ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. Terms Two dollars and fifty cents per annum

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Advertisements making less than one square intree times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aued to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financia

tree, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WINDELL PHILLIPS.
If in the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

ryquestion are impartially allowed a hearing.

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1853.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

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

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 SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly fainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial najority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT."- John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NUMBER 1186.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 43.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the British Banner of Sept. 28, 1853. AMERICAN SLAVERY.

We observe, from our last American exchanges. hat the work of emancipation is proceeding pros-perously. Among the more noticeable circum-tunes is the fact, that Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS, proprietor and editor of the paper which bears his worthy name,—himself a man of color, and the most efficient advocate of his own people,—has falles into disfavor with the extreme men. We are exceedingly glad to learn that such is the fact. We had, indeed, a hint of it some time ago, but we were scarcely aware of the extent to which the finatical violence of his former friends had gone. Strange to say, just in proportion as he is becoming a little more rational, they are becoming irrational? As long as he was wild like themselves, he was their pet and their idol, but now that he thinks had a more school was all the more school was all the consequences. a little more soberly, and, by consequence, a little more practically,—now that he looks for emanciation to legislative action, and implores the friends of the slave to attend to the ballot-box, he is hootel, execrated, and denounced as turning his back on a cause which, to him, above all things, is unatterably dear! But for our familiarity with the spirit of the party, we should have deemed it sarcely credible that such violence could have followed such a course. He is actually charged with 'base ambition,—with a design to displace the captain of the anti-slavery ship, Mr. Garrison, and to place himself at the helm'! Now, we confess, that while we doubt the ambition, and, in the present case, its adjunct, we think the sooner the is in other hands than those of Mr. GARRISON, the better; and we know not whether it could be in hands more clean, or more skilful, than those of Mr. Douglass. The following paragraph from his eva paper will throw some light on the subject. Most of our readers are aware that THE LIBERATOR is under the management of Mr. GARRISON. He

THE LIBERATOR, the most warlike chief of all its tribe, whose slaughter of intractable friends has become as comes out with seven extracts from Prederick Doug-lan's Paper. The extracts are selected with artistic skill. mi arranged with the happiest regard to the designed Set, that being to exhibit the editor of Frederick Duzlam's Paper to the worst possible advantage before the readers of the Liberator. To help on this charitathe residers of the Liberator. The design an introductory remark is flung in to assist the dull understanding in comprehending the dark spirit that could dictate such 'blood and thunder.' If any thing is said in one part of an article culled from Douglass's Paper, which would throw a redeeming light upon the man who wrote it, the editorial scissors, (those useful accompaniments of the editorial table,) by dipping off just a leetle at each end, make the thing t exactly. Then, too, the articles are all appropriateollowed by a promise of something terrible 'next week'! Next week' comes, but the 'strictures,' (or castigaion,) are deferred, so that the punishment is still in reserve. But there is another promise, that retribu-tion, though long delayed, will come at last; and come it will, no doubt, for the Liberator's temper is up to it." This is not amies, we think, even for Mr. GAR-

Anis is not amiss, we think, even for Air. Garhisox. But while the Chief, he is only one of a
multitude. Mr. Douglass goes on:—

'After the Standard comes the Petnsylvania Freeman, from the 'city of brotherly love.' It brings along
to the good cause a little more than two columns, all of
a quality quite characteristic. Approaching its victim
haitingly, with dagger wreathed with roses, it smiles,
haitingly, its combrise of faulter white process. tikes out its cambric of faultless white, wipes away the copious perspiration, (for the effort is a great one,) the copous perspiration, (for the effort is a great one,) states, and retires, uttering a sanctimonious wail of regret that the assassination is necessary. Here the matter stands for the present. Next week it is the Liberator's turn; after that, the Bugle's, and possibly the Practical Christian's; but certainly the Bugle's, for, though a little tardy, the Bugle is true, and may be counted on, with safety, in a great emergency like this."

From this it will appear, that Mr. Douglass is daly alive to the perils of his position. He avows he is by no means indifferent to such attacks, for-But while apprised of his danger, he has measured his ground, and rejoices in the fact that the attack was an open one. He knows his adversaries. He was an open one. He knows his adversaries. He determines, we are pleased to observe, to be slow in entering on a war of the pen with his old friends. He thinks he can be much better employed. He is right in this course. Let him, by all means, betate himself, with increased vigor, to the prosecutate himself, with increased vigor, to the prosecution of his special enterprise, and he may rest assured that his friends will multiply. The maligners of Christianity,—the executors of the Bible,—the denouncers of the Church,—the enemies of law and of order—the new rest which little of the Sah and of order,—the men who make little of the Sab-bath, and nothing of the marriage tie; these are not the men to emancipate the enslaved millions of he New World! Far from it. The Church has, indeed, been most woefully to blame. Her guilt has been unutterably great; but, after all, it is she, -penitent and reformed, and come to her right and,—that is to do the work. At this moment, there is in the United States a host of as true friends to the slave, and as realous advocates of canneipation as ever drew breath; but it will be found, that the source whence they proceed is the Church; that the spirit which animates them is that of the Church; and that the instruments with which they chrow—are all supplied by the armory of inspiration! A work has been begun in the New World which will never be given up till success shall have converted. The following reaggraph from the have crowned it. The following paragraph from the paper of Mr. Douglass will speak for itself:—

The signs of the times were never more favorablenore heart-cheering than now. The anti-slavery work is, long required to walk by faith, may now almost wall the mag required to walk by faith, may now almost walk by sight as well. What wonders, in connection with this cause, have we seen within the last eighteen months! The reality has transcended the prophecy. The long baried and almost forgotten bondman, summoned by the part of genius from the prison-house, has come forth to help on the agitation by rattling his heavy chains, tall clanking his iron fetters in the very chambers of the American people, as if to give them no rest until his bonds are broken. Book after book—pamphlet after peoplet—all devoted to an exposure of the enormous victioness of slavery—have followed each other in rapid and almost endless succession. The free colored poovikedness of slavery—have followed each other in rapid and almost endless succession. The free colored people themselves (as seen in their late National Convention, heid in our city,) are bringing to the good work their powerful aid—seconding as it were, aither very monant, the other mighty influences, when those influences must needed their help; in all which, we recognize the hand of God, graciously assuring the friends of freedom that their labor has not been, and shall not be, in vain.

We observe there is to be held, in the course of he observe there is to be held, in the course of heat December, a great Anti-Slavery Festival in Richester, U. S. The ladies are the mainspring of this movement; and the Secretary of that body, we are proud to see, is an Englishwoman, Miss JULIA GENTHUS, formerly resident in Hoxton, London, where she was well known to the lovers of her fellow-creatures; and those who delighted in all good works valued her character and prized her seal.

LEGAL PORTION OF JUDGE GRIER'S OPIN- should attempt to execute them; and it was intend-

Ex Parte John Jenkins and James Crossen.

I have made these remarks, as preliminary to entering upon the question now before us, in order to rectify a misapprehension and gross misapplica-

have been brought before the Court by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus issued and allowed by me on the 4th of October, and directed to J. B. Chollet. The petition for this writ sets forth, that the petitioners are deputies of the Marshal of the United States for this district; that a warrant was placed Judge of the Supreme Court, directing them to arrest a negro named William Thomas, who being held to labor and service in the State of Virginia, and owing the same to a certain Isham Keith, officers had succeeded in making the arrest, and the officers had succeeded in making the arrest, and the of Farquhar county, Virginia, had escaped there-from into the State of Pennsylvania; that they proceeded to Wilkesbarre. Luzerne county, Pa., resists a contest ensues, which may be called, in where the fugitive was found: that they attempted to arrest him in obedience to said warrant; that the arrest was resisted with great violence, and, after sovereigns. If the Sheriff succeeds, as probably he

objection was made to any action by the Court in the state of the extent of the power of the Court in the matter. Being desirous to hear any objection which could be made as to the extent of the power of the Court in the officers endeavoring to hold him, and finally released himself from them, and escaped and ran the matter these captions was willingly heard.

court of the United States, in addition to the authority already conferred by law, shall have power to grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases of a prisoner or prisoners in jail or confinement, where he or they shall be committed or confinement, or by any authority or law, for any act done or omitted to be done in pursuance of a law of the United States, or any order, process or done of States, or any order, process or decree of any judge or court thereof, any thing in any act of Congres

prisoners have been committed for an act done in executing process issued in pursuance of a law of the United States. It therefore comes within the provisions of this act.

'The writ of habeas corpus is a high prerogative writ known to the common law: the great object of which is the liberation of those who may be imprisoned without sufficient cause. It is in the nature of a writ of error, to examine the legality of the commitment: it brings the body of the prisoner up, together with the cause of his confinement.—The court can undoubtedly inquire into the sufficiency of that cause '—(See ex parte Watkins, 3). Peters 201.)

A warrant of arrest issued by a justice of the peace has none of the characteristics of a judgment of a court of record, and is therefore conclusive evidence that the prisoner is rightly deprived of his liberty. It is every day's practice to inquire into its regularity, and whether it has been issued on sufficient grounds to justify the arrest and imprisonment. If this could not be done the writ of habeas corpus would little deserve the eulogies which it has received as a protection to the liberty of the citizen. Warrants of arrest issued on the application of private informers, may show on their fine a prima facie charge sufficient to give jurisdiction to the justice; but it may be founded on mistake, ignorance, malice or perjury. To put a case very similar to the present. A tells B that he has seen of the control would be adverse to jurisdiction to the post of the control would be adverse to jurisdiction to the prisoners are the prisoner is founded, was sworn to by one who did not be bodly without any knowledge of the fact, and takes out a warrant for C, who is arrested and imprisoned in consequence thereof. C prays a habeas corpus, and shows that he was sheriff of the county, and hanged D in pursuance of a legal warimprisoned in consequence thereof. O prays a ha-beas corpus, and shows that he was sheriff of the beas corpus, and shows that he was sheriff of the county, and hanged D in pursuance of a legal warrant. If a court could not discharge a prisoner in such a case, because the warrant was regular on its face, the writ of habeas corpus is of little use.—
Every arrest of the person is an assault and battery and attended with force and violence against a resisting party; and if made by three or more persons is a riot, provided the fact be concealed that it was made in execution of a legal warrant.

The authority conferred on the index of the

The authority conferred on the judges of the United States by this act of Congress gives them all the power that any other court could exercise under the writ of habeas corpus, or gives them none at all. If under such a writ they may not discharge their officer when imprisoned 'by any authority' for an act done in pursuance of a law of the United States, it would be impossible to discover for what useful purpose the act was passed. Is the prisoner to be brought before them only that they may auknowledge their utter impotence to protect him? This act was passed when a certain State of this Union had threatened to nullify acts of Congress, and to treat those as criminals who

should attempt to execute them; and it was intended as a remedy against such State legislation. If the State of Pennsylvania had by act of legislature declared that the Fugitive Law should not be executed within her borders, and had directed her officers to arrest and imprison those of the United States who should attempt to execute it, would not this court have been bound to treat such act as unconstitutional and rold and dischare. to rectify a misapprenension, and also that persons whose zeal in favor of fugitives is sometimes permitted so far to outrun their discretion may be aware of the mischievous consequences, both to themselves and others, which are likely to ensue from attempts thus to abuse the process of State Courts and bring them into conflict with those of the United States.

Crossen rights would scarcely contend that, in such cases, the courts of the United States should be wholly

unable to protect themselves or their officers.

Let us look at the consequences. While the
Marshal's officers in this case were endeavoring to retake the prisoner who had escaped from them the person who afterwards swore to the informa tion on which this warrant was issued, had a warrant put in the Supreme Court, directing them to ararrest was resisted with great violence, and, after a severe struggle, the fugitive succeeded in escaping. They complain that they have been arrested and imprisoned under color of a warrant from a justice of the peace of Luzerne county, charging them with assault and battery on said fugitive, with intent to kill, and pray to be discharged from said imprisonment.

To this writ of habeus corpus, Chollet makes return that he detains the prisoners by virtue of a certain warrant issued by Gilbert Burrows, a justice of the peace for the borough of Wilkesbarre, and

certain warrant issued by Gilbert Burrows, a justice of the peace for the borough of Wilkesbarre, and endorsed by an alderman of Philadelphia.

The warrant sets forth an information upon the oath of a certain William Gildersleeve, 'that George Wynkoop, John Jenkins, and James Crossen, in a riotous manner, with pistols and other weapons, beat and wounded a certain colored mannamed Bill, and that they assaulted beat and abused the said Bill, as the deponent believed, with intent to kill him.'

On the return of this writ, on Wednesday last.

On the return of this writ, on Wednesday last.

I the anniversaries of the Syracuse riots, and of the Christian amurder,may well rejoice at the discovery. [The Judge here entered into a history of the legal proceedings before him, with which our readers are already familiar. Then he indulges in some bitter invective against Mr. Gildersleeve, the proceedings before him, with which our readers are already familiar. Then he indulges in some bitter invective against Mr. Gildersleeve, the proceedings before him, with which our readers are already familiar. Then he indulges in some bitter invective against Mr. Gildersleeve, the proceedings before him, with which our readers are already familiar. Then he indulges in some bitter invective against Mr. Gildersleeve, the proceedings before him, with which our readers are already familiar. Then he indulges in some bitter invective against Mr. Gildersleeve, the proceedings before him, with which our readers are already familiar. Then he indulges in some bitter invective against Mr. Gildersleeve, the proceedings before him, with which our readers are already familiar. Then he indulges in some bitter invective against Mr. Gildersleeve, the legal proceedings before him, with which our readers are already familiar.

Then be indulges in some bitter invective against Mr. Gildersleeve, the proceedings before him, with which our readers are already familiar.

Then be indulges in some bitter invective against Mr. Gildersleeve, the legal proceedings On the return of this writ, on Wednesday last. facts.' In this, he expatiates on the desperate re-

this matter, these gentlemen were willingly heard towards the river. The officers then said they as amici curie without any inquiry as to who had would try to frighten him, and fired off pistols, but authorized them to take part in the proceedings.

It was objected that the Court had no authority into the river; some one fornished him with a to discharge the prisoners, because they were held by a warrant from a State magistrate for an alleged senger for the Sheriff, who refused to render them criminal offence against the State of Pennsylvania; any assistance. Bill's clothes were much torn, and and that the warrant was conclusive evidence of the fact. To a habeas corpus issued by this Court under the general authority conferred on them by the judiciary act, the objection would be conclusive. But this writ was not allowed and issued under the general law, but under the special powers conferred by the seventh section of the act of Congress of second March, 1833, ch. 57; which so far as is material to our present inquiry is as follows:

'And be it further enacted, that either of the justices of the Supreme Court, or a judge of any District Court of the United States, in addition to the authority already conferred by law, shall have power to grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases of a the face.' He was afterward taken away by some the face.' He was afterward taken away by som

person, on a wagon, and made his final escape.
[What authority Judge Grier has for saying that pistols were not pointed at Bill, does not appear. In the suppressed testimony we find no such statement; one witness testifies that, when Bill was fired at in the water, the bullet struck a short dis-tance beyond him and must have passed close by his head. But this shooting at him in the water is to the contrary nothwithstanding.'

For the purpose of the discussion and argument of this point, it was necessary to assume that the facts set forth in the prisoner's petition were true, the leaving the proof of them to be made out afterwards. The petition states distinctly that the prisoners have been committed for an act done in executing process issued in pursuance of a law of the United States. It therefore comes within the provisions of this set.

In the water, the bullet state a short distinct as the tance beyond him and must have passed close by his head. But this shooting at him in the water is called by Judga Grier, 'dallying with him some time.' The Judge seems anxious, too, to make the impression that Bill was not hurt. What then are we to think of the pint of blood on the tavern floor, of Bill's fainting, of his vomiting blood, on coming out of the river, &c.! Since Judge Grier entered the work is the set.

LETTER OF REV. (1) JOHN CHAMBERS, In reply to the remarks of Rev. Wm. H. Channing. recently published in our paper :-

From the Philadelphia Register.

Mr. BIRNEY-DEAR SIE-Will you allow me a MR. BIRNET—DEAR SIR—WIII you allow me a brief space in your firm and independent Register, as a most foul and untruthful attack has been gra-tuitously made upon me by one Wm. H. Channing, a Reverend brother of the Right Reverend Anto-

himself to make certain statements in relation to me, which I pronounce to be false, absolutely so, in every particular. In the first place, I deny, most unequivocally, that, during the whole transaction in the World's Convention, held in the city of New York in September last, having either pointed my finger at the Right Reverend Miss B., or cried, 'Shame on the woman!' I felt too much contempt for the creature to do the one or the other, and my contempt arose from the conviction that she was disgracing her noble sex, if not herself.

In the second place, I never received a dollar or a cent toward my education from a woman. It is true, I was a poor young man; without patrimony, left to carve my way through life, under Providence, as best I could. Accordingly, when I resolved upon preparing for the ministry, I went to the Rev. James Gray, D. D., of Baltimore, who kept a first class classical academy in that city. From Dr. Gray I received my education, he charging me even down to a slate pencil, at my request.

Subsequently, when sated in a masteral classical academy of the Rev. Frederick Hemming, to raise money to wards a fund of 40,000 dollars, with which his plan is to be carried out. I have read the 'outline' to me to be generally excellent and praiseworthy. There are only one or two things to which I have

ing me even down to a slate pencil, at my request Subsequently, when settled in a pastoral charge in Philadelphia,—in the mean time Dr. Gray having gone to his final rest.—I paid to the family of Dr. Gray principal and interest to a cent. Also I was under obligations to Mr. Wm. Campbell, merchant tailor, of Baltimore, for favors granted after my settlement in Philadelphia. Mr. Campbell was

paid, principal and interest, to a fraction.

In the third place, the church I preach in was built in the year 1830, by my own noble people; and that, too, without asking a dollar from any other congre-gation of Christians, in or out of Philadelphia.

In the fourth place, I went to the World's Convention on my own charges—neither man or wo-man contributing one cent. I have expended hun-

From the day I could gather chips to make the pot boil, to this day, I have earned my bread and raiment in the sweat of my face, and I am under no more obligations to mankind (or womankind either) than they are to me. I owe no man or wo either) than they are to me. I owe no man or woman anything but love. I am not surprised, however, that the man who mingles in with the most
consummate conglomeration of devilism in the shape
of abolitionism, women's rightsism, etc. etc., as
the Rev. Wm. H. Channing does, should unblushingly bring false charges against his fellow-men. Not
in the least marvellous is it, as the ordinary food
of abolitionism is falsehood. Perhaps the creatores
are more to be pitied than blamed. But I would
advise Mr. Channing in future to keep his temper
and stick to the truth. However, he and his Right
Rev. sister Brown, Garrison & Co., Phillips & Co.,
Baker, Nevins & Co., and their sisters Mott, Kelley, Long and Stone are welcome to all they have ley, Long and Stone are welcome to all they have made by this attack. It would be well for them to be better booked up when they start out upon another such crusade of slander.

As for the Sunday Mercury, which exultingly

published Mr. Ghanning's tirade of falsehoods, I great embodiment of the true anti-slavery spirit of will only say, that if I have sunk so low in moral that country; and on its behalf have been aroused degradation as to be within the purlicus of the Sun-the warmest sympathies of his heart and the best day Mercury, or any other Sunday paper, so that devotion of his life.' On the other hand, in referday Mercury, or any other Sunday paper, so that anything they can say can injure me in the slightest in the estimation of any decent citizens, the sooner the community is rid of me the better; for, in yindgment, the man whose character can be in in its origin, feeble in its utterances, and objection-

402, Walnut street.

SELECTIONS.

From the (London) Anti-Slavery Advocate. AN ANXIOUS ENQUIRER. To the Editor of the Anti-Slavery Advocate.

DEAR SIR, - English abolitionists are sometimes laced in such difficult positions, that a thorough knowledge of anti-slavery principles, added to a clear intellect and a sound judgment, alone can save them from errors and inconsistencies which it is very desirable they should avoid. Hence, when very desirable they should avoid. Hence, when they are asked to contribute towards the purchase of a slave about whose history there is a dramatic interest, their sympathics lead them to set aside that judgment which teaches them that by complying with such a request, they would be absolutely doing nothing towards the overthrow of American but make no use of them whatever. What should be the state of the slave, be doing a positive injustice to the millions who should vote, turn about, for Whigs and Torice of his fellow bondmen. Again, when abolitionists at each ensuing election!

Let us not be readily induced to give our assis-States who preach within the pale of a pro-slavery tance to the schemes, however plausible, of any church, and do not actively co-operate with the anti-slavery party, while they are loud in their the American and Foreign to be, so long as our anti-slavery party, while they are loud in their the American and Foreign to be, so long as our anti-slavery professions here (as most American confidence remains unshaken in the catholic, wise, ministers are,) some of our friends are disposed to and devoted course of the American Anti-Slavery strength of their ecclesiastical ties, and so forth, In the announcement that the agents for the forgetful all the while that it is the half-hearted-collection of the 40,000 dollars must be men of ness of such persons as these that continue to make 'acknowledged piety,' we discern a stroke of the American churches 'the bulwark of slavery.' great worldly wisdom. No men succeed better in In view, therefore, of these and other facts, I rejoiced at the publication of the slave's most excel-who are entitled to wear broad phylacteries. Yet

himself to make certain statements in relation to modes of action, it has hitherto attracted but little

plan is to be carried out. I have read the 'outline' very carefully, and the objects contemplated seem to me to be generally excellent and praiseworthy. There are only one or two things to which I have any objection. One is, that the agents are to be men of 'acknowledged piety.' I should like to know what test is to be applied to determine their 'piety;' because the various sects here may have different standards: and I should like to know different standards; and I should like to which sect is to rule in this matter. Secondly, I object to the political action contemplated, entertaining, as I do, Garrison's view of the pro-slavery character of the Constitution, and of the impro-priety of abolitionists voting under it. But with these exceptions, I think that the contemplated operations, if prosecuted boldly, faithfully, and energetically, may result in great good to the cause. gation of Christians, in or out of Philadelphia. Our subscriptions ranged from five hundred dollars down to one dollar, and, for aught I know, to one cent. My support comes from both male and female, as both are pew-holders in the church—some rich, some poor, and not a few of them able to buy and sell the Rev. Wm. H. Channing and his Right Rev. sister, Miss Brown, and a ship-load of such Yankee noticns. lowing resolution, adopted at the first meeting, ful-

* Resolved-That, as we believe that the true basis of dreds of dollars for the cause of temperance, but never made a dollar, and I thank God that I have been able to do it.

From the day I could gather chips to make the to cooperate with it in the work of emancipation.

I need scarcely say that had not this resolution been adopted, I should have had nothing at all to do with the movement.

I, and others entertaining my opinions, are an-

I, and others entertaining my opinions, are anxious not to swerve one lota from our fealty to the American Anti-Slavery Society. We are desirous of preserving a thoroughly consistent anti-slavery cause. Tell us, therefore, whether you think there is anything objectionable in the movement: for upon your judgment we greatly depend.

Yours faithfully,

FRED. W. CHESSON.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 12th, 1853.

REMARKS IN REPLY.

When a man of ordinary, sagacity attempts a great enterprise, he first selects the within his reach, and then adheres to them till he has attained his object. Mr. Chesson informs us that, in watching the course of the American Anti-Slavery Society, he has 'learned to regard it as the Sunday press, is certainly not fit to live in a genteel, moral community.

JOHN CHAMBERS.

In its origin, feeble in its atterances, and objectionable in some of its modes of action,' and declares that 'it has hitherto attracted but little attention in America, and has done but a scanty work.'

Surely, while these are the deliberate opinions of

Surely, while these are the deliberate opinions of our correspondent, it would be an act of very doubtful discretion to further the plans of the society he suspects and despises, so long as that in which he trusts is able and willing to promote the anti-slavery cause in a way that commends itself to his conscience. Having taken up the slave's cause, he is bound to act for the slave as he would do for himself. He is bound to select the best means within his reach, and to use no other as long as

these are available.

Some declare we ought to be impartial in the distribution of our assistance to the various antislavery parties in America, no matter how differen their principles of action, nor how disproportioned their claims upon our respect and confidence. But those who preach this doctrine never practise it, when they have earnest convictions themselves. In their own conduct, they take sides as decidedly as all people do who have settled views on any subject, and who act on them: for there is a large class slavery instrumentalities from the great object at issue, and would therefore, for the sake of one slave, be doing a positive injustice to the millions who should vote, turn about, for Whigs and Torics

In view, therefore, of these and other facts, I rejoiced at the publication of the slave's most excellent Advocate, thinking that it would be exceeding ly useful as an educator of abolitionists themselves; nor have I been disappointed in these anticipations. Being somewhat in difficulty nyesefact this moment, with regard to a matter affecting the anti-slavery cause, I write to you far advice. If you think that others are likely to be similarly situated, I shall be glad if you would reply through the columns of the Advocate; if not, I should be greatly obliged by a private letter.

I have paid some attention to the history of the abolition movements in America. In tracing the rise and progress of the American Anti-Slavery Society, amid the storm of pro-slavery passion and hatred with which it has had to contend; as well as in watching for myself its heroic course in the United States a large proportion of the men of 'acknowledged picty' are among the bitterest onesies of the anti-slavery solicits, that obstruct those principles of justice, humanity, and common sease on which there are repeatedly made a point of urging upon the members of the British churches, viz. to make them withdraw fellowship from pro-slavery associations, and to act upon their fraternities in American that the best devotion of my bifs. The best proof of its faithfulness to the oppressed is to be found in the maledictions of its foes; for true reformers are always hated; and the more virulent the antagonism, the fouler the abuse, and the more unscrupulous the misrepresentations with which they are assailed, the greater is the tribute to their power.

But there is another anti-slavery society, the American and Foreign. Suspicious in its origin, feeble in its utterances, objectionable in some of its feeble in its utterances, objectionable in some of its objects nearest to the hearts of its leaders, and their

objects always over-rule those of the sectarian philanthropist. The American Anti-Slavery Society, standing outside of all religious associations as such, and independent of them, is indefatigable in its efforts, as the slave's counsellor and next friend, to impel them all to a consistent observance of their own declared principles of humanity, justice, and Christian principle. However, so long as Mr. Hemming keeps to the line of action indicated in his prospectus, avoids collision with older and more thorough-going anti-slavery instrumentalities, and, above all, eschews the opportunities which his access to private society will give him of damaging their influence, he shall have our best wishes for his success, and we shall esteem him as a true and consistent friend of the slave. We never can look upon any in this light, whose him as a true and consistent ffiend of the slave. We never can look upon any in this light, whose time is less occupied in doing anti-slavery work, than in subjecting their fellow-laborers to an insolent and intolerant ordeal as to their opinions on other subjects which have no proper connection with the anti-slavery enterprise. It is insufferable that the spirit of the Inquisition should be allowed to domineer in the conduct of a cause, upon which not merely the happiness of many millions of the most suffering portion of our fellow-creatures depends, but which is indissolubly connected with the welfare of the United States, and, through them, with the progress of true civilization and constitutional liberty throughout the world.

'ILLEGAL ASSEMBLAGE.'-A party of thirteen re-'ILLEGAL ASSEMBLAGE.'—A party of thirteen respectable and well dressed free colored people were arrested and put in the lock-up, in Richmond, Va.; a week or two since, having been found in an 'unlawful assembly.' This unlawful assembly was a wedding! A few friends had gathered to witness the ceremony, and partake of the refreshments, and when in the midst of their enjoyments, a savage police broke in upon them, and hurried the whole to prison! Why! Oh, they had not invited white folks enough! A white minister married the parties, and a white woman was present, but these did ties, and a white woman was present, but these did not answer the arbitrary demands of the law, and away they must go to prison. Luckily the Mayor was at the 'cage,' when they were taken there, and was at the 'cage,' when they were taken there, and taking their free papers as hostages for their ap-pearance the next day, he let them go. The next day he became satisfied that neither they nor the whites present, supposed the law to reach marriage assemblies, and he discharged them, with the ad-monition that it did forbid marriage, as well as other assemblies, and the advice, that hereafter colored people should hold their weddings in the

Some few months ago we attended a wedding in the evening—not of colored people, however, but that is no matter. On seeing the account above sketched, we could not help asking ourselves how we should have felt, had a government police taken the whole party, bride and bridegroom with the rest, and lodged us in jail, because certain spies of the Government had not been invited to the nuptials. We should have felt very wicked; we hope not as wicked as Job's wife, when she exhorted her husband to 'curse God and die,' but we verily believe we should have uttered the malediction, and been ready to 'die' in efforts to make it practical, against a government so tyrannical. If the Hungarians were treated like this, we don't won they showed themselves heroes in their war with Austria. They could no more help being so, than a steamship can help moving when her paddles are in full play.—Greenfield Republic.

A QUEER FUNERAL. — A correspondent of the Norwich (Conn.,) Examiner writes :-

Between fifteen and twenty slaves commence Between fifteen and twenty slaves commenced a stampedo from one of the southern States not long since, and arrived safely in a city of the West, which is somewhat famous as a gateway out of the house of bondage, when to their atter consternation, they found that their movements had been anticipated, and every avenue leading from the city was watched day and night for their apprehension. What was to be done! It was hard to think of some book South separated that it was impossible. going back. Scouts reported that it was impossible to clude the vigilance of a well-paid, numerous and to clude the vigilance of a well-paid, numerous and unscrapulous police, which was surrounding the city as a body guard. Those who think colored people do not know enough to take care of themselves, would have given their case up as hopeless. But not so they. Thinking that even a hireling slave-catcher would suffer a funeral procession to pass unmolested upon the public road, a number of carriages were hired, coffin and hearse also processed on a suppurer's afternoon, the carriers cured, and on a summer's afternoon, the careless passing throng saw, as they supposed, a colored funeral procession slowly winding its way out of the city. The cortege attracted little attention. Quietly and without interruption it passed several ing. Hearse and carriages were then dismissed, and near a score of the happy children of this model republic (*) went rattling along, under the friendly cover of night, as fast as possible, toward

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON COLONIZA-TION.

We shall believe more in the desire to do these We shall believe more in the desire to do these men good in Africa when we see some signs of Christian benevolence to them here, when we see some tasks of Christian enterprise. Butuntil schools and work-shops and farms have been a little more thoroughly tried, until we have heard ministers teaching their people the fundamental elements of Christian love to the poor and despised; when we have ministers who dare pray for the liberation of the slace, and who will not walk out into the street to volunteer personal assistance in sending back to to volunteer personal assistance in sending back to the bottomless abyse of slavery, the miserable, trembling Henry Long, we shall not be in haste to conclude that there is no power in Christianity adequate to do the African good in America.

adequate to do the African good in America.

But if Christianity has no power to rescue and elevate the free colored man in this land, where it shines down upon him with perpendicular rays, we hope, at least, that men will have respect for our seuse, not to ask us to believe that the oblique rays of religion, stretching far across upon Africa, will have power to elevate them.

We respect frankness. If uneasy Chris tians will walk up to the matter, and say, 'it is very annoying to educate these niggers ourselves; but we are willing to give you any amount of money to take them off to Africa out of our way, and then with the long guns of the foreign missionary society, we will pelt Christianity at them broadside—we could say, at least, that we understood what was meant.

Bittes Faures on the Evil Take. The North Carolina papers are groaning over the decay and desolation so prevalent in that State, and proposing measures for drawing emigration into it, all with the wonted blindness of slaveholders to the real cause of their want of their. Let them abolish slavery and encourage free lab.r, if they wish to prosper.

THE WILKESBARRE OUTRAGE.

The testimony in the case of William Thomas, the mulatto man whom certain United States officers attempted to seize, having been refused by Judge Grier, of Philadelphia, has since been published the most cruel and in-Judge Grier, of Philadelphia, has since been published. It exposes one of the most cruel and inhuman outrages that was ever perpetrated upon a man in the name of the law. Let us first give, however, the evidence of Mr. Wynkoop, the Marshal, and then contrast it with some extracts from the descriptions of the ever witnesses.

the depositions of the eye-witnesses:—
George Wynkoop, sworn to make true answers.
J. W. Ashmead. Q.—Did you take that warrant (handing the same to witness) to Wilkes

Crossen with the handcuff which was attached to his right wrist, which drew the blood from him

quite copiously. J. W. Ashmead—I think that is all that is es-

On the other hand, Henry L. Patton, a waiter at Gilchrist's where 'Thomas worked, swears as fol-

lows :- Remembered the 3d of September; the night be fore, three men arrived and took supper there; George Wynkoep was one of them; they remained all night, took breakfast next morning; after we (William and I) had waited on them, they got up and went to the bar-room; they were gone two or three minutes, and returned; this was the early six o'clock breakfast. Two more returned with them; William was pouring out coffee. They came behind him; one said, 'This is the man, arrest him'; the second one seized him round the waist. I saw the three men who staid at Gil-christ's, in court this morning, and recognized them as the men. They neither showed nor read any warrant; they did not say why they arrested him. While the five men were struggling with him, they beat his head with billies; I ran out and called in Solomon Jones; he came to the window; I went back into the room; they had him down, and were beating him. They put a chair over his head to hold him down; they got a chair over him twice; they caught him by the hair and beat his head against the floor; through the scuffle he got up three times; when they had him down the third time, they got the hand-cuff on his right wrist; when he got the third time, he struck one of the men with the hand-cuff; he got loose from them and ran, reaching the door; they caught him there, but he threw em off; they struck him there with the billy them off; they struck him there with the biffy, he got loose again, and ran round the alley-way. They had all this time neither read, shown, nor spoken of a warrant. I did not know them as officers; they did not state what they wanted with him. Mr. Seaman, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Gegentin. heimer, and some I did not know, were in the room. He got hold of two case-knives from the side-table, but they were wrenched away from him. James White was also in the room. Solomon Jones, who lives next door to Gilchrist's

house, saw Bill (i. c. Thomas) down, and the men on him; he rose, and while one man struggled with him, another struck him with a billy; I looked in at the door then; he was down on his hand and knees, and the men on him; I ran off to Mr Rex's shop to tell; I told him; went back, and h was in slack water, below the bridge, all over blood nothing on but his shirt; I went back to the stable afterwards; some time after I went out again, and found him lying in the corn-field, some distance from the bridge; the officers were gone; he was very badly hurt; very weak; could'nt walk alone

bloody and wounded Jacob Kutz, a toll-keeper of the Wilkesbarre bridge—On the 3d of September got up rather ear-ly, about 5 1-2 o'clock; felt weak and went in to heard a pistol shot and scream on the lower side of the bridge; got up and ran out to the wall that overlooks the river bank from the bridge; got halfway; ten or twelve yards; heard another shot; yards from the wall, and a few feet from the water on the gravel, with a pistol in his hands; saw Bill, who presented the awfullest sight I ever saw; was in the water nearly up to his arm-pits, washing off the blood that ran down his face; while I looked at Bill, the man on the gravel fired; I turned and say that the pistol, which was still smoking, was levelled directly at Bill, as straight as one man could aim at another; while I looked, he shot again, and then right away again the third time; Bill's face was nearly square towards him. I called out, 'You infernal scoundrel, are you going to murder that man?' I didn't know what they were. I had not recognized Bill then. He did not answer me. My boat was lying at the water's edge close by, and I called out to them, 'There's a boat, why don't you take that.' I ran to the house and

why don't you take that.' I ran to the house and called to my wife to come out, that they were murdering a man in the river. I was horribly shocked. My son and the rest came out. I told him to call some people, a man was being killed. I then recognized Bill; he called out, 'There's no use—no use—I'll never go back—I'll drown myself first.' Bill moved up under the bridge, and got out of my sight. Afterwards, I saw Rex leading him up the bank on the other side of the bridge; he seemed very weak. Then I received some tolls, and went back to the wall; he was going into the river, laid down on his stomach, his head out; then he got up and walked up the stream very slowly, all alone, everybody looking after him—crossed the canal everybody looking after him-crossed the canal bridge and got out of sight. Neither heard of nor saw a warrant, or any cause of arrest; the officers said nothing; they acted just as if they only wanted to kill him; made no effort to take him as he walked up the bank, when he was worried out, and there was every chance in the world to do it. Have known William ever since he has been in Wilkes-barre; a quiet, orderly man, perhaps thirty years

Caspar Feterilli, a citizen of Wilkesbarre: I was in front of Hollemback's store, which is opposite the bridge, about half-past six on the morning of the 3d of September last. Heard a great noise, and in a couple of minutes, Bill Thomas ran out of Gilchrist's covered with blood, his head and coat, and all his clothes bloody, ran as fast as he could be counted to say the river. he was so hally but he couldn't towards the river; he was so badly hurt he couldn't run very fast. When he was about fifteen yards from the house, three men ran after him; two, I saw, had pistols, one a revolver, and the other, I think, a double barrel. They fired three shots at him as they ran over the road and bank. They could have caught him then very well without firing. They ran across, and I saw Jenkins fire one shot while Bill was in the water. Jenkins stood then upon the bank. I had gone on to the river bank, and stood close by them at this time. Wynkoop stood then on the river edge, and fired at him as he stood in the water; I saw the ball strike the water a few feet behind Bill, and it must have passed just by his head and shoulder; Bill was washing the blood from his head; he called out, 'There's no use in your trying to catch me; you never shall have me; I'll drown myself first. He walked up under the bridge, and laid down on the stones; he was almost dying; he vomited blood; Mr. Rex went to get him a pair of pants; brought them, had a great deal of trouble to get them on; Bill couldn't stand; Rex tried to help him up towards the men who were after him; the house, three men ran after him : two, l them on; Bill couldn't stand; Rex tried to help him up towards the men who were after him; the man with the revolver called to Rex to let him alone or he would shoot him down; Rex left him and he took again to the water, and laid down with just his head above the water, and said again that they should never eatch him before he'd drown himself. In a few minutes, he walked up in the stream fifteen or twenty yards, and then got on the

DECISION OF JUDGE GRIER.

The Montgomery Ledger, (of Pottstown,) which has never been addicted to 'fanatical' sympathics with the crushed bondmen or their friends, gives the facts with Judge G.'s language, and adds:

actually killed in their efforts to resist capture, it is not likely the United States officers would be accountable therefor. If a slave chooses to be killed rather than be carried back to slavery, we see no hope for the poor fellow, or punishment for the U. S. officers. The slave is a living 'thing,' and may have his brains knocked out for refusing to go back to the 'sunny south,' with the same impusite that one way kills how in efforts to percome nity that one may kill a horse in efforts to overcome his resistance to pull a cart to which he is attach-That this is so, is nothing to be proud of, for it is calculated to make any American who prates about glorious liberty and equal rights, bow his head in shame. All this is no reason why a learned Judge should so far forget himself as to exhibit the above spirit and language towards those who may be stimulated by a native (and noble) impulse, to aid the stricken subjects of chattel slavery, with what little lawful help may yet remain in their

'Public opinion requires, at all times, a dignified deportment on the part of a judge—the semblance and manner of impartiality, if not the reality. The truculence of the bully and the vivacity of the partisan should be laid aside when the spotless ermine is thrown over the shoulders. There should be nothing to impair the confidence of all parties in the man whose business it is to hear them all, and to maintain the purity of the law, and the

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 State rights. In these, moderation and conciliation may lead to a harmonious and legal arrangement.

Treedom-ward in this aunker-ridgen town. She has in some measure opened her ears to the voice of outraged humanity, and is consequently in a fair way to open her eyes to the folly and wickedness of longer doing the dirty work of slavery, with sealed lips and smothered conscience.

Rev. E. A. Stockman of Cummington, an eloquent

towards the judiciary. 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 un-becoming in an incumbent of the Federal Bench

towards a magistrate of a sovereign State.

To counteract the impression made by the singular ebullition, which is the occasion of our remarks, we are requested to state that Gilbert Burrows Esq., who issued the writ, is a magistrate highly respected at Wilkesbarre, and Mr. Gildersleeve who made the preliminary affidavit, a merchant in good standing and a worthy citizen.'

From the New York Tribune.

CUBA. It is stated, though the report may be doubted, that England has made a new treaty with Spain, whereby Slavery is to cease in Cuba at the end of fifty years; and as a compensation for this, the former power will, in the meantime, tolerate and favor the introduction into the island of African

after which they will become freemen.

cause its end is the abolition of slavery in the Island. Against such a consummation, we are told that the present Executive will not with firmness and courage, as becomes 'a helmsman who knows neither fear nor dishonor.' On this theme, indeed, the organ-grinder rises into most crotund bombast, assuring the universe that ' in view of a crisis so nomentous, the heart of the patriot President must swell with emotions of national pride to know, that, with the exception of a few contemptible fanatics, he will be backed and sustained to the last extremity, in his determination to follow the dictates of l manity, to guard the constitutional rights of all to preserve the integrity of the Federal Union, and to resist the aggressions of British monarchy, by the united veice and energies of a people who are jealous of their honor, who are informed of their rights, and who are ready to stake life,

negroes, who will serve as apprentices for ten years,

liberty and property, on the preservation of both.'
This is rather too silly even for the organ of this Administration. We should like to see a dispatch from the State Department, instructing Mr. Soule to put on his new velvet embroidered coat, or Mr. Buchanan to go in his plain black one, to threaten the governments to which they are respectively accredited with war, for agreeing to abolish slavery in Cuba at the end of half a century. And what a pretty figure would be cut in history by Franklin Pierce's name at the tail of a message, asking Congress to authorize hostilities against those powers, for undertaking that at a future day human beings should cease to be bought and sold as brutes on an island belonging to one of them!

Spain owns Cuba, and has as perfect a right to abolish Slavery there as the State of Kentacky has to do the same within its territory. And the United States can as little interfere to prevent such a step, from the State Department, instructing Mr. Soule

to do the same within its territory. And the United States can as little interfere to provent such a step, and would be as deeply disgraced by even protesting against it, as by doing the same in case Kentucky should become wise enough to remove from herself the accursed institution. The only reason in the world for such a protest in the case of Spain, and the only ground for the balderdash of The Union, is that the emancipation of the blacks of Cuba would be dangerous to the tranquillity of the bondmen in our slave States. But how much more forsible was this reason against permitting emancipation of an emancipation of the same this reason against permitting emancipation of the such same this reason against permitting emancipation of the such same this reason against permitting emancipations. men in our slave States. But now much hove tor-cible was this reason against permitting emancipa-tion in Pennsylvania, which was contiguous to those States! Cuba not only speaks another language, but is at a distance, with a sea interven-ing; the blacks there can exercise no influence and

ank and walked along; nobody following him; rent slowly along the canal, and I lost eight of im.

Charles Gegenheimer, Jacob G. Fleischman, Iames W. Laird, James Russell, J. F. Orton, John sparks, and Jacob R. Flock, all citizens of the place, who witnessed the affair, testify essentially to the same facts—some of them adding that the officers threatened to shoot anybody who would take the part of this poor, hunted fugitive. They all testify, also, to the exemplary character of the man, and his uniform peaceable deportment.

furnish no aid to those of Louisiana ir Florida. But emancipation in an adjoining State would open new causes for discontent among them, and urnish new facilities for running away. But who would talk of making war with South Carolna if her legislature should see fit to vote to be all ber slaves twenty or fifty years hence? What nonsense, then, to talk about presevering our constitutional rights, and repelling interference in our domestic concerns, all of course at the expense of war, because Spain performs the same act of overeignty in one of her colonies?

From the Pennsylvania Freeman

RETURN OF FRIENDS The Montgomery Ledger, (of Pottstown,) which share!

A.—I did.

Q.—Who went with you!

A.—James Crossen and John Jenkins.

Q.—Did you attempt to execute it by arresting the negro!

A.—We did.

Q.—Was all that you did, done under that warrant!

A.—We conceived it to be.

Mr. Ashmead, Q.—Was it done under this warrant!

A.—It was.

Judge Grier, Q.—Were you shown the person!

A.—We conceived it to be.

Mr. Ashmead, Q.—Was it done under this warrant!

A.—It was.

Judge Grier, Q.—Were you shown the person!

A.—We conceived in the conceived of the United States Court. He occupies and deciding upon them, under the law, whether the prosecutor or defendant in a suit is right or waiting of the Q.—Was a standard to the motives of those who choose to test the dignity of his office, hy indulging in in inputations of the motives of those who choose to test the dignity of his office, hy indulging in in inputations of the dignity of his office, hy indulging in in inputations of the grain actions, on the part of certain act We are sure that our readers will share with us best means adapted to aid it; in removing prejudices best means adapted to aid it; in removing prejudices and false impressions, in satisfying the doubting, in confirming and strengthening the friendly, and winning new support from the indifferent. Miss Pugh, during her longer visit, has been no less devoted to the same good work, though in a more private way, and with results equally cheering.

Among the passengers who arrived in the Atlantic was James Miller NcKim, Eq., the well-known Secretary of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. Mr. McKim, we understand, went out in Society. Mr. Mckim, we inderstand, went out in May last, mainly for purposes connected with his own health and recreation, but he has devoted a large portion of his time abroad to the dis semination of correct views in respect to American Slavery and the efforts which are being made to abolish it. He spent most of his time in Great Britain, and besides many opportunities for private and social intercourse with leading friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, he held public meetings in The Daily Register (Philadelphia) thus remarks upon this exhibition of judicial arrogance and indecorum:

Anti-Slavery cause, he leld public meetings in London, Glasgow. Belfast, Cork and other places; and was thus enabled to do much to enlighten and guide to wise ends the public opinion which in that country is so strong against Chattel Slavery -Tribune.

> From the Greylock Sentinel. CHESHIRE, Sept. 30. MESSES. EDITORS :-

God be thanked, there are indications of progress freedom-ward in this hunker-ridden town.

of points in dispute: while irritating epithets and random insults can only tend to inflame jealousies already deplorable.

and successful worker for freedom, truth and right, addressed our citizens, three evenings of this week, at the Universalist Church, on the moral and politically deplorable. 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.

Now, the only point to be decided by Judge Grier was, whether our State Courts have the right to try a Federal officer for a 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 citzen who had made the preliminary affidavit—applying the epithet of 'tuppenny magistrate' to the

ing the epithet of '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 third to slavery and the Churches. The effort was to his station as to assail a State functionary and a private citizen from the bench, he absolves the press delegation of anti-slavery singers from Mr. Stockfrom the respectful silence it habitually observes man's choir in Cummington increased the interest of the occasion, by singing a variety of appropriate We would, therefore, remind Judge Grier, in the songs, which were received with great favor.

The people, whose servant he is, that such the Universalist

ciety and its worthy pastor, deserve special credit for favors cheerfully granted, and for kindness and co-operation manifested in a variety of ways. May Heaven prosper and preserve them!

LYNCH-LAW IN CALIFORNIA. The letter of a valued correspondent at Sants Cruz, California, exhibits a deplorable state o quent occurrence; the Law and its ministers are not respected; and bands of sanguinary despera does make a practice of wresting every suspected criminal from the jailor's custody, giving a brief mock trial, and then hanging him if he be adjudged guilty. And this takes place, not in the mining districts, where swarms of needy and desperate adventurers from all nations compose nearly the entire population, and almost render Republica-Government impracticable; but in a well-settle agricultural region, whose people are nearly al Anglo-Americans, and where the regular adminis tration of justice ought to be at least as easy an after which they will become freemen.

This treaty, The Union, speaking, as we we have the right to infer, as the mouth-piece and feeler of Gen. Pierce, denounces as inhuman, because the apprentices will be treated with great severity, during their ten years' service, and as a British plot against the institutions of the United States, leave the severity of the se graceful to the utterers; for these officers were elected by their votes, and ought to be at least as good as those who chose them to be Sheriff, Judges, &c. If they are indeed corrupt scoundrels, they should be impeached or constrained to resign; but to mangle and butcher persons suspected, indeed, of crime, but not legally convicted, is a cruel wrong to the signing. to the victims, a disgrace to the perpetrators, an a burning shame to the State wherein it is suffere

> outrages be not sternly repressed there.—N. I DEATH OF THE SLAVE JERRY. A letter from Mr Edward Wheeler, formerly a resident of this city, but at present residing in Kingston, C. W., informs us that Jerry died in Kingston, on Saturday, the 10th inst. The disease which terminated his earthly career is not stated. Jerry, although a very humble individual, has filled a considerable space in the history of our city and the United States Court for the Northern district of New York According to the testimony of McReynolds, Jerry was born in Buncombe county, N. C., in 1811, and was the son of a black woman named Ceil. Jerry him-self was a mulatto, or rather a red color, and the erence is that he had a white father. The testiony of McReynolds also shows that no white man mony of picter house also shows that he which had resided near the plantation on which Jerry was born, except the master of Ceil, a man named Wm. Henry, who was probably the father, as well as the owner of Jerry. Indeed, Jerry was known by the name of Wm. Henry while in this city.—Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard.

place. California will be shunned by

peaceful, sober, law-abiding immigrants, if suc

THE UNITED BRETHREN UPON SLAVERY. At their Inte General Conference, this denomination of Christians gave the following testimony on slavery, in a prospectus adopted for their new magazine.— Among the doctrines which the magazine will sus-

Among the doctrines which the magazine will su tain is this:

The immediate abolition of slavery—rejective that most odious and barbarous notion that a minas a right to hold property in man. The positive will be taken, that this is a monster that can never that the state of the be tamed, a sin which violates every precept of the Bible. It will be our object to show that slavery (by which we mean the right to hold property in man) is sinful, under all possible and conceiveable

Such action, though but the simplest requi ment of Christian fidelity, is still so rare among Churches of our country, that it merits spec-commendation.

THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON, OCTOBER 28, 1853.

No Union with Slaveholders.

SECOND DECADE ANNIVERSARY FORMATION

American Anti-Slavery Society!

It is almost twenty years since the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY was organized by a Convention held for that purpose in the city of Philadelphia. How eventful is the history of the Society and of our country during this period ! The Society, faithful in a good years, than the greater attention paid to American Sladegree to the great principles on which, as upon the Everlasting Rock, it was so wisely founded, has gone forward steadily and fearlessly in its work of exposing the sinfulness of slavery, and its dire effects upon the and able articles on Slavery itself, and on the Anti-Slavery itself pecuniary prosperity, the political relations, and the very movement in this country. How important such moral character of the Nation, and demanding, as the auxiliaries are we can all feel, when we recollect that right of the slave and the duty of the master, Immedi- these preachers have the world for their audience. They ate and Unconditional Emancipation. Happy would it have been for our country, and O, how happy for those who now pine in bondage! if the voice thus lifted up in the name of Justice and Liberty had been heeded No taboo can shut these visitors out, that will not make immensely increased by iniquitous legislation and at the come in at second hand. expense of a bloody and atrocious war; the number of slaves has augmented from two and a half to nearly lished a valuable article on AMERICAN SLAVERY and Draco, and disgraceful alike to our professions of ciple, and well argued. The Westminster Review Republicanism, Civilization and Christianity. Each for January, 1853, contains an article not so much on vealed a still 'lower deep' of national corruption and for its clear insight into American affairs, and its sagaor renounce their allegiance to God.

But notwithstanding these developments of national profligacy, we are far from being discouraged. Indeed, we see in these developments a sure sign of progress, and a pledge of final success. We have compelled Slavery to exhibit itself in its true character before mankind ; we have succeeded in fixing upon its hideous feawhich will ere long prove itself too mighty to be successfully resisted. We now know, as we did not at first, the height and depth, the length and breadth of the evil

every danger that may beset our path. Annual Meeting, we hereby invite the members and friends to assemble in Sansom Street Hall, Philadelphia, comes to accept all that a pro-slavery press has ever incon Saturday, Sunday and Monday, December 3d, 4th vented against the foes it most fears. Mr. Forster unand 5th, to celebrate the Twentieth anniversary of its derstands the philosophy of all reform too well to go to Pormation. The meeting will open on the first day opponents for a character of radicals. He rather argues State, and that, by the presence and labors of many my. He uses the misrepresentations of the pro-slavery eloquent champions of freedom, the meeting may be world only as means to discover the real state of the instrumental in strengthening the Anti-Slavery Sentiment of the country, and hasten the day when Liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.

By order of the Executive Committee. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. EDMUND QUINCY, Cor. Secretaries. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Rec. Secretary.

TAMENTABLE BIGOTRY.

The Cincinnati Christian Press is still pursuing its narrow, sectarian work of decrying every anti-slavery man and woman, whose religious creed does not square with its own. It is charging infidelity upon all who will not assent to the plenary inspiration of the Bible, and warning all evangelical believers to separate from the company of such heretics ;-in other words, to sink their anti-slavery when it comes in contact with their sectarianism. It would have all the Christians of Ohio to divert each his own little stream from the mighty and swelling tide of anti-slavery sentiment, which without reference to party or sect, is sweeping away the Infernal System of American Slavery, with all it Bulwarks ; and it would persuade them to flow into the slender current which turns the wheels of the so-called Christian Press, and perchance, also, of the America Missionary Society, (that anti-slavery (!) body.) with its rulers limiting membership to evangelical believers! We advise the Christian Press to study the genius of the religion it professes to teach more intimately, and to endeavor to more cordially enter into its broad and comprehensive spirit; or else to wholly abandon such cause as Anti-Slavery is, whose very nature is hostile to all bondage, which never can be made to draw in sectarian traces, which will not be yoked up to the car of bigotry, and which is doing ten thousand times more gious journals, [most unhappily so called,] to awaken partly from respect to the widely-extended and wealthy a spirit of fraternal regard and compassion for the slave, and to inculcate Christ's sublime doctrines that which has done so much to enfranchise woman, and slave, and to inculcate Christ's sublime doctrines that which is powerful in Darlington, ought to share some we have all one Father, that one God hath created us, and that all mankind are brethren, one of another.
Pitiable is it to see a journal, which takes upon itself the Christian name, striving to introduce jealousy, suspicion and hostility amongst those who are now toiling side by side for the slave's deliverance, and exhibiting spirit of narrow and malignant enmity which reminds us rather of the names of Annas and Caiaphas than of Jesus and Paul. We can tell the Press that that narrow and sour spirit is doing more to make infidels and introduce infidelity, than all the books which Thomas Paine and his disciples have ever written.

Usually, when the abolitionists are charged with infifelity, it is apparent that the motive which prompts the charge is a desire to hide the infidelity of him who makes it. All infidelity is barren, no matter where, in whom, or under what disguise it appears. We believe this to be the reason why the so-called American Church is so cold and lifeless, so proud, and luxurious, and worldly. It has no living faith in God, and in the great vital principles of the Gospel of Christ. It fears men, not God. It succumbs to the will of the profligate and selfish ; it allies itself to worldly-mindedness and wealth; it sneers at the prayers of the lowly, and at the efforts of the humble and despised to lift up themselves. It feeds itself upon the wrongs and sufferings of the poor, and substitutes outward show and noise for inward life and power. It is sheer folly and fatalty for the Press, or any of its brethren, to try to prove that the most active, fearless, hopeful and self-denying philanthropists of the age are infidels! Men will ask, What is this inof the age are infidels! Men will ask, What is this infidelity, which is thus doing the work of the Lord! Surely, they will say, this thing which its foces brand as infidel, is inwardly full of a faith and trust which puts to shame the loud-sounding professions of these Pharisec at the corners of the streets, who assume that they are the only Christians. Sometime ago, the N. Y. Eccangelist said that infidels had got chead of the parchment upon which was written the following:—

Church in morals and the practical work of Christianity! Mark the strange admission, and the confusion of ideas in the writer's mind! Commend us, we say, to just this infidelity;—which does Christ's work, though its coemies (and his) scowl at and revile it. The corrupt tree is known by its corrupt fruit. The good fruit gives us confidence in the worth and goodness of the tree. Wherever we find any good thing, any true fruit of Christianity, there we know the germ and life of Christianity must exist. Wherever we see a beautiful and fruitful growth, there we know will be found a good and fertile soil - x.

ENGLISH ANTI-SLAVERY. THE QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

Slavery sentiment in England, within the last few and obeyed. But, alas! the American People, like the South at once barbarous and ridiculous. She might Pharaoh of old, hardened their hearts, refusing to obey as well try to shut out the sunlight, as to exclude from the mandate of Jebovah, and practically demanding, her borders the Literature of the world. And if she Who is the Lord, that we should obey his voice, to let could succeed in such an effort, still, obliged, as she is, our bondmen go? We know not the Lord, neither will to import all her school-masters, the prohibition would we let our bondmen go.' The area of Slavery has been amount to nothing, as the disease of Liberty must thus

The National Anti-Slavery Standard lately repubfour millions; and the Slave Power exults in the enact- Blackwood's Magazine; the work of one evidently ment of a new statute for the recovery of fugitive well versed in Anti-Slavery Literature. It was full of bondmen -a statute worthy of the spirit of Caligula the most important facts on the subject, correct in prinadvancing step in the progress of the Society has re- Slavery as on the Anti-Slavery movement-remarkable profligacy, until both Church and State are shown to be clous estimate of our probable future. It is understood, atterly defiled by the dark spirit of Slavery, and the too, to be from the pen of Mr. W. E. Forstra, the Constitution so contaminated as to leave no alternative nephew of Sir Thomas Fower, Buxron; and is by far to the friends of freedom but to repudiate its obligations the ablest that has ever appeared on the other side the water on this topic, since Miss Martineau first introduced the Anti-Slavery cause to the readers of the Westminster. The writer shows a perfect acquaintance with the 'whole lay' of the Anti-Slavery land, and an American reader only marvels how a foreigner ever made himself so familiar with the practical working of our Government and the inner life of our parties. It tures the steady gaze of the whole civilized world; we shows not only close study of our institutions in theohave formed a nucleus around which is gathering, sure-ry, like DeTocqueville, but a thorough acquaintano ly if not as rapidly as we could wish, a MORAL POWER with all the wires and passages behind the scenes of daily life.

There is hardly an error in any statement, though th materials must have been gathered, with much labor, which we are struggling to overthrow, and this knowl- from the newspaper press, transient pamphlets an edge is an important preparation for the work that re- floating notices of our social and political life. Full mains to be done. Profiting by the experience of the justice is done to the Anti-Slavery party. Without enpast, and having a never-failing source of encourage-ment in the consciousness that our cause is just, and of that sickly and mawkish charity which possesses that God and Truth are on our side, we must go for- some foreign writers, and leads them to presume that ward, regardless of every obstacle, and undismayed by because the abolitionists, being men, must have faults therefore you must take for granted about half of what In accordance with the vote of the Society at its last is alleged against them. One writer thus takes one above named, at 10 o'clock, A. M. We hope to see a the vigor and good sense of the abolitionists from the representation of friends of the cause from every free very hate they earn from a wicked and insolent enefeelings of that class, and as tests of the fidelity of the Anti-Slavery Party. Very few Americans could have drawn so accurate a map of the reform land. Very few Americans could have analyzed parties as sagaciously and as correctly as he has done. His article is a valuable contribution to the history of reform movements under democratic institutions; and the abolitionists are much his debtors for so fair an introduction to the British public and to the world.

Papers friendly to the Society are requested to The same gentleman has contributed to the April number of the Westminster, an article on JAMAICA and the working of Freedom there, which we commend to our readers for the accuracy and fulness of its information, and the truly wise and philosophical method of dealing with a vexed question. We welcome so able an ally to the Anti-Slavery field, and are glad the Cause ems likely to be served by this family of Abolitionist as faithfully in this generation as in the last, when WILBERFORCE left its leadership to Buxron.

THE DARLINGTON MECHANICS' INSTI-TUTE

We note with interest every instance of the more just recognition of woman. The world moves much faster than most people imagine, and some parts of it are much more advanced in opinion and civilization than home-keeping youths,' who, Shakspeare says, 'have ever homely wits,' can believe. Mrs. Chisholm's lectures on Penal Legislation have been delivered in England under the very highest sanction, and with cordial encouragement and applause from all classes and the whole press. Such a fact, taken in connection with the abuse heaped on women speakers here, shows two things : first, that the old world is not half so prudish as the new ; and secondly, how much more favorably a novel step is viewed when taken in a popular cause

than when ventured on by a hated party. Perhaps ELIZABETH PEASE was chosen to lay the cor per-stone of the Mechanics' Institute at Darlington partly as being the principal donor to the Fund, and family she represents. The Quaker influence, also of the credit. But, making all these allowances, we and that, all the world over, soon women will be allow ed, without rebuke, to speak in the halls whose corner stones they are invited to lay.

The paper from which we take the following accounshould have reached us before that which brought new of the marriage of our generous and devoted friend Miss Pease, to Dr. Nichol, of Glasgow, for it was or Thursday, May 12th, that the ceremony of founding this popular Institute took place.

The Members of the Institution having long felt the The Members of the Institution having long felt the want of suitable premises in which fully to carry out their objects, have taken steps for the crection of a capacious building and already raised upwards of £1,100 towards defraying the cost; (estimated at upwards of £2,000); £700 of this sum being munifecently subscribed by two ladies,—Miss Pease, of Feethams, contributing £400, and Mrs. Barclay £300.

A procession, formed at the Central Buildings, and headed by the Chief Balliff and Officers of the Mechanics Institution, accompanied by a choice display of banners and a band of music, proceeded to the site of the proposed building. The time fixed for laying the foundation stone was 4 o'clock, and it was arranged that the interesting ceremony should be performed by Miss Pease, the principal donor. On the ground there was a large number of ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom we tion stone was 4 o'clock, and it was around interesting ceremony should be performed by Miss Pease, the principal donor. On the ground there was a large number of ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom we noticed the Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of Ripon; Mr. B. Fothergill, of Manchester; Professor Nichol, of Glasgow; Mr. and Mrs. William Backbouse, John C. Backhouse, Esq.; Mrs. Pease, Feethams; Miss Mewburn; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Pease; Mrs. Oxley; the Rev. H. B. Hall, and the principal inhabitants of Darlington.

This Building, erected, by voluntary centributes, r the purposes of the Darlington Mechanies' Institutes stablished in 1840) is vested in the following Trustes, amely:—Thomas Watson, Joseph Whitel Peasenry Pease, Hugh Dunn, Robert Teasdale, Elevainase Elgee, John Church Backbouse, Ralph Mounfeel, illiam Mossom, Andrew Common, And Middless ceathead; the right being granted to the following rathemen, on behalf of the Darlington Temperane 8. ety, to the free use of the Lecture-room on two constitutes days and nights in every week, in perpensity in the property of the particular of the principal days and nights in every week, in perpensity in the free use of the Lecture-room on two constitutes days and nights in every week, in perpensity in the free use of the Lecture-room on two constitutes days and nights in every week, in perpensity in the free use of the Lecture-room on two constitutes days and nights in every week, in perpensity in the first of the fir

THE SOURCE. At six o'clock, about 500 persons at own to tea, in the Central Hall, which, with its con-

mitants, was of the most excellent description, and 'discoursed sweet music' during the reput. It and 'discoursed sweet music' during the repast. To all was decorated with flags; and when filled, pre-ented an animated appearance.

At 7 o'clock, the chair was taken by Henry Pease, sq., the President of the institution, who, with the peakers, was accompanied on the platform by its immittee. A number of ladies graced the platform by seir presence.

leir presence.

The CHAIRMAN opened the meeting by proceeding The CHAIRMAN opened the meeting by proceeding to ead letters apologising for absence from the Dake of leveland, Earl of Darham, Earl of Carlisle, Lord H. ane, M.P., Jas. Farrer, Esq., M.P., Lord Goderic, I.P., R. Stephenson, Esq., M.P., Lord Goderic, I.P., and John Bright, Esq., M.P. Letters had use cen received from G. J. Scurfield, Esq., Geo. Crawshy, Sq., Gateshead, and Mr. Harris, Newcastle.

Mr. R. Mountrord proposed a vote of thanks to the adies, to whom he said they were indebted in consecuent of the state of the said of from Manchester and spoken of with respect to the is-stitution there; having commenced this building with only about half the amount subscribed which it would cost. He had heard a baznar mentioned as being a cost. He had heard a baznar mentioned as being a source from which they might derive considerable ad; to carry out which they must look to the ladies of the town, who they felt would not disappoint them, but would bring their ingenuity, skill, and the laber of their hands to assist in carrying out that movement. (Cheers.)
Mr. H. Dunn, in seconding the vote of thanks,

marked that one of the stones spoken of weighed 1400, and the other £300, which all would agree were of a very substantial nature indeed. (Cheers.)

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of this Society was held at the Town Hall in Pembroke, on Sunday, Oct. 16, day and evening. The chair was occupied by the President, BOURNE SPOONER. The Secretary being absent, Sarra DYER was appointed Secretary pro tem., and Gro. J. Peterson, Finance Committee. After some very appropriate remarks by the President,

N. H. WHITING addressed the meeting on the religious developments of the age. He contrasted the religion of to-day with the religion taught by Jesus of Nazareth, eighteen hundred years ago, declaring that the present religion needed renovating-that something should take its place, such as man's peeds require. We want a religion that will save man-that will save our country. He believed anti-slavery was this new religion, and would meet these wants, dispel the vices of the times, liberate the captive, and make the world happier and better. Mr. W. alluded to the iniquitous Fugitive Slave Law, and to some of the late decisions of the courts against the free colored man, and closed by expressing a belief that there were signs of renovation-a new birth in the moral world; that, for the present, pulpit and politics were against us, but we should have faith in the great principles taught by Jesus, knowing that truth will ultimately prevail; that to be one with God is a majority everywhere.'

Mr. G. B. STEBBINS next spoke, in his usually bappy and expressive manner, contrasting the religion of the old Puritans with the present religious sects, whose mission is a 'mission of silence,' or opposition to our cause. We came here, (said Mr. S.,) not as a sect, to build up sectarianism, but to do a practical work-to stir up each other's minds by way of remembrance-to liberate the slave-to do good to our own souls; for whatever makes this life true, tends to make the next better. Whatever makes our pathway in this life clearer, make the next more clear. The best preparation for a future life is to be true to God, and to do our duty to our fel-

low-man now. Mr. JOSHUA PERRY thought the abolitionists had abandoned moral principle, inasmuch as many of thes were advocates of the 'Maine Liquor Law,' which is anded on the principle of force, or the right of mat to exercise authority over man ; which he believed to be wrong. He thought this a departure from true shelltion principles, to which abolitionists should turn their attention. When we begin to compromise, we know

not where we stand, or where we shall be carried. Messra. Whiting, Foun and Stenniss each briefy defended the integrity of the abolitionists, and the American A. S. Society, reminding Mr. P., that however widely we may differ on the rightfulness or wrengful ness of governmental force, no other test is required but a belief in the inherent sinfulness of slavery, and the duty of its immediate abandonment, a free platform, and a willingness to unite our energies in the common cause. After a collection had been taken to defray the ti-

penses of the meeting, an adjournment was made to the evening session, the time of which was principally occupied by Mr. Stennixs.

We cannot close this hasty sketch without calling the

attention of the friends of the Society to the smallness is the numbers who usually attend our quarterly need ings. Do our friends really forget that sectarisms is ns bitter and relentless now as of olden time!—that Pilate and Herod, Church and State, are still in lease against us and our cause !- that we still need ther counsel, cooperation and means for carrying on the great work? In the future, then, let us make some secrifice, if necessary, to swell our county meetings, and thereby awaken a greater interest, and help caward the good time coming.' S. DYER, Sec'y pro ten.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune, speaking of the leading journals of London says,-

"The Morning Advertiser has, by its champ of Turkey, suddenly got access to a more deraid class of readers; it is now seen not only in palis houses, but likewise in drawing-roems, and its following raphic despatches have several times been more of rect than those of the Times.

We are the more pleased to see this, inasmuch as the Morning Advertiser has for years taken a very high stand on the American slavery question, calling attetion to the facts of the case, showing the leading infaences in this country, political and ecclesiastical, which sustain slavery, calling upon its countrymen to shot the doors of their churches and houses to every pro-strey minister, and itself administering earnest and faithful rebuke to the pro-slavery spirit, in whatever gard a might appear. Its editorial and other principal articles are written with great ability. The readers of the Liberator, for the last year or two, cannot have failed notice the high character of the extracts which have been made from the Moratag Advertiser.—x.

A CORRESPONDENT, who sends an account of most cruel treatment of a slave in Cocsahalchie, S. C. should be aware that we must have a responsible and before publishing such a statement.

We received definite intelligence of Mr. McKin's re he received the research for the refer to it in last week's paper. We unite most cordially with those other journals which have warmly welcomed Mr. these other journals which have warmly welcomed Mr. has come back with health invigorated by travel, and with spirits elate and hopeful. Mr. M. has been absith spirits clate and hopeful. Air, Al. has been ab-set from this country almost six months, the larger fart of which time he has spent in England, Scotland and Ireland. The services which he has rendered durin his absence to the Anti-Slavery cause are of the ing his assence to the thousandly cause are of the highest and most valuable and high-minded man can reor, one whose manifest integrity is the voucher for his werls, and whose interest in the cause is plainly above series and party. That such has been the char-all selfishness and party. That such has been the char-acter of Mr. M'Kim's labors, we have had repeated assurances from our friends abroad. It is their joint and hearty testimony, that the American Anti-Slavery anse could scarcely have been represented abroad, at this juncture, by a more suitable and efficient person Mr. McKim has addressed public meetings in London Gasgow, Belfast, Cork, and perhaps other places. In very many others he has held private interviews, and strended social gatherings of anti-slavery friends, imparting information of the most needed and valuable description concerning the cause in this country, the rerions of different parties to it, the attitude of the ro ligious denominations towards it, and the principal obstacles in its way. He is entitled to, and we are sure he will receive, the heart-felt thanks of all the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause in this country, as well as their warm congratulations on his return.

Mr. McKim arrived in New York early last week and went immediately to his home in Philadelphia .-- M

RETURN OF ANTI-SLAVERY FRIENDS. We are als most happy to record the arrival home of two ladies. deroted and most able friends of our cause, Miss SARAH Pron, of Philadelphia, and Miss Susan Canor, of this Whether at home or abroad, these friends have teen ever rendering, 'in season and out of season, their labors of love to the cause of the oppressed ; and we all know that no cause on earth was ever more in delted than this to the labors of woman; labors which have been increasent, instinctively judicious and effect gre, invaluable, indispensable. We respectfully welcome these ladies home, and thank them, in the nam of all abolitionists and of all the oppressed, for the eminent services they have rendered to the cause during their sojourn abroad. We feel stronger, in the reflection that all these friends are reunited to our ranks .- x.

The Refuge of Oppression will again be found this week, very instructive. The article from the Britin Banner well deserves to lead off. It was doubtless written by Rev. Dr. Campbell, the editor-a man wh has labored assiduously for years to ruin Mr. Garrison's reputation in England, and who hates the American anti-Slavery Society with a cordial hatred. The illconcealed satisfaction with which he records Frederick Douglass's warfare upon his early and steadfast friends, is little short of fiendish. Dr. Campbell is the man who, a few years ago, pronounced the American churches to be ' steeped in guilt,' on account of their complicity with slaveholders. Now, he pretends to think that all the genuine anti-slavery influence in this country is to come forth from those churches.

Then there is the production of another Reverend-John Chambers, of Philadelphia, How long the clerieal order can stand up with such men as these, and hold them up, too, is a question of some painful interest. As Mr. Chambers denies assertions concerning himself which Mr. Channing had made, we should have felt bound to give his denial an honorable place in our columns. But his letter is couched in such terms of insult, both towards Mr. Channing and Miss Brown, and its whole character is so marked by a low slang, that no alternative was left us but to place it in company with others, whose aim and tendency are to perpetuate injustice and wrong.

Another article of Philadelphia origin completes the refuge of this week, viz., Judge Grier's charge in the late Wilkesbarre case. Such doctrines and such a spirit, emanating from the Judiciary of the United States, cannot fail to have a decided and permanent effect upon the mind of the community, and ultimately change the whole basis and tenure of the judicial office .- M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LITTLE PILGRIM, a Monthly Journal for Girls and Boys. Edited by Grace Greenwood, and published at No. 66 South Third street, Philadelphia.

We have received the first number of this neat and attractive little paper. From a slight inspection of its contents, we think that it will make a multitude of friends, who will be well repaid for the acquaintance they shall form with it. It is to be published monthly. at the very low price of fifty cents a year for a single copy; ten copies for \$4.00. Mixor or Adix Augustus Ballou: Written and

Compiled by his Father.

We have looked through this little volume with an unusual interest. There was something almost fascinating in the face and form of its youthful subject during his life-time, which seems to have communicat ed itself to the memoir. No man, or woman, or young person, can read the book without benefit. It is one of the most simple, unaffected and useful biographies of a Young person we have ever seen. We hope that all our readers, who can spare the small price of the volume, (afty cents,) will obtain and read it. The extract on our fourth page indicates the character of the book .-- M. LIVE SCENES, SKETCHED IN LIGHT AND SHADOW PROP

THE WORLD AROUND US. By Francis A. Durivage This volume contains a selection from Mr. D.'s contributions to various periodical works. They seen

to be of a very readable character. The book is handsomely printed by B. B. Mussey & Co., and illustrated with several well executed engravings.

POLITICIA: A Collection of Original Hymn Tunes Anthems, Chants and Sentences, including a choice selection of Hymns in different metres in three parts, calculated for Congregations and Sunday Schools Also, a Sketch of a New Method in the Art of Singing, for Organists and Singing Teachers in general. Composed by CHARLES F. HEUBERER. Boston: B. B. Mussey & Co., and John P. Jewett & Co. Cleveand, Ohio : Jewett, Proctor & Worthington. 1854.

The title of this work sufficiently indicates its purpose and character. It only remains for us to say, that Mr. Heuberer has produced a work well worthy the attention of those interested in the particular department of musical science to which it is devoted.

[From the (Worcester) Massachusetts Spy.] The Managers of the Ladies' ANTI-SLAVER' Pain, which was held last month in Brinley Hall, ten fer their thanks to all the good friends who manifested their sympathy for the slave by sending contributions erete. The contributions from neighboring town were welcome additions to our store, and we give thanks the friends in Leicester, Lancaster, and Upton, who kindly remembered us. We have placed three hundred and afty dollars, of the proceeds of the Fair, in the hands of the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Anti-Slaery Society, and we feel encouraged to continue our la bors, trusting to find many helping hands to aid in our feture exertions.

IF NOTICE ... Our friends who are owing pledge made to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society at the last annual meeting, or previously, are requested to pay the same to the Treasurer at their earliest convenience

WANTED-Any persons having a copy of on paper of last week, Oct. 21st, to spare, will greatly blige us by sending it to this office.

GOVERNMENT, EDUCATION AND RELI-GION IN INDIANA. WINCHESTER, (Ind.) 20th Oct., 1853.

DEAR FRIEND QUINCY:

DEAR FRIEND QUINCY:

My last letter promised another, on the subjects of
Government, Education and Religion, here in Indiana. There has recently been a revision of the Constitu tion of this State, and the fifth section of the second ar-

· Sec. 5. No Negro or Mulatto shall have the right of The class thus proscribed embraces many of the mos

wealthy, and by far the most intelligent of the middle

The following is the thirteenth article of the Consti-

'Sec. 1. No Negro or Mulatto shall come into or settle in the State, after the adoption of the Constitution.
Sec. 2. All contracts made with any Negro or Mulatto, coming into the State contrary to the prevision of
the foregoing section, shall be void; and all persons
who shall employ such. Negro or Mulatto, or otherwise
encourage him to remain in the State, shall be fined in
any sum not less than ten, nor more than five hundred
dollars.'

The remainder of the article provides to legislative proceedings on this subject; and it also de-clares all the revenue derived from fines collected un-clares all the revenue derived from fines collected un-

decrees; and la that one, there was a majority of but thirteen votes against it. That was this county of Randolph, where I am now writing—named, I believe, in dolph, where I am now writing—named, I believe, in the lived, simple reverence for minimal productions of the more liberally minded from encouraging any religious innovations, or any theological 'heredolph, where I am now writing—named, I believe, in the lived, simple reverence for minimal productions of the more liberally minded from encouraging any religious innovations, or any theological 'heredolph, where I am now writing—named, I believe, in the lived, simple reverence for minimal productions of the more liberally minded from encouraging any religious innovations, or any theological 'heredolph, where I am now writing—named, I believe, in the lived, simple reverence for minimal productions of the more liberally minded from encouraging any religious innovations, or any theological 'heredolph, where I am now writing—named, I believe, in the lived, simple reverence for minimal productions of the more liberally minded from encouraging any religious innovations, or any theological 'heredolph, where I am now writing—named, I believe, in the lived, simple reverence for minimal productions of the more liberally minded from the lived, simple reverence for minimal productions of the more liberally minded from the lived, simple reverence for minimal productions of the more liberally minded from the lived, simple reverence for minimal productions of the more liberally minded from the lived, simple reverence for minimal productions of the more liberally minded from the lived, simple reverence for minimal productions of the more liberally minded from the lived, simple reverence for minimal productions of the more liberally minded from the lived, simple reverence for minimal productions of the more liberally minded from the lived, simple reverence for minimal productions of the more liberally minded from the lived, simple reverence for minimal productions of the mor honor of John Randolph. I hope he will be its patron House, and this is thought to be quite an advance step and protecting saint—for he died the most penitent toward the 'good time coming.' This by the way, slaveholder, by far, that we have any account of in the and only as a simple statement of fact, without comhistory of the country. istory of the country,

There have been some singular proceedings under

employing a colored brother of the craft to preach for him. The action has not yet been tried. Christ should have made an exception in favor of the creatures of Inhave made an exception in favor of the creatures of In-diana, when he commissioned his disciples to 'preach the erality, so many ministers refuse to do even thus mucl gospel to every creature."

The reasons for depriving the colored population of the right of suffrage, are negro-hatred, and that they to hear with candor and interest, though I spoke " withmay have the fewest possible reasons to remain in the out concealment and without compromise, and strongly, State, and because they are deemed too degraded and both of the wickelness of the State and the Church. State, and because they are deemed too degraded and ignorant to participate in governmental matters. As for this latter reason, it may be proper to say, that in one county, at least, of all the men and women, I was men and women, I was made to both of the wickedness of the State and the Church. I was gratified with their attention, and trust that the word spoken was not without profit.

The Methodist choir of singers kindly volunteered told, only one seventh part can write their own names. Its services on the occasion, and discoursed some sweet But in that very county, scarcely one voice was given music to us, thereby adding to the interest of the meet in favor of allowing the colored people the right to vote. ing. I found in a leading Free Soiler there, -Mr. Six men out of seven not able to distinguish lines of Preeman, quite a large boot manufacturer,—a persona writing from squirrel tracks on the snow; and those friend, and a friend to our movement; and he rendered same men depriving hundreds of colored men from roting, on account of their ignorance !

This leads me to say a word on the subject of Educaion. Heretofore, it has been at the very lowest ebb. The people, most of them, especially in the Southern portion of the State, came from the slave States, where learning is in some localities so proscribed, that members of Congress have boasted that there was not a single newspaper in the district they represented !

In some parts of the State, school-houses are, or have been, at fearful distances from each other; and many of them were so badly built, and had so bad teachers, that it was well there were no more of them. The other day, we were at a place where, a few years ago, an aspirant for the honors of the ferule advertised his school, and stated his terms thus: 'Tudition, three dolls.' The rest of his bill was spelled to match. In every meeting we hold, we find men or women who decline subscribing for the Bugle, on the ground that they cannot read. We deplore their sad misfortune.

Ex-Governor Slade of Vermont, and Miss Catharine E. Beecher, have furnished, by their enterprise for this object, a good many teachers for this State. But they were not careful to preclude matrimony in the conditions; and so a great many are soon found in very different relations from that of teaching district schools. Missionary enterprise has its allurements; but so, too, has marriage, with the prospect of a permanent and plentiful home.

changes for the better are already taking place. There lecturer and the increasing interest in his subject, will are good and noble men here, who will not be dissuaded call together a multitude of listeners. terminations, on this mos vital subject.

As to the religion of Indiana, it seems to me well represented on the sheet let down from heaven in the vision of St. Peter. There is great abundance of it : and as to its ministers, their name is Legion. In 1850, the Methodists alone had eight hundred of them, all harnessed in battle. The new Constitution received its strongest support, oftentimes, in the strongest Methodist districts. This county of Randolph, the only one in the fidel County'; so we were often assured. There is a Mr. EDITOR: written constitution somewhere, which declares that God is no respecter of persons'; and in another article. that ' God bath made of one blood all the nations ' Whether these Methodists ever read that instrument is doubtful; or if they have, they probably deem it too antiquated for present use. And so they have repealed which is more in accordance with the present advanced matter of complexion; a favor for which he will forever hereafter be duly grateful. No religion flourishes like Methodism. Whether this

shall be true when Education comes to be more general and thorough, is more than doubtful. Many of its ministers, I am sure, owe the reputation they have entirely to the scarcity of schoolmasters. Still, there are some talented and even pretty true-hearted men. At the Indiana Conference, the other day, in Richmond, I saw several, who only needed better company to be a good deal better men. One of them declared his denomina tion pro-slavery to the extent of having seventy thousand members directly implicated in the guilt and crime of holding slaves ; and he said further, that ' the Meththis all-important question.'
The Conference passed a series of anti-slavery resolu-

tions. But among the most honored names present part of Michigan. By this time, we suppose he is in were those of Dr. Durbin and Rev. Henry Slicer ; the former of whom has exultingly declared the Philadelphia and Baltimore Conferences as pro-slavery as the churches and ministry South; and he gloried, appaof Hope H. Slatter and other slave-traders, and the author of the sentiment, while Chaplain in Congress, that, in the Mexican war, 'The man who fought the hardest, where the blows fell the thickest, and prayed sincerely to the God of battles, that man was the best soldier and the best Christian'!! Both these men took the most notive part in the Conference. As for Slicer, he was rently, in it; and the latter, the known and firm friend active part in the Conference. As for Slicer, he was

visiting them; and some accounts run as high as eight or ten dollars. These they pay, mostly, when asked; but they have little left for donations. Then our ner converts and inquirers we urge to take the Bugle, and is that is now a pre-payment paper, we cannot possibly

After all, we have done a good work. We have chee ed and encouraged old friends, and made some new ones We have left a goodly number of subscribers for the Bugle, in every place where we have labored. We have softened and subdued much prejudice, and many who came to scoff, have returned home wiser and better men, times even inviting us to accompany them. I never had a harder campaign; and yet it will be ever remem bered with pleasure and satisfaction.

Yours most truly, PARKER PILLSBURY.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER PROM WILLIAM

Last evening, Sunday, Oct. 9, I went, as an Agent o the Anti-Slavery Society, to FRANKLIN, a place distinguished principally for being the long residence of the late eminent and widely known Dr. Emmons, who seem ed to be the throned 'monarch of all he surveyed'of all the domain of mind and thought. He was one of clares all the revenue derived from fines collected under it, shall be devoted to the purposes of Colonization.

So much for the Constitution. The character of the people may be inferred from it, and from the additional fact, that when it was submitted for ratification, every county in the State but one sustained all its ungodly while he lived, simple reverence for him prevented while he lived, simple reverence for him prevented to the more liberally minded from encourage.

ment of 'deponent.' There have been some singular proceedings under this proscription. One minister has been arrested for employing a colored brother of the graft to versel, for The reasons for depriving the colored population of

The Methodist choir of singers kindly volunteeres essential aid to the meeting. I was not able to get a subscriber to THE LIBERATOR, but hope to do so at some future time. I purpose going there again in the course of the winter. The amount contributed to the cause was \$3 75.

Thine, for truth and right, WM. H. FISH.

LECTURE ON SPIRITUALISM.

Mr. Garrison:

At the request of many respectable citizens of Boston ALLEN PUTNAM, Esq., of Roxbury, will lecture on Spiritualism, at the Melodeon, on Tuesday, Nov. 1st, at ? clock, P. M. He will repeat the lecture lately given t Roxbury, and afterwards favorably noticed by some f the Boston journals.

Mr. PUTNAM is a graduate of the University and The logical School at Cambridge, and was for many years a lergyman of the Unitarian denomination. He is said o possess a decidedly conservative, but discriminating mind, and has long and carefully investigated the sub ject of which he speaks. Among the names of those who extended the invitation to him, are found many whose characters and positions ought to give dignity and importance to the proceeding, and it being no longer a concealable fact that spiritualism has now silenced satire, and commands the respectful attention of the intelligent, it is expected that this will be a meeting of no ordinary interest.

It is understood that no admission-fee or contributi A new school law has just been enacted, and great will be asked, which fact, with the character of the

It is also understood that this lecture will soon be followed by others from eminent men. Judge Warren Chase, of Wisconsin, is on his way to this city, and may be expected to give one or more.

When such men as Edmonds, Dexter, Tallmadge, and many others, publicly announce themselves as unwavering believers, after prolonged and careful investigation, we must know there is something there besides fanaticism and delusion.

State which rejected the thirteenth article, as I have NEW ENGLAND PEMALE MEDICAL COL-

Will you permit me to remind your readers that the annual term of this institution is to commence on Wednesday of next week? To young and middle-aged women of energy and intelligence, the medical profession now offers a field of useful and lucrative employment The discussion of this subject for the past six years, toand superseded it by the new Constitution of Indiana, gether with the obvious propriety of having female auxiliaries in the profession, to practice among their own and refined state of civil and religious society. And sex and children, have created an extensive and urgent thus they have corrected the taste of the Almighty in this demand for female physicians; and as yet, even the best locations, the large villages and cities of New England, are almost wholly unsupplied. The few women who are educated are successfully and profitably employed.

One of your readers recently called at the College and made arrangements to have his daughter, sixteen years of age, attend the next term, with the view to have her become early and thoroughly accomplished for the medical profession. Are there not other parents whose daughters might possess this useful knowledge with great advantage to themselves in their future domestic relations, or to society in the exercise of the healing art? the Manual To sections of Parists

The readers of THE LIBERATOR will be glad to odist Church was a hundred years behind the age, on hear that we have good tidings of Mr. Garnison. His health has continued perfectly good, and he seems to have been received with the greatest interest in every Northern Ohio.

> *PUNCH, for October 1, has the following, for the edification of American readers :-

'At Wilkesbarre, in Pennsylvania, two slave

active part in the Conference. As for Slicer, he was allowed to preach on Sunday evening, and take a collection to build a Methodist meeting-house in Washington, a delegate from Maine, to whom the time had been assigned, relinquishing his claim for that purpose. Anti-elavery resolutions from such bodies can have very little effect; they but make plainer their depravity.

By this time, it is hardly needful to say this is a hard field for our operations. I never so sank under the pressure before. We are now leaving this State, and not as soon, either, as my health has demanded it. But we came here at great expense, and as we can collect no funds at all, we did not like to abandon the field to hastily, and thus wholly lose our journey. We find a few abolitionists of the truest mould; but they have toiled alone. They have done an immense business on the underground railroad—twenty-seven fugitives passing through one town, a few weeks ago, in a single train. This work absorbs much time and money. Then no ope has collected their bills for the Bugle, no agent ever

From the Voice of the Fugitive, Extra. THE FUGITIVE BURNED.

On Sunday night, Oct. 9th, about 12 o'clock, the office of the Foice of the Fugilies, in Windsor, C. W., with all of its contents, was consumed by fire, together with several other spartments occupied by families in an adjoining building.

Mr. Bibb gives his reasons for believing the fire to b the work of an incendiary, and then adds,-

The Voice of the Fugitive has been cloven down and partially silenced by the hand of an incendiary, we have ome reason to believe: and the loss to us has truly been

a great one.

They have destroyed for us in one night more than all we have accumulated by arduous labor and economy during the last three years.

The great question with us now is, not whether we shall suspend the publication of our little sheet or not for the future; for upon this point our mind is fully made up.

to inform our patrons that the Voice of the Fugilise and Canadian Independent is not dead, though crippled, but just as soon as we can repair the breach a little, we assure our readers that the Fugitives in Canada shall be heard from, again, through this paper, regular-Another important object is to inform our friends who

Another important object is to inform our friends who are in our debt for the paper, that we greatly need the money. They must know that if ever we needed our pay for the paper it must be now, in our distress from this fire. We hope that they will not wait to be waited upon by agents, but send in their subscriptions by letter; and not only so, we hope that they will get others to subscribe for the paper and send in their pay, which will greatly aid the cause of humanity; as well as enable us to give them a more interesting paper.

Escape of an alleged Fugitive.-Lewis, the Escape of an alleged Fugitive.—Lewis, the alleged figitive, was brought before Commissioner Carpenter yesterday, at half-past two, for final decision. Application was made to continue the case, on the ground that new testimony had been discovered of vital interest to the fugitive. This information came by telegraphic dispatch from Judge Spalding, from Columbus. It was also desired to bring the case before the Circuit Court, now sitting at Columbus. While Mr. Carpenter was giving his decision to allow this motion, the negro slipped away from Deputy U. S. Marshal Dryden, through the crowd unnoticed, and escaped. The fact becoming known, created quite a sensation. The marshal started in pursuit—the crowded audience cheering as he started in pursuit—the crowded audience cheering as he left the Court room. Up to a very late hour last night, no intelligence of the whereabouts of Lewis had been received. It is supposed that he has fled to Canada.—
Cincinnati Gazette, 21st inst.

Notices of Meetings, &c.

ceste	r County (OREW T. For South Divis	ion) An	gent of the	Wor- Soci-
West	Brookfield	Frida	y eve'g	0	et. 28.
War	ren		Sun. "	29 A	nd 30.
War	en Montaine	Tuesd	ay	N	ov. 1.
N. B	Braintree	Wedn	esday ".	researchers	1 2.
Barr	re	Thur	day	total trul water	** 8.
Pax	ton	Frida	y		. 4.
		Sand			

Pawtucket, R. I.	Sunday	Oct.	30.
Hebronville	Monday ev	e'g	31.
Raynham	Tuesday	" Nov.	1.
Mansfield	Wednesday	14	2
N. Attleboro'	Thursday	44 12/06/00/00	3.
Attleboro'	Friday	***	4.
Valley Falls, R. L.	Sunday	Season Company	6,

NEW BEDFORD.—An anti-slavery meeting will be held at New Bedford on Sunday, Oct 30, which will be attended by Wendell Phillips and C. L. REMOND.

LECTURES.—The Tenth Course of Lectures be fore the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society will be de-livered, upon successive Sunday evenings, at Lyceum addresses are subjoined, or any further information that

T. STONE, of Bolton. Nov. 6th, " John T. Sargent, of Boston.
" 13th, Wendell Phillips, of Boston.
" 20th, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, "

Tickets for course, 374 cents ; single admittance, 64 ELIZA J. KENNY, Rec. Sec'v.

Salem, Sept. 20, 1853. See a series a 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 Monnay, 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 SUSAN C. CABOT.

things.

On THURSDAY EVENING, the 27th, there will be SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, Portland, Me. speaking at the Hall by WENDRIL PHILLIPS and others.

The Fair will be closed on Friday Evening with a CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS, 75 Southac st., Boston.

Social Party, where will be music and dancing.

MARY H. JACKSON, 1071 Washington st., Boston.

Admittance to the Fair 124 cents.
Children 6 cents,
Admittance on Friday Evening, 50 cents. NOTICE.-The United Daughters of Zion will cele

brate their Eighth Anniversary on Thursday, evening, Nov. 3d, at Zion Church, West Centre street. An address will be delivered by WILLIAM C. NELL.

Exercises to commence at half past 7 o'clock.

Friends are respectfully invited to be prosent. ANNA E. GRAY, Secretary.

CIRCULAR, and land you

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, togeth-er with the untiring perseverance of the Society, raised and paid towards their meeting-house nearly six thou-sand dollars. They have not been able to finish their

er with the untiring perseverance.

and 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 fifteen hundred dollars.

The Ladies of this Society are preparing to hold a Fain, 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 thankful to the benevolent citizens of Boston and vicinity for donations of any kind suitable for the occasion. Donations may be sent to the house of L. A. Grines, the Pastor, Na. 18 Grove street.

In behalf of the Sewing Society,

OCTAVIA J. GRIMES, President.

OCTAVIA J. GRIMES, President.

Property of the Sewing Society,

OCTAVIA J. GRIMES, President.

OCTAVIA J. GRIMES, President.

Property of the United Street, New York.

IF 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., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; John P. Litchfield, M. D., Principles and Practice of Medicine; John K. Palmer, M. D., Materia Medica and General Thurapeutics; Henry M. Cobb, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery. Fee to each Professor, \$10; Graduation Fee, \$20.

SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary.

AND FOR SALE AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORN-Fee, \$20.

SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary, 15 Cornhill, Boston.

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 of Fooe.' This is a chemico-physiological lecture, embracing the food of plants and animals; new and old theories of nutrition; and limple methods for their detection; analysis of extensively advertised nostrums, &c. &c. illustrated with practical experiments.

Letters addressed to 'Prof. W. S. Brown, Merchant's Exchange Hotel, State street, Boston, 'during September and Children of the Massachusetts A. S. Seciety, from the pen of Emmund Quinor, Esq. Price 374 cents.

A Discourse cocasioned by the death of Danie, Webster, A. Discourse occasioned by the death of Danie, This Discourse has been much enlarged, and occupies 116 pages. Price 374 cents.

WRITINGS OF W. L. GARRISON.

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. 80.

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR. To be held in Boston, Mass., during Christma Week, 1853.

The Managers of the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BA ZAAE, in once more addressing their friends and fellow-laborers, for the purpose of entreating a warmer sym-pathy and more effective cooperation in their proposed movement, beg leave to submit a few suggestions which they trust may have a tendency to produce that result.

Twenty years have passed away since the first Fair to aid in the Abolition of American Slavery was held in the city of Boston. Twenty years of labor and effort, and still we remain a slaveholding nation, our first word o repentance, in a national capacity, yet to be uftered, our first work of mercy yet to be done. But have these lamade up.

We shall go forth in the name of outraged humanity, firmly relying on the promises of God and the justice of our cause for success.

Our first object in sending forth this Extra Sheet is fully false can venture to reply in the negative. bors and efforts, of which we may, properly enough, just

The hattle has not been won ; it has not even been fought; but its outposts have been carried, and the field, with its embattled hosts, lies plainly before us. Massacre of the masters, slaves contented and happy, amalgamation of races, Colonization, and similar fallacies-these are the refuges of lies which the abolitionists have swept away, and the issue between them and their opponents is narrowed to the simple question of material success and self-interest. The creed of the pro-slavery party is expressed in two lines,

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

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

We had a long catalogue of arrivals and receipts from this prospering Company burned, when our press was destroyed as the paper was just ready to go to press.—
We regret it very much, for the account was quite interesting in detail. But the cry is, still they come, from all parts of the Southern States.

The subject of emigration of the nominally free people of color from the Northern States, is now fraught with much interest. There have been 74 persons landed on these shores this week, from the State of Indiana, with 'bag and baggage,' most of whom had fine horses, wagons and stock; and bring with them the wealthfof a pro-slavery State to enrich our adopted country. 'Let all that will come,—and partake of our free climate and soil freely.'—Voice of the Fugitive, extra.

Hence, no talk of Gradualism now obstructs our way. Kindly propositions in its behalf, from distant friends of the slave, ignorant of the essential diabolism which is the animating spirit of the Slave institution of this country, meet, from the slaveholding South and proslition as was ever meted out to the most energetic demand ever made for Immediate Abolition. The slaveholders understand perfectly, that the concessions of marriage, family ties, the Bible, are, in effect, emancipation. They have never been granted where men were held as property, for the very good reason that any such pation. They have never been granted where men were held as property, for the very good reason that any such concession lays the axe at the root of so audacious and abominable a claim.

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

agement, the Managers of the Bazzar, and those cooperating with them, may find special stimulus to exertion in the fact that the present arrangements of the American Anti-Slavery Society are such as to render an increased success of this undertaking more desirable, we might almost say imperative, than ever before.

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

we feel any particular specifications unnecessary. We cordially invite the assistance of every lover of Freedom, pledging ourselves to all such for a conscientious fulfilment of all the duties that our present position imposes on us.

Donations of any kind, either in manufactured articles, materials for manufacture, or money, will be gratefully received by any of the Managers whose names and may be requested will be cheerfully given.

ANNE WARREN WESTON, Weymouth, Mass. ANN GREENE PHILLIPS, Essex st., Boston. HELEN E. GARRISON, 8 Dix Place, Boston. LOUISA LORING, 27 State st., Boston, MARY MAY, 5 Franklin Place, Boston.

SARAH RUSSELL MAY, Leicester, Mass. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, care Messrs. Green Co., Paris, France.

CAROLINE WESTON,

ELIZABETH GAY, 142 Nassau st., New York. CHARLOTTE S. SARGENT, 70 Dover st., Boston SARAH S. RUSSELL, Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, Mass SARAH BLAKE SHAW. ELIZA F. EDDY, 7 Hollis st., Boston, The all the E. C. VON ARNIM, 18 South st., Boston.

MARY WILLEY, Lowell st., Boston. EVELINA A. S. SMITH, Harrison Square, Dorches ter, Mass.

ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL, 47 Milk st., Boston. LYDIA PARKER, Exeter Place, Boston. MARIA LOWELL, Elmwood, Cambridge, Mass. ABBY FRANCIS, Cambridge, Mass.

GOOD NEWS POR THE INVALID!

LAROY SUNDERLAND'S Pamphlet on 'Healing
by Nutration, without Drugs,' will be sent to you,
free of postage, on the receipt of one letter stamp, prepaid. Address 'NEW METROD OF CURE,' Boston, Ms.
OZS tf.

eil can and JUST PUBLISHED. Him ust as AND FOR SALE AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORN-

SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS AND SPIECE OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON—316 pages, duod imo. Price—In cloth, \$1.00; extra gilt, \$1.25.

For sale at the Ann-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill.

HOPPER The Great, the Good, the Philan-

thropic! 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 hely ends.

His sympathizing Biographer has written

A TRUE LIFE

That the world may see what may be accomplished for good, in fourscore years, by a single carnest, devoted 5000 COPIES WERE SOLD IN & 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:

'Yesterday and to-day, I have read through the
"Life of Hopper." What a living witness it is!
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.

'A book full of life-incidents, that will cause it to be read at all times, and in all places, by children and old men.'—U. S. Journal.

tevery 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, Hartford. '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 of the books which will be read. - Essex Co. Freeman. 'Every page of the work is as interesting as the new est novel.'—Lowell American.

'Mrs. Child's life of Hooper is one of the most enter-taining biographies ever written.'—Boston Transcript. 'In interest, it does not fall a whit behind Uncle Tom's Cabin."—Advent Herald. '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. 'The simple and true life of a benevolent Quaker, who spent his life in doing good.'—Boston Traveller.

'Any thing relating to that good old man is worth its weight in gold.'—N. Y. Allas. Render, get the "Life of Isaac T. Hopper," read ev-

ery 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 nen.'—Mother's Assistant.

'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 holding so godlike a southin 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.'—Eve-'We have never seen a memoir which came so near to our beau ideal.'—Norwich Examiner.

'Friend Hopper was no saint in buckram—but a ge-nial Christian man in drab; a thoroughly good Samar-itan in a broad-brim.'—Christian Register, Boston. 'The life of this righteous Quaker is a most instruc-tive and impressive example of the good which one man can effect, when his heart is set upon doing good.'—

'In almost all good and beneficent projects, the name of Hopper was found. His works will follow him.'—N. Y. Sun. Christian Mirror, Portland.

'Mrs. Child's biography of Hopper is an intensely interesting book. He was a truly remarkable man.'—Christian Freeman.

'Hopper, like his illustrious Master, went about doing good.'-Harlford Republican. 'The life of a remarkable man, told in the singularly

felicitous style of the author.'- Penn. Freema JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 17 & 19 CORNELL, BOSTON. JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON,

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POETRY.

I SEE THEE STILL BY CHARLES SPRAGUE I see thee still ; mbrance, faithful to her trust, Calls thee in beauty from the dust ; Thou comest in the morning light, Thou'rt with me through the gloomy night; In dreams I meet thee as of old ; Then thy soft arms my neck enfold, And thy sweet voice is in my ear,

In every hallowed token round; This little ring thy finger bound; This lock of hair thy forehead shaded This silken chain by thee was braided : These flowers, all withered now, like thee, Sweet sister, thou did'st cull for me ; This book was thine-here did'st thou read; This picture—ah, yes, here, indeed,

In every scene of memory dear

I see thee still ; Here was thy summer noon's retreat, Here was thy favorite fireside seat; This was thy chamber-here, each day, I sat and watched thy sad decay; Here, on this bed, thou last did'st lie Here, on this pillow, thou did'et die. Dark hour! once more its woes unfold-As then I saw thee, pale and cold,

I see thee still. I see thee still ; Thou art not in the grave confined-Death cannot chain the immortal mind; Let earth close o'er its sacred trust, But goodness dies not in the dust. Thee, O my sister! 'tis not thee Beneath the coffin's lid I see ; Thou to a fairer land art gone, There, let me hope, my journey done,

I see thee still.

From 'Punch.' KING CHOLERA'S PROCESSION. From Russian steppe, from Persian sand, From pine-fringed Norway fiord, From Elbe's and Eyder's peopled strand, I've skimmed the sea-I've swept the land-Way for your lord !

Come, deck my board-prepare my bed, And let the trump of doom Peel out a march, that as I tread Above the dying and the dead, All may make room !

From far I snuff the odor sweet That I do love the best; And wheresoe'er I set my feet, Courtiers and liegemen flook to greet Their King confest.

Well have you done your loyal part, My subjects and my slaves-In town and country, port and mart, All's ready-after my own heart-All to the graves !

What is my feast? These babes forpined, Men ere their prime made old-These sots, with strong drink bleared and blind-These herds of unsexed womankind, Foul-mouthed and bold-

These bodies, stunted, shrivelled, seared With the malaria's breath; In fixtid dens and workshops reared; From reeking sewers, drains uncleared, Drinking in death.

What is my court? These cellars piled With filth of many a year-These rooms, with rotting damps defiled-These alleys, where the sun ne'er smiled, Darkling and drear !

These streets along the river's bank, Below the rise of tide; Sapped by the earth-damps, green and dank-These cesspools wide.

These yards, whose heaps of dust and bone Breathe poison all around; These styes, whose swinish tenants grown Half human, with their masters own A common ground.

What are my perfumes? Stink and stench From slaughter-house and sewer; The cozing gas from opened trench, The effluvia of the pools that drench Court-yards impure.

What is my music? Hard-wrung groans From strong men stricken down ; Women's and children's feebler moans, And the slow death-bell's muffled tones In every town.

Who are my lieges? Those that rule In Vestry and at Board; The Town-hall's glib and giddy fool, The mob's most abject slave and tool, Though called its lord.

He who with prate of Vested Rights Old forms of wrong defends; Who for pound-foolishness still fights Wisdom, save penny-wisdom, alights ;-These are my friends.

From Arthur's Home Gazette. DON'T LOOK ON THE DARK SIDE BY LUCY LARCOM. Den't look on the dark side! Turn over the leaf-See-a beautiful picture awaits you; Why study with care the pale outlines of grief,

When life-tinted hope may clate you? Don't look on the dark side ! Your sadness and gloom Will spread like a pestilence round you ; Such moping is selfish; give cheerfulness room.

Let the balm of its atmosphere bound you.

Don't look on the dark side! There's brightness enough In the world, if you only will view it. To fret is ungrateful; your way may be rough, But complaining with briars will strew it Don't look on the dark side ! Or, if 'tis all dark-

If night and a storm both are given-Remember, though clouds veil each luminous spark. The stars are yet shining in heaven !

From the Knickerbocker THE PORCE OF LOVE. Do good to them that hate you, if your haters Be seven empires fenced in three-ply steel;
And ye shall be God's children, who will clothe
Your non-resisting front with lightning blast,
And to your naked virtue give your fees As driven stubble. Revolution In love, and re-construct in love ; so shall Ye saved be, and save, amid the raging storm.

HOPE

Fair Hope ! the gentle nurse of feeble aim, Kind visitant of palace and of cot, A friend to peasant, and to prince the same; What were this world of ours, if thou wert not? How could our fainting spirits dare to cope With life's unnumbered ills, deprived of Hope!

THE LIBERATOR

GAS-SPRING SALT WORKS. STEAMER DAN CONVERSE,
Muskingum River, O., Sept. 19, 1853.
To R. D. Wenn, Dublin, Ireland;

DEAR RICHARD,-I write to you occasionally, by think of you and yours often. I never meet with any thing wonderful, and out of the common, in nature or in art, but I think of you, and wish you were by me to see it. This morning, I visited a salt-making estab-lishment, which filled me with wonder and admiration. It is on the Muskingum river, on which I now amsome fifty miles above Marietts, which lies at the mouth of the river, where it enters the Ohio, and for nought. Niagara thunders not in vain. The pec twenty-five below Zanesville. I have seen many salt ple, who, in the future, shall line the shores of Eric works, but none like this; and I do not believe its like Huron, Michigan, Superior, Ontario and the St. Law is upon earth. It probably stands alone—the only ler of its kind. It is near the little village of Malta, close on the bank of the river, and opposite the

It is unique and wonderful, for the following re From the earliest settlement of Ohio-some sixty years ego-it was discovered that sait water was thrown up, at this place, out of the earth, with a hissing, rushing noise. The water would rush up furiously, som for one, two or more minutes, and then cease a few sec onds; and then again commence to spout up, some twenty feet above the surface of the earth. A strong smell of gas was realised, which led to the conclusion that the water was thrown up by the force of gas, mannfactured far down in the depths of the earth. For years, it was turned to no account, except to afford amusement to children and others, who, at night, would light the gas, as it rushed up with the water, and the burning gas had all the appearance of a blazing fire, in the midst of cold water, as it spouted into the air and was dispersed about. The blazing gas was seen in the column of its clear, sparkling water, and the effect, by night, was most brilliant, as the bright light shone on

bore at the opening through which the water was thrown up. After boring four hundred and fifty feet, they came to a spring or lake of very salt water. As the instrument was withdrawn, and all obstacles removed, the water began to rush up in a steady, powerful stream, mingled with gas as before. A hollow shaft of wood, bored for the purpose, was put down over the hole, where it commenced in the rock. The water wasted violantly and the substance of the purpose, was put down over the hole, where it commenced in the rock. The water wasted violantly and the substance of the purpose, was put down over the hole, where it commenced in the rock. The water wasted violantly and the substance of the purpose, was put down over the hole, where it commenced in the rock. The water wasted violantly and the substance of the purpose, was put down over the hole, where it commenced in the rock. The water rushed violently up through the pipe. Then pipes were laid, extending from the one that ran perpendicularly into the ground, along the surface of the earth some one hundred feet, to a place where large cauldrons, and all other fixings, were arranged to boil and evaporate the water, and make the salt. An apparatus, of the simplest kind, was arranged to collect the gas, to separate it from the water, and conduct it under the cauldrons, to boil and evaporate the water. So there the work of making salt has been going on, most of the time, night and day, for about twenty years-the salt water being thrown up from four hundred and fifty feet beneath the surface of the earth, carried into the cauldrons, and boiled and evaporated solely by the gas elaborated far down in earth's mysterious depths, by Nature's mighty gas works. The whole process of raising the water, of carrying it into the boilers, and of boiling it down, is done solely by the power of natural gas, generated without any human agency. In one of the pipes that conducts the water and gas to the cauldrons, near the upright pipe that goes down into the earth, a hole is bored, and a plug is kept in it to prevent the escape of gas and water. I saw the plug taken out, and a lighted match applied to the gas that rushed out. Instantly it blazed with a rush and a roar; the flame rising up some four feet, and spreading to some distance It made more light than a hundred common candles would make. The gas and salt water rushed out a few moments, and then suddenly ceased; and then rushed up again. Thus, by the aid of gas, generated, solely, by some natural process, far down in the earth, are made from eight to teu bushels of pure sait

Go down and see that gas manufactory, erected by hands unseen, in those caverns which human footsteps have never trod. How is that gas generated? How is it made to press on the water to force it up some five hundred feet? Is there a salt lake down there? Is the gas-work beneath the bottom of that lake? Carbonated hydrogen must be generated beneath that water, or so near it and in such a position as to throw up the war adult persons over the limit he assigns her.

4. Resolved, That the Common Law, by giving to the husband the custody of his wife's person, does virtually place her on a level with criminals, lunatics and fools, since these are the only classes of near it and in such a position as to throw up the wa- adult persons over whom the law-makers have

salt is made from water brought up, in some cases, from mean as it is unjust.

6. Resolved, That woman will soonest free her seven and eight hundred feet below the surface of the earth; but not one where the water is thrown up and earth over it, with its hills and vallies, its strata of by the word ' male.' granite and limestone, and its deep, rich soil, covered with forests, the growth of centuries?

The earth, with its oceans and continents-what vast laboratory ! See the vegetable and animal life that teem on its surface! And are these infinite varieties of living beings and things the products of forces inherent in the earth and its immediate surroundings? That the earth and its surroundings produce all that makes up and adorns that vegetable kingdom, can be readily admitted. But does animal life, in all its varied forms of manifestation, originate directly from men by nature the same force of intellect with men? we will say, this inquiry never can be answered till have such training as shall give their However this may be, they are all beautiful and sublime manifestations of that infinite Mind, or Life Principle, which is the true soul of the universe.

GEOLOGY! what does it not reveal! How its stern granite facts scatter the phantoms of Theology! Geology is the true Theology. To know our relations to the earth, and to what is on it and around it, is to know our relations to God and to eternity. The earth, with its contents and surroundings, is the true Word of God to man—the true Bible, in which is written, as on the everlasting granite, the destiny and glory of man. As I stood by that rude, simple salt manufactory, and, with the eye of my soul, looked far down into the earth beneath my feet, and saw what was there going on I with its contents and surroundings, is the true Word of with the eye of my sour, make the source going on, I pendent to beneath my feet, and saw what was there going on, I pendent to beneath my feet, and saw what was there going on, I pendent to be seen the same Primeral 2. Res could not but say, in my heart, to that great Primeval Intelligence, which was making such demonstrations of power and energy around me, 'O Lord, my God, thou art very great ; thou art clothed with power and majesty. Thou art Love. In conscious purity of heart, I love thee, but I cannot fear thee. Love hath cast out

Dear Richard,-I write in the Clerk's office of this steamer, as she gracefully glides over the surface of this steamer, as she gracefully glides over the surface of this beautiful river. The first white settlement in Ohio was made at the mouth of this river—Marietta—in 1789. I think—some sixty-four years ago. Now, there are over two millions of people in Ohio. There is no limit to its agricultural wealth, which time will develop. This State might feed afteen millions of people as well as one.

By the way, I see the corn crop of Europe has fallen short, and some countries are prohibiting its exportation. Of course, the demand on this country will increase. Already has that prospect raised the price of wheat to one dollar per bushel. If it is that now, what will it be in spring? I see, too, the potato is extensive—in Church and State, in science and art, in poetry and music, in painting and sculpture, in civil ju-

wheat to one dollar per bushel. If it is that now, what will it be in spring? I see, too, the potato is extensively diseased in Europe, though less so in Ireland than risprudence and political economy, and in the value of France and Germany. God save the Green Isle from famine! She has drank that bitter cup to the dregs. Skill—to the elective franchise—and to a voice in the administration of justice and the passage of When will governments cease to interpose their brutal energies to prevent the free and loving intercourse of man with man around the world? Soon, I hope; but not till human beings are more healthfully and naturally organized and developed than they now are.

the administration of justice and the passage of laws for the general welfare.

5. Resolved, That to pretend that the granting of these claims would tend to make woman less amiable and attractive, less regardful of her peculiar duties and obligations as wife and mother, a

Will I ever meet you, dearly loved and cherished friend, on these Western waters, and amid these grand old woods? I wish I could, and here, as we floated on these rivers and lakes, or sat or roamed under the forests, talk of the past generations of men, of whose existence no traces remain, except the mounds they cared and the tombs they built; and also, of the future bearing of the Mississippi valley on the destiny mankind. That fire and water, the two chief agents the mighty changes and revolutions in the earth's sur-face, have wrought out strange things here, there can be no doubt; that they will yet produce greater, there can be as little doubt. The earth's internal fires will yet be heard from, and millions of tons of earth are no hourly rolled down the Mississippi and its tributaries

rence, will know and see what that thunder means. But Ohio-grand, majestic, beautiful Ohio! Com over, dear friend, and see her as she is. There is no and prowess. And, mark! the slave-hunter's tree will not always pollute her soil. Though backed by the entire power of the National Government, Ohio already begins to bid him defiance. Come, then, and sit down with me in the home of some old man and woman, wh remain of the first settlers, and hear them contras Ohio of to-day with the Ohio of fifty years ago. It is

HENRY C. WRIGHT

REFORMATORY.

worth a voyage over the Atlantic to hear this contrast

From the Anti-Slavery Bugle. NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVEN

This Convention met at Cleveland, on Wedne hight, was most brilliant, as the bright light shone on the woods, the river, and all around.

Some twenty years ago, the owner of the land on which it is, and others, concluded that the gas and the salt water might be put to use. They began to dig and

Many of the addresses evinced the deepest r search and were of the highest order of eloquence. Evidently, many were not prepared to hear from women such convincing eloquence and irresistible logic, the result of which must be favorable to the cause of the Convention. The treatment the la-dies received at the hands of the citizens of Cleveland was in marked contrast with that received by them in New York, and speaks volumes in behal

of the liberality of the Western Reserve.

Some little unpleasantness occurred on the second day, while Mr. Barker and Mr. Nevins were speaking, growing out of the antagonism of the views entertained by these gentlemen. The Convention closed at a late hour—all feeling that a great work

closed at a late hour—all feeling that a great work had been accomplished.

It is highly gratifying to the friends of this Convention, that so many classes of women in society were represented on its platform. In the one grand object—equal humanity—sectarian views and prejudices were forcetten.

The notices of the press were generally favorable, though none of them what the importance of this Convention demanded. The following are the resolutions of the Convention

I. Resolved, That by Human Rights we mean

1. Resolved, That by Human Rights we mean Natural Rights, in contradistinction to conventional usages, and because woman is a human being, she therefore has Human Rights.

2. Resolved, That because woman is a human being and man is no more, she has, by virtue of her constitutional nature, equal rights with man, and that state of society must necessarily be wrong, which does not, in its usages and institutions, afford equal opportunities for the enjoyment and protection of those Rights.

3. Resolved, That it is the coolest assumption for man to claim the prerogative of determining the

for man to claim the prerogative of determining the sphere of woman; and that he is adding insult to injury, when he denounces her as unwomanly, and condemns her as 'unsexing herself' if she ventures to pass over the limit he assigns her.

ter as it escapes. There must be a stratum of coal down there, which is on fire, and which has been burning for many years.

There are many salt-works on the banks of the Mushingum, between Zanesville and Marietta, where the law which gives to the husband the power to use his wife's earnings, makes robbery, and is as mean as it is unjust.

self from the legal disabilities she now suffers by earth; but not one where the water is thrown up and boiled, as here, by gas naturally generated. Is this region underlaid by an immense salt lake, as is the country around Syracuse, in New York State? It must be so; and how long has it taken to form this depth of that the right to the elective franchise, thus becoming herself a law-maker; and that to this end we will petition our respective State Legislatures to call conventions, to amend their constitutions so that the right of the franchise shall not be limited

7. Resolved. That there is neither justice nor sound policy in the present arrangements of society restraining woman to so comparatively narrow a range of employments; excluding them from those which are most lucrative; and even in those to which they are admitted, awarding them a compensation less generally one-half or two-thirds than is paid to men for an equal amount of service rendered.

8. Resolved, That although the question of in

tellectual strength and attainments of women has nothing to do with the settlement of their rights physical and intellectual powers as full opportuni-ties for devolopment by being as heavily taxed and all their resources as fully called forth as are those

On Wednesday evening, Wm. Lloyd Garrison presented the following series of resolutions to the

1. Resolved, That the natural rights of one

ent upon sex or condition.

Resolved, That those who deride the claims 2. Resolved, That those who deride the claims of woman to a full recognition of her civil rights and political equality, exhibit the spirit which tyrants and usurpers have displayed in all ages towards the mass of mankind—strike at the foundation of all truly free and equitable government—contend for a sexual aristocracy, which is as irrational and unjust in principle, as that of wealth or hereditary descent—and show their appreciation of liberty to be wholly one-sided and supremely selfish.

sembly, is the cant of Papal Rome, as to dant and infidel tendencies of the right te judgment in matters of faith—is the

cordant and infidel tendencies of the right of private judgment in matters of faith—is the outery of legitimacy of the incapacity of the people to govern themselves—is the false allegation which selfish and timid conservatism is ever making against every new measure of Reform—and has no foundation in reason, experience, fact or philosophy.

6. Resolved, That the consequences arising from the exclusion of woman from the possession and exercise of her natural rights and the cultivation of her mental faculties have been calamitous to the whole human race—making her servile, dependent, unwomanly—the victim of a false gallanitry on the one hand, and of tyrannic subjection on the other—obstructing her mental growth, crippling her physical development, and incapacitating her for general usefulness, and thus indicting an injury upon all born of woman; and cultivating in man a lordly and arrogant spirit; a love of dominion, a disposition to lightly disregard her comfort and happiness, all of which have been indulged in to a fearful extent, to the curse of his own soul, and the descration of her nature.

7. Resolved That a long at the right of the service of the servi

desceration of her nature.

7. Resolved, That so long as the most ignorant. degraded and worthless men are freely admitted to the ballot-box, and practically acknowledged to be competent to determine who shall be in office, and how the government shall be administered, it is preposterous to pretend that women are not quali-fied to use the elective franchise, and that they are fit only to be recognized, politically speaking, as non

ADIN AUGUSTUS BALLOU.

ADIN AUGUSTUS BALLOU, son of ADIN and LUCY HUNT BALLOU, was born in Mendon, Massachusetts, (where his father was then settled in the Christian Ministry.) on Sunday, June 30, 1833; and departed this life in Bridgewater, Mass. on Sunday, February 8, 1852, aged 18 years and a little over 7 months. He was the seventh, in lineal descent, from Maturin Ballou, of 'Providence Plantations,' in Rhode Island—the first of this name in America—who is reported to have been a French Protestant or Huguenot Refugee. This lineal descent passes through the following names, to wit:—Maturin, James, James, Ariel, Ariel, Anin, Adin Augustus. His infancy was rather delicate and sickly. Once or twice his life hung in doubtful suspense. This delicacy of infantile constitution may have been superinduced partly by the sickness and death of two older sons, occasioned by scarlet fever, in the month of February preceding his birth. That winter was one of severe anxiety and affliction to ADIN AUGUSTUS BALLOU, son of ADIN and LUC-

winter was one of severe anxiety and affliction to the family. Early in his fifth year, Augustus him-self had an attack from the same dangerous securge, and barely escaped dissolution. But his recovery was followed by unexpected health, which, with slight interruptions, continued through his remaining childhood and youth to the commencement of his last sickness.

ment of his last sickness.

At this period, he had attained the full stature of manhood, being scarcely two inches less than six feet in height. He had an erect, well-proportioned, and graceful form; a nobly developed head; dark eyes, with a frank, open, and intelligent expression; a healthful, generous, and pleasing countenance; and that very desirable deportment of person which combines ease dimits countenance; and that very desirable deportment of person which combines ease, dignity, and unaffected modesty. His temperament was the nervous sanguine, slightly modified by the billious. He possessed a warm heart, a genial soul, and an independent, magnanimous spirit. He had a high sense of responsibility, and was reliable in whatever he undertook. He was ambitious to distinguish himself in knowledge, usefulness, and virtue; quick of apprehension; ready of execution; and

quick, elastic temper, sensitive to insult and wrong, whether rendered to himself or others; fearless in expressing his mind, when occasion demanded it; and instinctively abhorrent of whatever appeared morally mean or vile. Yet he was not vindictive, nor implacable, nor unreasonable, in maintaining his own rights, honor, or positions. On the contrary, he was forgiving, condescending, and considerate towards offenders and opponents. The moral sentiments, as well as the intellectual faculties, and social affections, were uncommonly expanded in him. All those organs, which Phrenological Advances of the contract o panded in him. All those organs, which Phrenologists designate as proper to man, were either full, large, or very large, in his head; whilst most of those common to the animals and man, exhibited a subordinate development. To soften and beautify those sterner qualities which give distinction, decision, strength and weight of character, he had large ideality, mirth, imitation, adhesiveness and philoprogenitiveness. The influence of these manified him with a sunshine of sprightliness, delicacy, propriety, and cheerful congeniality. Hence his own bosom almost uniformly overflowed with innocent enjoyment, whilst he imparted much to others, and thereby rendered himself the delight of old and

and thereby rendered himself the delight of old and young in every circle to which he had access. For all these reasons, he was respected and loved, as few are; and it may be confidently affirmed, that he experienced and conferred more true happiness during his short earthly life, than the generality of mature men do, in the longest. It must not be inferred from this representation of his character, that he was faultless, or sinless. It would be unpardonable to pretend, that he was exempt from those imperfections which are common to humanity

through all grades of its development. But it can truthfully be said, that the frailties and sins, which here and there mingled with his excellencies, were minor, incidental and unmentionable, compared with those which blemish the characters of ordinary youth. He was a rare exception to the multitude, in understanding, moral worth, and

extremes of low and high life, to be exempt, in a great degree. from the peculiar evils of both. They had learned something of the requisites to a right family education, and to solid human happiness; and though still ignorant and imperfect, as compared with many farther advanced in the career of pared with many farther advanced in the career of the peculiar progress, they were prepared. pared with many farther advanced in the career of moral and spiritual progress, they were prepared to exert a salutary and beneficent influence on their offspring. Augustus was surrounded from birth with many favorable circumstances. He was trained mainly in the manner best adapted to a good moral, intellectual and social development. Love and tenderness embosomed him. Wisdom directed, restrained, and corrected him. The opening flower of his soul cordially returned the love and tenderness which had unfolded it; and he looked up with filial reverence to the authority which presided over him. No storms of family wrath and contention ever scattered their mildew over his states that Prof. Meiller, a French chemist in that city, Important Invention.—The N. Y. Tribune stated over him. No storms of family wrath and contention over 'scattered their mildew over his affections. He was never imbruted by cruel blows, or reproaches. He learned not to cower and shrink before parental despotism. He was habituated to no capricious and vacillating government,—to no noisy threats, nor wheedling flatteries, nor lying bribes, nor nauseous intermixtures of passionate quarrelsomeness and spasmodic fondling. Gentle affection and considerate firmness taught him what to do, and what to expect. A sad maternal look and falling tear, or a paternal glance of disapprobation, or a private whisper of earnest reproof, was to him a sufficient 'rod of correction.' He was confided in, and he returned confidence. He was not repelled, by coldness and austerity, from depositing his secrets with those to whom they rightfully belonged. His Mother, his Father, and his only Sister knew all his little affairs—his hopes, his fears, his joys, and his sorrows. He was dear to them, and they were so to him. He had no temptations to go abroad in pursuit of confidants. He felt that no others were so approachable, or trustworthy, as they. Nor was he less faithful to himself. He seconded every effort made to discipline and improve his nature. It became his ambition to discipline and improve himself. Thus pline and improve his nature. It became his ambition to discipline and improve himself. Thus was he trained, and thus, by efforts of his own, did he become the ornament and glory of the family, whose yearnings toward him can never more be fully appeased, till Heaven shall grant them a reunion with his translated spirit in the immortal spheres.

A Carro. The Unitarian Society of Brooklyn. have adopted the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That the fundamental principle of the Unitarian church is character as distinguished from belief, and that any statement of belief or opinion intended to be binding upon the church would be a departure from the Christian pro-

Mr. STOCKMAN IN CHESHIRE. That eloquent and fearless friend of the friendless, Rev. E. A. Stockman of Cummington, addressed our citizens, on the slavery issue, in its moral and political aspects, on the first three evenings of this week, at the Universalist Church. The house was well filled through the course, and the most profound attention given. Those who have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. S. on this topic need not be told that a marked sensation was produced by the lectures in this hunkerish community. A company of antislavery singers from Mr. Stockman's choir in Cummington were present at the last lecture, and added greatly ton were present at the last lecture, and added great to the interest of the occasion by a variety of appropr ate songs.—Northampton Courier.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher comes out in the Independent, denying that his congregation have presented him with \$15,000, to buy a summer residence, as the newspapers have been asserting. He says:

'A few friends have enabled us to purchase a farm in Lenox, Berkshire County, Mass., which the deed, with great definiteness, says contains 'ninety-six acres, more or less.' We gave for farm and buildings, \$4,500; for the crops, stock, implements, &c., \$1,000 more; total, \$5,500. Any person in search of useful information a can have further particulars, as to terms of payment, and any other publicities, by private personal applications to us. * * We are ecciving numerous applications, by letter and by person, for donations of money, on the ground that now we are rich; and that a man who has received \$15,000, ought to testify his gratitude to the public by liberal instalments to individuals. * * we are willing to contribute, for the next five years, every cent of our share of the net profits of our farm to charitable uses. We will notify all interested when the dividends are to be declared.

Ho! for Freedom !- About 10 o'clock, this morning, quite a cavalende of 'chattels' passed our office, on the way to the ferry, to take up their abode on the hospitable soil of the Canadas. The party consisted of about twenty persons, men, women and children with eight teams, well loaded with household 'plunder.' May they find all that their fondest anticipations realized in the new country and home they have chosen.—Detroit Tribune, Oct. 10.

Col. Benton for Speaker .- Potomac, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, says that a strong and systematic effort will be made to place Col. Benton tn the Speaker's chair of the next House of Representatives.

Atheist Witnesses .- In the trial of two liquo Cases before the Common Pleas, in Worcester, Judge Bishop presiding, H. D. Stone, Esq., counsel for the defence, introduced testimony showing that the principal government witness was an Atheist. His evidence was therefore ruled out, in accordance with the law of the Commonwealth on this subject, and the defendant was discharged.

J. W. Mason, carver, of Boston, is re ported to have forged paper to the amount of \$50,000
—chiefly in the name of L. S. Beecher, of Roxbury.
The forged papers—which were commenced about three The forged papers—which were commenced about three years since—were promptly taken up until Saturday last; and as no loss has been sustained, the holders are disinclined to prosecute. Mason was a member of Rev. Mr. Kirk's church, in good standing, up to the time of the discovery of his forgeries.

The Annual Sermon before the Genera Convention of Universalists for the United States was delivered by Rev. J. D. Williamson, of Louisville, Ky. This body, which has been in session within the last two weeks at Columbus, Ohio, adopted unanimously a series of resolutions against the sins of Slavery, Intemperance and War. A resolution fully endorsing the Maine Law passed with but one dissenting vote. B. B. Mussey, Esq., of Boston, was Chairman of the Convention.

The Tribune states that Miss Lucy Stone ha prepared a lecture for Lyceums on Ann Hutchinson and that the Rev. Antoinette Brown has prepared one with the same end, on 'The Old and the New;' and also, that the Rev. Wm. H. Channing, of Rochester, N. Y., has prepared two lectures, either or both of which he will be ready to deliver at any place easily accessible from Rochester. The first is on 'Nature and History,'

Female Voters .- The Newark (N. J.) Mer remale Voiers.—The Newark (N. J.) Mercury states that single women, who were freeholders, voted in that State as late as the year 1800. In a newspaper of that date is a complimentary editorial to the female voters for unanimously supporting John Adams for President, in opposition to Mr. Jefferson, who was denounced as wanting in religion. We do not learn that any alarming consequences resulted from this extension of 'woman's sphere.'

Disappointment.-We see it intimated that James Gordon Bennett was an unsuccessful applicant for the French Mission.

The Crystal Palace.-The last of December ordinary youth. He was a rare exception to the multitude, in understanding, moral worth, and lovely qualities.

But it should not be concealed, that circumstances, education, and self-discipline, baptized by divine influences, cooperated to render him what he became. His parents belonged to the middle class of society, and were far enough removed from the extremes of low and high life, to be exempt, in a great degree, from the peculiar evils of both. They had learned something of the requisites to a right

ponent with words and declarations so bitter, and s much below the common standard of courtesy, that h cannot meet and refute you without demeaning himself and if he be a man of spirit, and has a due sense of pro-priety, you will not be troubled with a reply. The editor of the Green Castle Banne

ays that he found a curiosity in a printing office a

WILLIAMS, PLUMB & CO. IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE No. 71 BARCLAY STREET, (One door East of Greenwich street,) and in the ima-diate vicinity of the North River stranson lun-ings, and the North River and Eric Pairson

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Jan. 1, 1853. WEST BOSTON

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Houses in Boston, he is prepared to furnish every lind of garment. He would also inform his friends that is will get up every kind of custom garment at the shortest notice. He hopes the friends of freedom, especially, will favor him with a call, as he has seen some had service in always. One and all are levited to all. service in slavery. One and all are invited to call, where they will always be treated fairly, and with god 121 CAMBRIDGE STREET, BOSTON.

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perience in connection with the Mercantile Dining Saloon, on Commercial street, and they will earnestly edeavor to render the room on Brattle street a suith branch of the parent establishment. MARSTON, SAMPSON & CO.

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OUT, 21 Cornhill, "A SERMON OF THE PERSIC Free
TIONS OF WOMAN, preached at the Music Hall, March
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Aug. 12