But the earth's greatest criminals are not to be found office-among the rich, the titled, the honored. He of bread to save him from starvation, is cast into a dunkills thousands, as the agent of millions, is elevated to Rome, when most flourishing. the Presidency. Such is man's utter perversion of truth and equity, when he assumes power to dictate shudder at the very idea of the abolition of the Bible,

A beautiful fauen quietly occupied the Penitentiary the word? (to which I understand Webster confines it.) Chapel. I wonder, did the clergy of Columbus conse- Our Bible says there is: 'He that provideth not for crate the Chapel to the God of Love and Justice? Dear his own, and especially they of his own house, hath delittle fawn! it skipped about over the holy desk and nied the faith, and is worse than an infidel.' So, benches, and seemed unwilling to leave the consecrated (?) place when the conductor tried to drive him out. Several deer, with their fawns, were feeding in the yard, and many sweet, beautiful flowers were growing-all declared to be worse than infield? Have they not most in sight of the prisoners. Amid them, too, was a huge bear, chained to a post, all making an emblem of the efforts of man to compromise between beauty and de-

formity, love and hate, forgiveness and revenge. The Lunatic Asylum is beautifully located, and its surrounding air neat and cheerful. Many are here, Mormonism, Swedenborgianism, Episcopalianism, Preshopelessly insane, victims to mental conditions inherited from their parents. Some are here, victims to imbruted appetites and passions, made stronger and more brutal by personal indulgence. Tendencies to insanity, as well as to crime, are transmitted by the fixed law of generation. The physical, mental and moral conditions of parents must be transmitted to their children. Men and women entail upon their children, by natural genera- Christian fellowship; while, just now, the few among tion, the Lunatic Asylum, the Penitentiary, the dunthem are separating from the many, because the many geon and the gallows. What an inheritance for parents are fearfully backsliding from the teachings and dito transmit to their offspring, who have a right to demand of them, as a birthright inheritance, love and truth; a diadem of beauty and a crown of glory! What in England. An authentic document and directory is is meant by the talk about Human Progress? Is the human body less diseased, and the human soul less deform- low it do not. ed, than they were 500 years ago? Is the human being 'The Bible,' you say, 'does not go for Episco liable to pain now than then? Is civilized man more not. It does not sustain their peculiar errors; it does about progress. Where is the healthy woman? Where first took upon themselves a sectarian name,) advocate chief receptacles of the human race! No! 'A good of the faith,' in love and obedience. time is coming.' Idiocy, insanity, and all diseases of body and soul, will cease. These are results of human great doctrine of Protestantism, 'the right,' the saregenerated and redeemed, BY OBEDIENCE TO THE LAWS rightcous judgment, and prevent us, by his grad-OF MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

village; now it is a city of 25,000 inhabitants. It is Welcome, then, all truly sincere endeavor to know, be situated on the left bank of the Scioto river, that empties lieve, judge and do the will of God, ever aiming at into the Ohio some 70 miles below. The city stands on perfection in every thing, and sincerely deprecating an extensive plain. Railways and telegraphs, steam the idea of having attained it in any thing. and lightning, make it a next-door neighbor to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &c. Colleges, (literary, scientific, medical, religious and criminal,) are here in abundance. Men and women can be educated, and graduated into paupers, idiots, Iunatics, criminals, saints, poets, philosophers and statesmen, or whatever

louse in the nation. It is a noble specimen of grand assaye architecture, built of beautiful limestone, and

will cost over one million of dollars. Last evening, a mass meeting of the Franklin county ndependent and Whiskey Democracy was held here, to ppose the Maine Law. It fizzled out—was a total llure. Free Soilers and Maine Law men are tryin to combine to carry the election this fall. They will succeed in many counties, perhaps in the State. They are stumping the State bravely. The Whig and Democratic parties are in the death-agony in Ohio.

To-morrow, Seward gives an address before the ' Capital University' of Ohio. The city is in a great stir at his coming. But 'Welsh's Hippodrome,' that is to be exhibited to-night, is making a far greater stir. The people had rather see a horse prance, a man dance or running horse, and stand on his head, and hear a fool spout nonsense, than hear Seward talk of Humanity and the Higher Law.

THE BIBLE NO. 11.

Mr. GARRISON :

DEAR SIR,-My first remarks on this subject, which ppeared in THE LIBERATOR of the 26th of 8th mo. eached me two or three days ago ; and in continuation would offer some further strictures on your speech at the Hartford Convention, respecting the Plenary Inspiration of the Sacred Scriptures.'

In the essential and practical view of the Bible. believe the Orthodox Church is agreed, viz., that it so inspired as to be submitted to us, by the God who made us, as the standard, and the only standard, of faith and morals; but as to how and in what manne the almighty and invisible God has caused his truth thus to stand out before us, believers differ. But I apprehend the general opinion is, that while 'holy men of old spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost, and wrote accordingly, in all things that needed supernatural inspiration, in other things, the God of the Bible interfered simply in a way of divine superintendency; 'bringing to their remembrance' wherein their mory had failed in matters desirable to be therei inscribed, and checking and restraining when their errors would otherwise have mingled with divine truth As if a father should desire his child to sit down and inform his absent mother, by letter, of what had taken place in the family since she left, and of what he wished her to do before she came home. He stands by his ther wished his mother to do before she came home, or to inform her of what the father intended himself to are? The offspring of wrath, revenge and cruelty, and do, which had never before been communicated, in

> father would now say to him. As to the errors of translators, it seems universally conceded, that they do not materially affect either faith or practice-not even that put out by the Roman Catholics; for if in one place they translate the word ' pen ance,' in another they write 'repentance.' So, in Alexander Campbell's version of the New Testament, what matters it whether we read, with our own admirable old version, 'it is easier for a camel to go through fundamental matters of 'faith, hope and love,' while with microscopic eye we are examining the comparative claims of the 'cable' and the 'camel.'

'Faith'-' Love '-' Infidel.' Well, I wish the be liever in Love, Justice and Mercy were also a believer in this Plenary Inspiration. It seems to me a melanin dungeons, nor on the scaffold; but in the pulpit, on choly thing indeed to be without it, and to be thrown the bench, in the legislative hall, and in the executive on poor, broken, feeble reason, without any infallible standard of appeal. If, with it, there is so much variwho steals a coat to shelter him from the cold, or a loaf ance and constancy, what would it be without? This as a patriot and a Christian. He that kills one man, prophesied of in the New Testament,) with the heaas a parrie and a constant and a constant and a second as the agent of one, is elevated to the gallows; he that then world, even in its best appearance,—Greece and

But, beloved brethren in Christ, while you justly law to his fellows, and to punish them if they disober. is there nothing worse than an Infidel, in this sense of again : 'He that loveth not his brother, whom he hath seen, how can be love God, whom he hath not seen? And now, by this test, are not our Church and nation shamefully neglected to provide for their own, as called to do in the sacred commissions of their respective stewardships?

> You say, in one part of your speech, 'What avails it to believe in the Bible? Out of it comes Romanism. byterianism, Methodism, &c.' I answer: The three first we must exclude, by their own testimony, for they do not make the Bible their only standard ; they are guilty, as were the scribes and pharisees of old, of 'making the Word of God of none effect by their traditions and additions. 'As to the other three, we give to each other's doctrine, in faith and morals, the right hand of rections of their fathers. Witness the rem addressed to the churches in America by the churches not the less reliable because some who profess to fol-

more healthy and longer-lived than it was 2000 years and against it, for Presbyterianism and against it, ago? Is the human organization more perfect and less for Methodism and against it.' It does not and it does in harmony with the laws of human nature than the sustain their peculiar truths. Each of these evangelical savage man? These things force themselves upon my churches (I am speaking only of those among them who attention every day. When they shall be answered by are, in the simple honesty of all truthfulness, true to facts, then shall we know how to estimate this talk their primitive professions and practices when they about progress. Where is the healthy woman: There took upon themselves a securian bank, the healthy man? And these diseased conditions of body and soul are to be transmitted to coming generation by the others; and se, seeing (as they are best of the second progress). tions as their fearful inheritance! Who would be the ginning to do) that this disputed matter should not have father or mother of an idiotic, insane, or diseased occasioned any separating wall, but should have been child? Alas for poor diseased and abused humanity! continued to be freely canvassed, in a good spirit, until Must poor-houses, prisons, asylums for the insane, the it was settled by common consent, the Church will idiotic, the blind, and the deaf and dumb, become the gradually come, as the apostle intimates, to the 'unity

Most cordially do I unite with you in thanks for that agency, and by human agency they can and will be cast credly responsible right, of private judgment; and out from the race. The Human Being will come forth may the alone unerring Judge help us to 'judge help us from misjudgingly calling 'evil good and good evil.' But herein, as in all things, "who can tell how often he P. S. Columbus, twenty-five years ago, was a little offendeth?' Only He that is 'greater than our hearts.

VERA CATHOLICA.

Richard Hildreth, in his 'Theory of Politics, says that there were more ideas in the Thomas Jefferson, than there are in all Virgingers moment.

REFORMATORY.

From the R. I. Freeman WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. T. W. HIGGINSON AND SAMUEL WOLCOTT.

Mr. Editor,—Your readers are aware that the question of 'Woman's Rights' has been introduced into some of our late Temperance Conventions, which have seen fit to pass judgment upon it. At the recent 'World's Temperance Convention' in New York, Miss Antoinette Brown appeared, with New York, Miss Antoinette Brown appeared, with regular credentials, and was received; but on rising to speak, was elamored down and finally excluded from the platform by a vote. The first day, the Convention passed a resolution affirming that the platform of discussion was not the proper sphere of woman. The third day, they passed a resolution affirming that it was not their province to decide that point, but that she should be excluded from their own in accordance with usare. cluded from their own in accordance with usage According to one, it was a matter of princip According to one, it was a matter of principle:
according to the other, it was a mere question of
usage, with an express disclaimer of the very
principle which had been asserted. These conflicting resolutions were offered by the same gentleman — Gen. Cary, of Ohio — and were both
adopted by the Convention. There were some
members who did not concur in these proceedings,
and of this number was the Rev. Mr. Wolcotts,
pastor of the High Street Congregational Church
in this city, who gained the ear of the Convention
long enough to utter the following manly protest,
as reported at the time in the New York Tribune:

With sincere regards and kind wishes, believe
me ever Rev. Mr. Wolcott said that nothing could be further

from his intention than to wish to occupy the time of the Convention; but his responsibility as a member was not of his own seeking, and could not be evaded. He seconded the motion to strike out the last resolution most heartily, not that he differed in opinion with those who felt that this platform was not the proper place for woman, for that was his own opinion. He cheer-fully conceded to every one the free exercise and exfully conceded to every one the free exercise and ex-pression of personal judgment, but his conviction wa in accordance with those who held that if woman rushes into the thick fight, like Pallas with her armo on, her sex and divinity will be forgotten by the com-batants, and she will be shorn of that influence which is now so potent. But his private sentiments were no to override the rules of the Convention, nor the courte to override the rules of the Convention, nor the courtesies of debate; and while, if the question could have
been kept out, no one would have insisted more strenuously than himself upon doing it, he would not violate a
single principle, nor trench a hair's-breadth upon the
rights of any member. He would not do the shadow of
injustice to any mortal to save this Convention or a
thousand like it from volcanic explosion. [Applause.]
It was a blemish upon their proceedings, to introduce
any other topics than such as were legitimately involved
in the subject of Temperance; and the result of their
introduction would be, that the expression of the views
of the Convention would go forth without authority and
return without respect. [Applause.]*

Hearing of the following correspondence relating to that matter, I applied for a copy of it, which was readily granted; and believing (with others) that the interest felt in the subject will warrant its publication, I submit it to your paper S. W. W. for the purpose. Providence, Oct. 3, 1853.

WORCESTER, Sept. 9, 1853. DEAR SIR,-Permit me to thank you, in the

name of all just and honorable persons, for your manly words in the World's Temperance Convention of yesterday, as reported in the Tribune. They stood out refreshingly, amid the general anger and baseness. The fact that you do not sympathise with us who think that woman should speak upon the temperance platform, gave peculiar value to your defence of their rights as delegates. Among those adverse to hearing them, there seemed to be none, except yourself and Mr. Hoar, who had the manliness to concede their rights as delegates, and to protest against the outrage done to them in this capacity. It was this point, and not the Woman's Rights question, upon which issue was joined, both here and in the Brick Church meeting. It was a question whether one portion of the acknowledged delegates had the right to

oratory...
I am also particularly glad of your course, because you are a clergyman, and the clergy seemed to behave worse than any body else, on that occa-

The experience of our Whole World's Temperance Convention, the week previous, was so con-clusive as to the value of female oratory—the women made really so much the best speeches on that occasion—that some of us must be pardoned if we retain our heresy on that subject. But we cannot expect to hurry people on a question so im-portant; and all we can demand is candor and justice from those who differ from us. To that mand you have nobly responded. It adds to my

former grounds of respect and regard for you. Cordially yours, T. W. HIGGINSON. Rev. S. WOLCOTT.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 12, 1853. My Dear Sir,—I have just received your favor ask the attention of all concerned to the of the 9th inst., and highly appreciate its kind expressions. I value it, also, as an evidence that my

We met in New York as the friends of Temperance and the Maine Law; differing greatly on all other questions, ecclesiastical and political, but World's Convention, and presented her credental other questions, ecclesiastical and political, but cordially agreed on this. There was obviously one course, by which we could be just to each other, and relieve ourselves of all extraneous responsibility; and that was, to adhere to our rules—admit freely and courteously whatever was admissable under a fair construction of our call and rules, and exclude whatever was not. This was the course proposed by the President, Mr. Dow, and advocated by our friend, Mr. Hoar, but unfortunately not sustained by the Convention. The remarks of mine to which you refer were made just after a majority of the Convention had forced through, under the previous question, a strong expression of their views, and were in no mood to listen to another suggestion. I rose with extreme listen to another suggestion. I rose with extreme gate under the call was no longer at issue. The reluctance, and taxed the patience of the assembly question had been raised and settled without any

self; when she stood there under the protection of the President, with these accorded and accredited rights, then I saw no alternative for me, consistent with justice and honor, with good faith and good manners, but either to sit for ten minutes in dignified patience, silently 'devouring my chagrin, for the sake of a cause which was sacredly dear to me, or to quietly withdraw from the hall, if either my nerres were not equal to the infliction, or my principles forbade me to lend the counternance of my presence to such an impropriety. Had those who agreed with me in sentiment tacitly recognized the just claims of one of their number, who had violated none of their rules, I believe that their trial, though sore, would have been very brief, and there would have been but a passing ripple on the swelling tide of our movement. With the attempt of the lady (whom I do not know and do not judge) to address us, viewed either as to its intrinsic propriety or expediency, I felt not a particle of sympathy, but the reverse, but when her voluntary action ceased by constraint, —stifled and struck down by the Convention,—I was conscious of an appeal to my manhood, as she stood there in dumb helplessness, with the rights of a member conceded her by the Convention, and the exercise of those rights denied her—a species of injustice, which, in any form, my soul can never tolerate.

Nor can the Convention be justified in passing official judgmont on questions, whether relating to principles or usages, which we had not come there to to settle, which were wholly foreign to our enterprise, and on which we differed widely among our-

official judgment on questions, whether relating to principles or usages, which we had not come there to settle, which were wholly foreign to our enterprise, and on which we differed widely among our selves, and by the introduction and discussion of which, instead of a company of friends of Temperance, met for a common purpose, seeing eye to eye on the Maine Law, and acting harmoniously

and efficiently together for a noble and beneficent end, we found ourselves, to our inexpressible regret and disappointment, resolved into a tumultuous assemblage, with all the passions of human nature in conflict with each other. It was mouraful, indeed, to see so good a cause struggling under such disabilities. May I be spared another such spectacle! Even though our discussions were wasted on irrelevant themes, and the moral influence of the gathering had been sadly destroyed, we might still have saved the integrity of the Convention, by keeping our votes and records true to the one great object for which we had assembled. For this, I made an honest but ineffectual struggle.

Notwithstanding these untoward occurences, I shall not, as it respects the cause, take counsel of efficiently together for a noble and be

Notwithstanding these untoward occurences, I shall not, as it respects the cause, take counsel of despair or despondency, for my trust is still in that Being whose divine prerogative it is to bring order out of chaos, lightsout of darkness, good out of evil. You and I, my dear friend, differ not a little on many questions, and this of 'Woman's Rights' is one of them. But in the cause of emperance, we are entirely united; and it is a leasant reflection to us both, that we have face

Yours faithfully, SAMUEL WOLCOTT. Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 1, 1853. My DEAR SIR,-You are right in inferring tha I am entirely prepared to have my letter published, though I do not seek its publication. Your letter to me I casually read to Mr. W., but was not aware that he had applied to you for the correspondence. He has my free consent to send it to any journal that will insert it.

any journal that will insert it.

Since I wrote you, your Massachusetts State
Temperance Convention has met, and disposed
very summarily, of another phase of the same
question. The issue raised in New York was the rights of delegates; the issue raised in Boston was the rights of the friends of the cause. Your State Committee called a Convention, not of 'men,' nor of 'women,' but of 'friends of Temperance;' and it contradicts all my notions of fairness and justice for a majority to restrict the basis after they come together. There are no more devoted friends of the cause than the women of Massachusetts, thousands of whom petitioned for the Maine Law; while there is no single fact which I deem more significant of the moral features of our enter prise, than that the enemies of the law, in the counter petitions which they so industriously circulated last year, did not obtain the signature of a solitary lady. I surely would not have encouraged any woman to take a public part in the proceedings of that Convention; neither would I have been a party to the rudeness of thrusting out any one, who had accepted the broad invitation. Nor would I have wounded the feelings of fellow-laboration in the results of the second secon laborers in the cause, who might differ from me or this point, by getting an expression of sentiment from the Convention favorable to my own views. The question is one which public sentiment may be safely left to regulate, without the interference of Temperance Conventions. The Boston resolu-tion declared ' that this is a Convention of men according to past usages.' It is true that usage has never invited women to our platform; and, for one, I hope it never will. It is also true that usage has never excluded them; and such a vote was consequently a departure from usage, as well as a breach of faith. I cannot, therefore, join in the general congratulation over the harmony and efficiency secured by such a process. I value peace as highly as any of my brethren; but it is purchased too dearly, at the expense of a single of the acknowledged delegates had the right to gag the other portion. And justice could here be cause of Temperance; but under a perfect moral vindicated more powerfully by one who did not sympathise (as I do) with the practice of female violated principle. As ever, yours truly,

SAMUEL WOLCOTT. Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON.

• The only copy of the Call on which I can now lay my hand, is that in the Congregationalist, Sept. 9, which appears to be official.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION STATEMENT OF THE NINTH WARD NEAL DOW TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

embers of the Ninth Ward Neal Done Total-Abstinence Society, in view of the unjust and disorderly rejection of the delegates appointed to represent that Society in the late so-called World's Temperance Convention; and in view, also, of the misrepresentations which have been set affoat as to the circumstances and the motives which led to the organization of the Society, respectfully

Our Society was organized on the evening position is understood—of which I could not be sure, amid the confusion of our recent Convention.

Tuesday, Sept. 6. Miss Antoiners Brown, acting in good faith, under the express terms of the Call, and in accordance with explanations thereof reluctance, and taxed the patience of the assembly as briefly as I could; but our proceedings had reached a point where my responsibilities were to be neither evaded by myself nor extinguished by others.

With the sentiments in which I have been trained, and which my judgment embraces, it would have been a trial to me, as great, perhaps, as to any of my respected friends and brethren, to bear a woman's voice raised on our public platform; but when, under the call of the Convention, and the action of the Committee on Credentials, and the decision of the presiding officer, she rose to speak with the same rights of membership as myself; when she stood there under the protection of the President, with these accorded and accredited rights, then I saw no alternative for me, consistent

of which they came together. The spectacle clergymen, and professed advocates of a phi elergymen, and professed advocates of a palls, thropic cause, thumping the floor with their bein and canes, after the pattern of a run capeus to and canes, after the pattern of a run capeus to a run capeus to the pattern of a run capeus to the pattern of a run capeus to the rule of and canes, after the pattern of a rum caucus, and insulting a woman with vulgar and mobornic vociferations, is one which we hope may never again be presented in our city. It is worth some again be presented in our city. It is worth some attaining, however, in the long run, to the case of such conduct to drop the mask and show the selves in their true colors.

We will only add that the Society, whose living was so worthy of the cause it was organized.

We will only add that the Somety, whose first as was so worthy of the cause it was organize to promote, will not be suffered to die, but will so deavor to perform its full share of the work that needs to be done to redeem our land and the work that the curse of intemperance.

from the curse of intemperance. By order of the Society, at a meeting held Sq. tember 15, 1853, at No. 144 Fifth Avenue. L. C. COE, Prendent Wu. A. Hall, Secretary.

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Aug. 12

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Boston, April 20, 1853.