CLIARS, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters raing to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are e directed, (rost pain,) to the General Agent.

Advertisements making less than one square tel three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. nsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auorised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial ammittee, but are not responsible for any of the debta

of the paper, vil :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.
In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

very question are impartially allowed a hearing.

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

No Union with Slaveholderal

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DONIESON OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the sec THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinat; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal the name of persons In fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of 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 COVERNMENT.'-John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NUMBER 1187.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 44.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1853.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the N. Y. Observer.

THE PRO-SLAVERY ARGUMENT, as maintained by States, containing the several essays on the sub-ject, of Chancellor Harper, Gov. Hammond, Dr. Simms, and Professor Dew. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo & Co. For sale by A. D. F. Randelph. he most distinguished writers of the Southern

For these arguments in favor of slavery, we indebted to the extreme abolitionists of our y. It is not long since the South was nearly quite as much united as the North, in regarding very as an evil to be removed as soon as pracheable; but the violence und fanaticism of a cer-nic class at the North has driven the former to earth for arguments to sustain the system, of hich these are a specimen. W. Gilmore Simms, Est, says, in one of these essays, 'Twenty years are, few persons in the South undertook to justify herro slavery, except on the score of necessity. Now, very lew persons in the same-region ques-tion their perfect right to the labor of their slaves, and more, their moral obligation to keep them still subject, as slaves, and to compel their labor, so long as they remain the inferior beings which we long as they relating the seem to have been from the beginning. This is a great good, the fruit wholly of the hostile pressure. We are perfectly satisfied that the result of Abolitionism percetty satisfied that the result of Apolitionism has been to make pro-slavery men, and it is on this account that we have opposed it, knowing that, in doing so, we have opposed the worst enemies of the slaves, those who have been actually riveling their chains. We do not believe that these essays will convince many, beyond the reions where slavery exists, that the system is one which ought to be perpetuated; but it may be a matter of interest to some to know on what ground hose who take this position base their arguments.

SYNOD OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY. The resolution adopted by this body, at its late session in this city, on the subject of slavery, was in the

Resolved, That, without any reference to the action previous General Assemblies, we believe that in the of previous General Assemblies, we believe that in the present aspects of Divine Providence, the agitation in our General Assemblies, by any portion of the Church, of our relations to slavery in this country, is undesira-ble and inexpedient. Committing this whole subject, the guidance of Divine Providence, we commend to our churches to offer increasing prayer for our country in all its sections, and for our own church

We understand there were only two votes in the negative. 'The purport of this resolution is nearly the same as that of the resolution inserted nearly the same as that of the resolution inserted in Saturday's Journal of Commerce, which our reporter mistook for the above. The chief difference is, that the one adopted is more general in its terms, and thus covers the action of the last General Assembly, without directly alluding to it.

We rejoice to see so large, intelligent and re-

spectable a body of clergymen as compose this Synod, expressing views so moderate and conser vative. We have no doubt that they are the voice of wisdom, and in perfect accordance with the spirit of the Gospel, as inculcated by the Great Teacher and his Apostles,—which seeks to save men, rather than to enforce their civil rights.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

COLORED CHURCH MEMBERS AT THE SOUTH. Rev. R. R. Gurley, who, as Agent of the American Colonization Society, recently made a tour through the State of Georgia, has recently addressed a long and interesting letter to Rev. W. M'Lain, Secretary of said Society, which is published in the Afpresents many encouraging facts, bearing upon the objects of his mission. We make the following extract, and regret that we are unable to pub-

'It has been shown from authentic documents, that in the Southern States, in 1847, there were 139,378 colored members of the Methodist Church, that 100,000 were members of the Baptist Churc in 1847, of the Presbyterian Church 7,000, of ther denominations 16,000, and at this hour, it is probable that the number of colored members of Caristian churches in the Southern States is not less than three hundred thousand. The great fund of humanity treasured up for the benefit of our lored population is in the hearts of the South. That Divine Law of love which worketh no ill to its neighbor, pervading the hearts of Christian masters and Christian slaves, will dispose both to teck each other's highest good, and to impart to all men a knowledge of its Author and the happi-ness of His kingdom.'—Ibid.

Circuit Court of Pennsylvania, discharging Jen-kins and Crossen, who had been arrested and imprisoned under color of a warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace of Luzerne county, for the part they took, some time since, in arresting a legitire slave at Wilkesbarre, named William Thomas, will commend itself to the approbation of intelligent and candid men. The clear-headed old Judge made short work of the Abolition adventurers, who undertook to proceed against U. S. officers for performing their duty under a law of Congress.—Ibid.

bration at Syracuse on Saturday last was exceed-ingly unique. It was substantially as follows: women and negroes will address the assemblage '- Speeches, songs and music-A feast of reason and a flow of soul '- Now bring the DIMES' Release '- Give little or much '- Justice '- Gather together all the little drops '- Freedoin — Bring one dollar — Prayer — How many will collect five ! Such a melange of piety, patriotism and pelf—such a pot pouri of speech, song and soul—such a mingling of

Black spirits and whites,

could only be expected in that modern Pandemoaium (politically and pietically) Syracuse .- Utica

Women's Rights. The Woman's Rights Convention at Chicago [Cleveland] broke up on Thursday, Oct. 6th, in a row, under the auspices of the insane virage. Abby Kelly. We think there is some truth in the claims of the leaders of this movement; but a few demonstrations of such a character as the above will quiet it effectually. One Convention ending in a scolding match and cap-pulling scrape, will do the cause more harm than half a dozen Temperance Conventions will cure, even under the efficient prescriptions of those reliable oid-school practitioners. Drs. Hewitt and Marsh. Keep your temper, ladies!—Hartford Republican.

SELECTIONS.

From the Drogheda (Ireland) Argus. AMERICAN SLAVERY.

heard.' At that time, the mind of the country was in a species of lethargy on the subject of the wrongs inflicted on the colored man; but a change has come over the spirit of the people, and that great land, from North to South, from East to West, is shaken and convalsed by a deep agitation, which is not to be set at rest until the chains of slavery are rent asunder, and justice is done to her colored people. God has spoken in tones of thunder, and the voice is not to be hushed until the glad shout of emancipation has gone forth. Fear rests on the soul of the wrong-doer, and for a while makes him more an oppressor; but a righteous public opinion, both at home and abroad, is rapidly swelling, and will ultimately bear down all opposition, so that 'every chain will be broken, and the oppressed shall go free.' At home, this change in public sentiment manifests itself in the better treatment of the free colored people in the Northtreatment of the free colored people in the North-ern States of the Union. A few years ago, they were treated with the utmost indignity; when trav-elling, they were driven, no matter how respectawere treated with the utmost indignity; when travelling, they were driven, no matter how respectable in appearance or how courteous in their demeanor, into separate cars on the railways, and to the worst accommodation on board steamboats. White men spurned them with the utmost contempt. A great change for the better has taken place in those respects, and although an ungodly hatred of their colored brethren still animates the breasts of many, yet a great change for the better is now generally manifest—the colored man is not now born from his place in the public conveyance. It is true, he is yet subjected to much indignity in many ways, but an improved public opinion is socuring for him, day by day, a juster treatment.

Abroad, the universal voice of civilization is proclaiming in the ears of the bewildered mansteller that he must release his victim or take his

men, instead of throwing themselves, heart and soul, into this heavenly movement, will still be found warring against God in puny efforts to prevent the fulfilment of His righteous decree, that his children of the African race shall be placed on an equal footing with men of every other clime. I cannot bear to think of this, and therefore I write to arouse you. We talk of our Christianity. Countrymen, it is rank infidelity, pure atheism, to despise our brethren to whom God has given a skin colored differently from our own. Is not such conduct a practical denial of God—a plain flying in the face of our Creator, who, whatever may be the color of the skin, whether white or black, or tawny or copper-colored, has created of one blood all the nations of men which dwell on the face of the earth?!

dom in America, and strock fear into the hearts of her enemies. These are not my own sentiments alone: they are confirmed to me by several American abolitionists.

Since the death of this great-hearted man, no loud voice from Ireland has awakened the fears of American slaveholders, and Irishmen in American abortinging disgrace upon the land of their birth by joining with the oppressor, instead of taking are with the oppressor. Instead of their birth by joining with the oppressor, instead of taking are with the oppressor is metal of their birth by joining with the oppressor, instead of taking are with the oppressor and the proposed of the colored man. Millions of men—bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh—have taken up their are with the oppressor, instead of their birth abode in that land of whips and chains, and they have no word of sympathy for fodd's children, who have no word of sympathy for fodd's children, who have no word of sympathy for fodd's children, who have not over one or the sortest of the colored peaple are treated thus. All I ask of you in, that you will 4 obsorbed by their fellows as if they were soulted the mount of the soult of the accession of a mothers, and happily, our principles are sounded to any one who strove to save you from their active propagation. Let those of very mereting again on earth, would you mot feel grateful to any one who strove to save you from their active propagation. Let those of very mereting again on earth, would you will 4 observed the proper and indusence in America, and to award the sound of the same direction on the say of the propersion of the propersion of the colored peaple are treated thus. All I ask of you is, that you will 4 observed the propagation of the same direction on the loars of our countrymen in the United States. Let every letter you send out to that land contains prayer in favor of all those who are onsidered, letter the colored peaple are insidiar houses of the propersion of the propersion of the propersion of the propersion of the propersio

tto itmon with Dandolpers. From the (Utics) American Baptist.

AMER. BAPTIST FREE MISSION SOCIETY.

It is more than ten years since the American Baptist Free Mission Society was organized.

One principal purpose of the organization was to open a channel for the liberalities of anti-slavery. Baptists, who were restrained by conscientious motions from the constitute for the cons An intelligent and long-tried abolitionist (James McKin, Esq., of Philadelphia, United States of America.) was in Dublin recently. A few evenings since, he delivered an address to the committee of the Dublin Anti-Slavery Society, in which he gave a pleasing account of the onward movement of the emancipation agitation in his country. It is always gratifying to those who are embarked in a noble enterprise, to feel assured that their labors are productive of good results. Mr. McKim gave us a hasty sketch of the abolition movement, from its commencement in America to the present day. It is about twenty years since William Lloyd Garrison startled the American conscience by declaring that his words would be as harsh as truth, and as uncompromising as justice, and that he would be heard. At that time, the mind of the country was in a species of lethargy on the subject of the wrongs with the former opens the door of membership alike to slaveholders and non-slaveholders, and makes them eligible to offices and missionary appoint-ments. The Am. and For. Bible Society has been

respective treasuries, for missionary and other religious purposes, the avails of slavery—which was supposed to demand the formation of our Society,—still exists, and demands that it be sustained. And if, as there is reason to believe, the number of Bantiets who understand the declaration, 'I the Baptists who understand the declaration, 'I the

stealer that he must release his victim or take his place among barbarians. 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' tives, and the opening of the prison to them that makes the cheek of the slaveholder turn pale as he hears his deep, damning crime, through its influence, made the subject of universal execration in fluence, made the subject of universal execration in the latter would be supertained in the present that such instruction, to a certain extent, to the chattels of their slaveholding coadjutors, the latter would be supertained. the latter would be sure to insist that such instruc But, my countrymen, it is not my purpose at tion should be so limited as not to bring into present to go at any length into a detail of the results of anti-slavery agitation in America. Mr.

On the other hand, the emancipated of the same McKim stated one deplorable fact in relation to it, which I am constrained to lay before you, and deep, indeed, is my sorrow while I pen the painful words—Irishmen in America are enemies to the colored people—Irishmen in America are taking little or no part in the glorious agitation which is to terminate in the most memorable result the world has seen since Moses led the Israelites out of bondage in the land of Egypt; and, to the eternal disgrace of Ireland, it is to be feared that Irishmen, instead of throwing themselves, heart and soul, into this heavenly movement, will still be McKim stated one deplorable fact in relation to it, race, whether in Hayti, the British West Indies,

the earth? Countrymen, the great O'Connell raised his voice in favor of the oppressed colored man; he never pattered with his convictions on the question of human rights. His words thundand and the converged to of human rights. His words thundered across the Atlantic, and, like the voice of a man inspired by Heaven, they gave confidence to the friends of freedom in America, and struck fear into the hearts of her enemics. These are not my own sentiments alone; they are confirmed to me by several American abolitionists.

From the Carson League. THE WILKESBARRE TRAGEDY-JUDGE GRIER'S OPINION.

were arrested by a warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace for shooting and outraging their prison-er, on the complaint of Mr. Gildersleeve. This infamous tyrant, Grier, under color of office, issued a habeas corpus, and by virtue of his judgeship, rescued the marauders. The grounds of his de-cision are mere pretences to conceal his tyranny. The net of '33 authorizes a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States to discharge, upon ha-beas corpus, any person who is imprisoned on, or by any authority of law, for an act done, or omitted to be done, in pursuance of the United States, or any order, process or decree of any Judge or Court thereof.' Being a Judge of that Court, he assumes that the kidnappers were simply 'executing process' of the U.S., by virtue of the Fugitive Slave Act, and that Gildersleeve charges the exeention of such process as their crime—and there-fore he discharges them. Whereas, the complaint of Gildersleeve makes no charge of the kind. His complaint is for 'an assault and battery on William Thomas (Bill) with intent to kill.' The service of process under the Fugitive Act is one thing, and the 'shooting Bill with intent to kill him,' another, and a different thing. The kidnappers were arrested for the latter, not the former outrage. The authority to arrest Bill gave no au-thority to make his head a mark for their revolvers until it was a bruised, mutilated, lifeless, gory target. If the marshal should take a slave in Syracuse, and put shackles upon his hands and feet, and convey him a helpless victim from the city, doing him no unnecessary harm, he might, perhaps, pro-tect himself in the satanic courts under this stat-ute. But, instead of carefully transporting him, if the marshal should hitch him to a horse and drag the marshal should hitch him to a horse and drag his helpless body over the pavements, and tear his flesh from his body, and all but murder him, then would be become a transgressor, and amenable to the laws of the State for a wanton and cruel abuse of process. His process would be no protection for such an outrage. Such was this case. Because that brave man resisted with his might, he did not for first his life to his pursuers, nor had they the laws A Rowland on behalf of the Compursuers, nor had the right, while he was standing in the river with his

Indeed riggers were worth nothing.

Judge Orier, like a genuine Jeffreys, shut out all evidence on the habeas corpus. He lent his office to shield this unutterable brutality from the sight and abhorrence of the world. He consented to no counsel or evidence on the part of the people, because the Governor of the State, or Attorney General, or other officer representing the State of Pennsylvania, or the poor slave himself, did not appear to charge the defendants under the laws of the State. To use his own language, because none of those officers had shown, or would show, the least countenance to such proceedings—and as the person who had a right to complain as the injured party (Bill) had conjessed the justice of his arrest by flexing the country, he would not permit mere volunteers to embroil the State against her will—and therefore he set aside the counsel for the State, and proceeded to the contemptible farce of taking the exparte evidence of the kidnappers and murderers themselves—with the oxparte evidence of the parties complained of, alone, he attempts to correct false impressions as to the facts. The story of those secoundrels he denominates 'testimony of numerous and respectable eye-witnesses, who testify to what they had seen and heard.' Abominable! Infiamous! Such a Judge ought to be hooted from the bench, and chased out of the country. dead niggers were worth nothing.'
Judge Grier, like a genuine Jeffreys, shut out all

tify to what they had seen and heard. Abomina-ble! Infamous! Such a Judge ought to be hooted from the bench, and chased out of the country. How long shall we abide the despotism of parties which sustain such Judges, and suffer human na-ture to be sacrificed and bleed at every pore to sus-tain them! If revolution is demanded anywhere, it is here. The judiciary is murdering law and constitution, and leaving the liberty and rights of the people under the grip of a tyranny as detesta-ble as can be found on earth.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have seen the exparte testimony, and it fully sustains the case, as reported in the papers, in its worst features and horrors. The Judge's statement of the facts is a tissue of downright lies. So great a villain don't shrink at telling lies, of course.

THE WILKESBARRE SLAVE CASE.

The continuation of this last enormity did not

til you teach this mistaken people that no man's freedom is safe while there breathes in the land a slave.—Pittslurgh Sat. Visiter.

The throne of tyranny is the Judge's bench in every country where the despot himself has not in himself all power. Presidents and Congresses are harmless things in our country without the Judges to put the judicial stamp upon their orders and enactments. Our Judges are our despots, and the palmiest days of oppression in Europe never saw so vile a tyranny upon their judgment seats. The acts of our U. S. Judges would beget a revolution in any country of the world, and the only reason they are endured here, is, because we wait the use of the ballot-box to dethrone them. But even the ballot-box may be too tardy in its movements to answer the demand of impassioned justice and insulted mercy. It is a wonder that such a wretch as Judge Grier of the U. S. Court at Philadelphia is unmolested by the people whose protection he scorns and whose laws he tramples on.

The Wilkesbarre Slave Case. A complaint for riot and assault and battery has been made against the U. S. officers who attempted to arrest the fugitive slave Bill Thomas, recently, at Wilkesbarre.—Warrants for their arrest have been issued, and sorved upon them; and they have been brought before Judge Grier, of the U. S. Court, on habeas corpus. The Judge was to determine yesterday whether they should respect the process of the magistrate. In the preliminary examination, last week, Judge Grier was as coarse and brutal as the infamous Lord Jeffreys ever was, and as openly set at defiance the plainest principles of the law. He declared that if the complainant failed to substantiate his charge, he would have any man indicted who should hereafter apply to the State Judges for a writ of habeas corpus in a slave case; would have the Judge indicted who should grant the writ, and the Sheriff who should execute it. Diabolism The marshal and his Southern employees who committed the anomalous outrage upon the slave of Bill, the other day, at Wilkesbarre, it seems were arrested by a warrant issued by a Justice of

THE WILKESBARRE CASE. Our readers should not THE WILKESBARRE CASE. Our readers should not fail to read the article upon this subject, from the New York Evening Post. It is precisely as we stated last week—the United States officers swore to falsehoods before Judge Grier. But what shall we think of this Judge, who, with such testimony within his reach, refused to receive it! What shall we say of his decision, which exculpated the officers entirely from blame! Words cannot express the sentiments we entertain for such an press the sentiments we entertain for such an apology for a man. If any of our readers ever feel like going to sleep over the cause of anti-slavery, let them just recall the Wilkesbarre affair—let them remember Judge Grier. The very thought of such an accursed monster will be sufficient to sick to witness such an utter devotion to slavery, on the part of our Judges. But the day is coming when their memory will be execrated—when the Dr. Deweys and Judge Griers shall be swept from the land.—Hartford Rep.

From the New York Evening Post, 21st ult. THE NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS.

A motion relative to the selling of milk on the A motion relative to the selling of milk on the Sabbath was yesterday referred to the Presbyteries. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Synod adjourned till this morning. The Synod [of New York] assembled again at 9 o'clock this morning. There was a very good attendance of members present, and the Moderator (Rov. Dr. Judd) performed the devotional servi-

Rev. Henry A. Rowland, on behalf of the C mittee of the Minutes of the General Assembly, inhead only above the water, to make his head a troduced the following resolution as that part of their murderous aims, until they thought they had killed him, and then leave him, because sembly on the subject of slavery:— Resolved, In view of the action of the last General

the continued peace and unity of our churches.

After considerable discussion, the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

The Rev. Dr. Cox then introduced the following

resolution, prefacing the same with a few charac-teristic remarks on the necessity of refraining from all ecclesiastical action on the subject of slavery in our judicatories :-

Resolved, That, on the subject of slavery, it is the judgment of the Synod that no good is likely to result from ecclesiastical action in reference to it, either in this Synod or the General Assembly, and therefore leave it all to the inferior judicatories of the Church, and to the government of eternal Providence, with prayer for our country in all its sections, and for our Church in all its interests, as a more excellent way, and practically our proper wisdom.

An animated debate sprung up on this resolu-tion, and it was under consideration when we left

The continuation of this last enormity did not arrive in time for us to give it in full this week, and we think it better to wait a week and give it in full this week, and we think it better to wait a week and give it in time to mutilate it. Our readers will want, like the child with Alexander's greatness, 'to know it all,' and we are anxious they should.

Judge Grier has fairly out Griered himself, so far as the reports have reached us. His disregard of the sovereignty of Pennsylvania, is as marked as and emphatic as his long-established contempt for the Divine authority.

As an elder in an orthodox church, this trait of the Judge's character has appeared more prominent than if he had been, by prolession, an Atheist. So, his being a Pennsylvanian makes his contempt for her sovereignty more conspicuous than the same amount of arrogance in a South Carolinian.

For one, we rejoice at his insolence. Before the Almighty destroys a tyrant, He always suffers him to go mad.

The persecutors must be 'drunk with the blood of the saints' before their own destruction. Pharacteristic in the saints' before the saints' before the saints' befo

souls in the guilt of such a contest, for such an object! Will they allow their allegiance to party, to so far override their allegiance to God! Will they so far forget the memory and principles of their fathers as to support a war for the avowed object of riveting chains upon a people, who would else begines! We desire every man in the State to answer these questions at the bar of his own conscience; so that when the trial comes, he may be prepared to act as becomes a man, a Democrat, a orepared to act as becomes a man, a Democrat, Christian. Friends, what do you say!—Independ-

COTTON IN INDIA.

A small volume of Indian statistics has been re-cently printed by order of the House of Commons. It contains short summaries of the most important information which could be collected in the statisti-cal office of the East India House on the principal heads of Indian affairs, and was originally prepared by order of the Court of Directors. There are two principal descriptions of cotton plants now cultiva-ted in India—the indigenous and the American. The indigenous plant of India is an annual, and suc-ceeds best in the rich black soil found in various ceeds best in the rich black soil found in various parts of the country. The American plant, though a perennial, is practically an annual in India, and though grown successfully in some parts on the black soil, yet thrives better on the light red lands. Each kind is recommended by peculiar advantages; the Indian is superior in durability and fineness, the American in productiveness and length of staple. Both kinds are cultivated to a considerable extent, but the indigenous plant will probably always continue to be the favorite with native cultivators. continue to be the favorite with native cultivators. It may now be considered as demonstrated beyond all question, that India can furnish cotton for the British market, and that the natives cultivate the cotton plant in a manner which, if it admits of improvement, is highly efficient. In 1846, the Court of Directors directed consignments of 6,000 bales to be made annually for three years—half to be of New Orleans, and half of indigenous cotton. Very favorable opinions were pronounced on what was sent, by spinners and other competent judges, and all doubt as to the capability of India to produce cotton suitable for the purposes of our manufactures may be said to have been thenceforth set at rest. The great inferiority of the Indian cotton as compared with the American is the result of what befalls it subsequent to its production in the fields, that is, in the way it is gathered and stored, in the mode by which it is separated from the seed, in the mode by which it is separated from the seed, and its transmission to market. The cleaning and packing of cotton, in spite of the continued attempts packing of cotton, in spite of the continued attempts of the Government to introduce improved saw-gins, is still very far from perfect. But the impossibility of getting cotton to the coast from inland districts forms the real reason why so scanty a proportion of the cotton we consume in our manufactures is derived from India. The amount which the maritime districts produce could not, probably, be very materially increased. About 8,000 square miles are already, it is calculated, devoted to the cultivation of exported cotton, and only a small portion of the parts of India adjacent to the sea will grow cotton at all. If by means of railroads the great cotton at all. If by means of railroads the great cotton field of Hyderbad, in the centre of Southern India, were placed nearly on an equality, in point districts, then, as the writer of this portion of the volume calculates, a breadth of land sufficient for the growth of a quantity equal to the full demand of Great Britain might be at once available. That of Great Britain might be at once available. This cotton cannot be conveyed to a profit from the centre of India, except by railway, may be proved by the analogous case of salt, which costs at Benares double what it does at Calcutta, the distance between the two places being 400 miles, being about the same distance as from some of the cotton marts at Hyderbad to Bombay.—London Morn. Chronicle,

The SLAYE vs. The Master. A case of great interest was decided in the Covington Circuit Court, yesterday. We have been at some difficulty in obtaining the acts, which are as follows:—Sam Norris, a colored man, has been living in Covington about five years, has married a free colored woman, and has had by her several children. He belongs to a Mr. J. N. Patton, of Virginia, who permitted him to come to Covington, and engage in whatever service he thought proper, on condition that Sam would pay him, out of his carnings, a stipulated sum per annum, we believe about \$100. The surplus, whatever it might be, was to belong to the slave. Sam was punctual for several years. He was sober and industrious, and, in his humble way, very prosperous. About two years ago, Mr. He was sober and industrious, and, in his humble way, very prosperous. About two years ago, Mr. Patton came west on a visit, and agreed with Sam that if he would pay him the sum of four hundred dollars, within four years, that he would give him his freedom. Sam gratefully accepted the proposal, and at once paid down, out of his hard earnings, \$135; and has since given his master some 40 or \$50 more.

40 or \$50 more.

Patton now comes forward to rescind the con ract, and claim his slave. The case was yesterda lecided by Hon. Judge Pryor, in favor of Patten a delivering his opinion, his Honor stated the fol

owing facts:—
1st. That the laws of Kentucky recognize but two
modes of liberating slaves, by will, and by deeds of

2d. That the slave cannot make a contract 3d. That the contract was executory, and the time fixed for the negro's freedom future and con-

time fixed for the negro's freedom future and contingent.

4th. That so long as Sam was a slave, his master was entitled to his services, and the money he (Patton) had received was in law his own.

The opinion was able and elaborate, and the authorities numerous and decided. His Honor characterized the case as one of great hardship and cruckly, and every one in the court-room seemed to sympathize deeply with the poor negro. The case, we understand, has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the State.—Cincinnali Commercial, 22d ult.

An Ungrargett World. Miss Frederika Bremer, whose novels are the delight of all who read them, and who enjoys the highest social position in Sweden, did not, when travelling in this country, fall in love with the slave-pens of Richmond, Virginia; on the contrary, she describes them in her late book of travels as she saw them, in no harsh spirit, but with truthfulness and kindness; whereupon the Richmond Enquirer berates her in the severest terms, and accuses her of ingratitude. But wherein the ingratitude consists, we cannot divine. The writer adds:

We trust that this new instance of ingratitude and breach of courtesy, on the part of "distinguished foreigners," will put our people on their guard. Abolitionists cannot do justice—cannot present facts truly; they always color through their own jaundiced vision. Well, if our Virginia friends would avoid these breaches of courtesy, they must remove beyond the bounds of civilisation, or, like the Japanese, hold no intercourse with outside harbarians.—N. Y. Evening Post.

ATS kind hat he short-nally. hard call,

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HUNTING FLIES.

There are two degrees in this art, viz., F. H. and F. C.—Fly Hunting and Fly Catching. The first is easy, but few can have a diploma for the last. I opened the door to let the warmth out of my ovenheated study, and in came a boisterous fly, almost as big as a bee, and ten times as important. One would-think him a courier before all the emperors on earth, or the chief of politicians about to utter a speech, or a Monsieur Jullien, lecturing his hundred instruments, each in his own tongue.

It was an annoyance; for when one has a little bit of an inspiration of his own, and is about to make a flourish on paper, he does not care to have himself barlesqued. Did you ever undertake to drive one fly out of a large room with a high ceiling? We took our broom and struck at the busy fellow, with only the effect of quickening his activity. Whereas, before, he buzzed in stately circuits, he now set about such a series of nimble circuits, now near the floor, then, before we could circuits, now near the floor, then, before we could detect him with our eye, up by the ceiling; now by the door, then by the window, and giving out a sound like a Deel in a factory, driven round at a tremendous rate, until our anger changed to mirth, and the attempt as hitting him became ludicrous. We smote here and there; we beat the books, wall, the carpet, the stove—everything but the fly. He seemed to be the only one that fully enjoyed He seemed to be the only one that fully enjoyed himself. At length we sat down, hoping the busy impertinence would settle somewhere. So he did—right before our face, on the desk, and crept about with such a nimble, pert, business-like air, that one could not help thinking that he said. Were you not looking for us, sir, just now! Is there anything that you particularly want! Can't we serve you! and with that, undoubtedly unable to restrain the laughter that swelled his blue jacket; he bounced on and whirred and whirled, bounced he bounced up and whirred and whirled, bounced and buzzed; bumped the window, and bizzed against the wall, and went through all the waltzes, polkas, schottishes that ever were conceived of-a

perfect aerial quadrille.

Well. This is amusing enough on a small scale But it is rather sad to see it on a large scale. New York has been after its corrupt and corrupting aldermen for months past, swinging the broom of justice after them: smiting here and smiting there, but always hitting the place that the rogues had just left. And nobody is so happy, so fat, so nimble, so amiable and familiar with justice, as these

Methinks I see my example imitated, also, in the grandest style, by no less a broom-holder than the President of these United States. He shakes his broom, now at disunionists, now at Free Soilers, and then at all who hate both of them. Indeed, his task is worse than mine; for he has flies to drive out and flies to drive in, and a part of the time it is very uncertain which is which. Lately time it is very uncertain which is which. Lately, several big flies have been buzzing in the Custom House, so that the President could get no peace even in Washington. And less of it since he has been flirting the broom than before.

Judge Hall, formerly a member of the Fillmore cabinet, appointed to the bench to execute Fillmore's posthumous vengeance on the Syracuse men who rescued Jerry, has had a very lively time with his broom. The bandle does not seem to be long enough, or the judge is not quick enough, or some

enough, or the judge is not quick enough, or something else is the matter. It is just our game over again. We hit the wall fast enough, and smote the reverend face of many an unsinning author, but not the fly. So Judge Hall has hit the government, and hit his own temper, knocked over the law two or three times, taken several resting spells, and waited for the game to settle somewhere within reach; given out a swounding blow, and hit his own knuckles; lost his temper again, and all the impartiality that was left. But never mind He is after the flies yet.

Good Judge Hall, won't you come down to my

study a while, and practice a while on my fly? I think I could show you a trick or two that would help you somewhat in the hunt which you wage after your flies. And, it may be vanity, but I have a strong suspicion that I could tell you more about these very flies you are after, than you seem to

But, if you stand upon your dignity, and are de termined to hit those naughty flies, let me advise you to try a little one. Put some government molasses on the desk of justice, or somewhere in a public place; let the flies lie down to lap it up, and when they are all filling themselves, let the broom come down like thunder on them; and then if you do not hit the Jerry flies, there is no doubt but you will kill others that deserve it full as much,

or more.

We grant to Judge Hall the degree of F. H.; he must show more skill than he has yet before we issue the diploma of F. C. H. W. B.

'SATAN TRANSFORMED.

This is the language employed by the New York Observer in speaking of the National Theatre, where the drama of Uncle Tom's Cabin is being played. The particular circumstance which ex-cited the Observer's wrath was the announcement that little Cordelia Howard, who plays the character of Eva so beautifully as to win universal applause, had induced her father to set apart one dolfar a night, the fruit of her earnings, for Mr. Pease's mission at the Five Points. The Observer

says:

There is not a greater rendezvous for prostitution and iniquity of every sort than this same National Theatre. Undoabtedly, the moral character of the play which has for the last few months been nightly exhibited. on its stage, and with so much success, has been the means of enticing hundreds of innocent souls within its halls and on the road to ruin. But Satan has indeed halls and on the road to ruin. But Satan has indeed put on the double garb of an angel of light when, as a means of alluring a still larger number of them into his snares, he clothes himself, through the columns of that same N. Y. Tribune, with the eminently rightcous work of devoting a dollar a night for the support of a charity to which the National Theatre, with the above zealous aid, is nightly adding its victims.'

It must be admitted that the National Theatre,

as formerly conducted, was obnoxious, to some ex-tent, to the charge which the Observer brings against it; but in putting the drama of Uncle Tom ngainst it; but in putting the drama of Uncle Tom upon his stage, the manager has produced a complete revolution. The place is now frequented by persons of the highest respectability, by religious people, not excepting clergymen. The harlotry so conspicuous formerly has been completely exercised by the spirit of Anti-Slavery—that spirit which the Observer hates with all the malignity of its festering hypocritical heart. The editor of the Section ing hypocritical heart. The editor of the Sunday Atlas, having visited the Theatre recently, was struck by this fact. He says:

'There was not, in the whole establishment, unless she was under sanctified hypocritical protection, which w do not believe was the case, one of those frail sisters of do not believe was the case, one of those frail sisters of the town and pair, who nightly seek a market-place in the town and pair, who nightly seek a market-place in the torridors of other theatres; and when we said to a somewhat ultra republican friend, 'it seems to us, from the aspect of things, that there are no wantons in this theatre, he replied, 'No-sir-ee! them's the women and gals that don't come here. No-sir-ee! These ere gals and women go where trade is kept up; this ere theatre is one that goes in for religion, virtue, morality—and liberty.' Although the words somewhat faltered on the lips of our republican friend, we understood them without the aid of an interpreter, and learned a lesson which older men might learn and cherish, to their credit and advantage.

Thus it will be seen that the harlots, like the Thus it will be seen that the harlots, like the Observer; are not much attracted by Anti-Slavery. They agree, in fact, in repudiating it. Jesus, however, said of that class in his day, that they would go into the kingdom before the Scribes and Pharisees, and we have no doubt that the harlots of New York have more of genuine humanity in their hearts than the Editors of the Observer, and others who, like them, go for slave-catching in the name of Christ.

them, go for slave-catching in the name of Christ.

The Observer, in supporting Slavery, supports a system of licentiousness and prostitution a great deal worse than that of which ordinary Theatres are too often the nucleus. Slavery forces its victims to become prostitutes, while the licentiousness of our Northern cities has at least this advantage in the comparison, viz., that its victims are not compelled by law to sacrifice their virtue. The drama of Uncle Tom reveals this feature of the slave system in a very impressive manner, and is in itself a lesson of moral purity. The Observer, in supporting the Fugitive Slave Law, goes for seizing the woman who seeks to preserve her chastity by flight, and forcing her, by the whole power of the U. S. Government, to submit to the lecherous embraces of her master. The paper which advocates villany like this has the cool effrontery to pretend to be shocked by the licentiousness of the Theatre!

THE CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND.

We make the following extracts, in relation to the character and the proceedings of the Woman's Rights Convention at Cleveland, O., from the Editorial Correspondence in a recent number of the Anti-Slavery Bu

The Convention was a grand one. Grand in its moral sublimity, in its fidelity, in its comprehensive, world-wide philanthropy. The Woman's Rights movement, as presented by the principles and action of that convention, is no 'extraneous and action of that convention, is no 'extraneous and included the principles of the convention of the topic' to an anti-slavery newspaper. It is anti-slavery itself, in one of its purest, most compre-hensive and effective forms. Every truth it utters for woman is the truth uttered for the chattel-bound for woman is the truth uttered for the chattel-bound woman, no less than for her sister, disfranchised by law, wronged by social custom, or robbed by pecuniary usage. The convention was remarkable for the power and versatility of its talent—for the expansive comprehensiveness of its spirit—for the liberality of its platform—for the marked individuality of its prominent and controlling members. liberality of its platform—for the marked individuality of its prominent and controlling members—and for the unity and singleness of its purpose.—It sowed good seed with no stinted hand, and much of it will find a genial soil, which shall not fail to ripen it into precious fruit. We cannot here attempt any detail of the convention's proceedings. Our renders will find them elsewhere.

All went on smoothly in the convention till Mr. Barker introduced the question of the teachings of the Bible, in the purposes of the movement. Then there were manifestations of deep anxiety among some of the friends, and strong manifestations of displeasure among the orthodox indifferent, and orthodox opposers. The extremest differences of opinion were expressed, but neither differences of pinion, nor fear of consequences, could induce

inion, nor fear of consequences, could induce the heroic women to limit discussion, or narrow their platform. In this they were true alike to themselves and their cause, and have rendered good service to truth and freedom. Thanks to them for their fidelity. Their cause will not suffer because they were true to free speech. Upon this

hangs their success.

Mr. Barker thought we should meet the question frankly and fairly, 'What does the Bible teach in frankly and fairly, 'What does the Bible teach in frankly and fairly, 'What does the Bible teach in frankly and fairly, 'What does the Bible teach in frankly and fairly, 'What does the Bible teach in frankly and fairly, 'What does the Bible teach in frankly and fairly, 'What does the Bible teach in frankly and fairly, 'What does the Bible teach in frankly and fairly, 'What does the Bible teach in frankly and fairly, 'What does the Bible teach in frankly and fairly, 'What does the Bible teach in frankly and fairly, 'What does the Bible teach in frankly and fairly, 'What does the Bible teach in frankly and fairly, 'What does the Bible teach in frankly and fairly, 'What does the Bible teach in frankly and fairly, 'What does the Bible teach in frankly and fairly, 'What does the Bible teach in frankly and fairly, 'What does the Bible teach in frankly and the Bible t Woman's Rights ?' Strangely, for once, he found himself in agreement with the priesthood. He thought with them, that the Bible taught the inferiority and rightful subjection of woman to man. Nevertheless, he was the friend and advocate of Woman's Rights. He would rather discard the authority of the book, and do justice to woman, than sustain the book in its inculcation of wrong. Miss Antoinette L. Brown said that if it was decided that the Bible was opposed to the objects woman has satisfied her most captious reader that they sought, she should be compelled to side with justice and right rather than with the Bible. But she was reduced to no such alternative. The Bible taught an opposite doctrine, and she proceeded to give a favorable exegesis of the objectionable pasequal. sages which Mr. Barker had quoted.

Dr. Nevin, as Miss Brown was a ' young wo severance in them, after correction, was not calculated to impress one at all favorably of his honesty.

Mr. Garrison, foll of indignation at his course. of hisses—and subsequently a very harmless, cowardly, and ludicrously personal assault upon Mr. Garrison. It was on this wise. Mr. Garrison, who, after the adjournment, had delayed to pass from the Hall till the whole audience had retired, met at the door as he was a door as he was a door as the door as the door as the door as he was a door as the door as th at the door, as he passed out, some three or four men waiting his appearance. Said one of them,

Mr. Garrison, I wish to speak to you. Mr. G. Will you walk into this room! You said Dr. Nevin had the spirit of rowdy and a blackguard, did you!

Brother. 'He is a brother of mine. Brother. Did you mean what you said!

Mr. G. Certainly. I always mean what I say Brother. You said it, did you! Mr. G. Yes. Brother. You did, did you!

Mr. G. Yes.

Brother. [With courage up to the snubbing point.] 'You did, ha! Well then, take that,'—
[thrusting his hand in Mr. Garrison's face, and giving his nose a friendly tweak.]
Mr. G. You call that a defence of your brother,

Mr. G. Well, I am satisfied, if you are. [And

Mr. Garrison passed on.]
In relating the circumstance, Mr. Garrison reassault as far more honorable than the course of the Reverend Doctor. A decision in which I most

while passing into the city, the morning after the convention, I took passage with a countryman, who was passing in his buggy. He commenced our acquaintance with the question, 'Are you a Woman's Rights Man!'

Have you attended the Convention !

'Yes.'
'So have I. Them women can speak some, can' they! I attended the whole of it. The women are right. They ought to have all they ask for. And they would get it right soon, too, if it was not for the priests. I am afraid they will discourage them, and prevent their success. They will oppose it to the utmost. Woman's Rights is to the priests. just what abolition is to the slaveholder. It proposes to take away their power and authority, and they will do anything to prevent it. Perfectly agreeing with my sensible farmer friend, in his last remark, I left him, with the assurance, that though he rightly estimated the priests, he did not do justice. tice to the women. They were heroines, who could neither be trightened nor conquered, and would not be discouraged.

From the New York Tribune.

LUCRETIA MOTT IN KENTUCKY MAYSVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1853.
Believing that you feel an interest in all the

great reform movements of the day, I sit down to write to you upon the reception accorded to Lucretia Mott by the citizens of this place, on Sunday, the 16th inst. Among slaveholding communities, it has hitherto been very unusual for females to ad-Mott by the citizens of this place, on Sanday, the 16th inst. Among slaveholding communities, it has hitherto been very unusual for females to address large audiences upon the exciting public topics of the day. It was therefore with surprise, that the announcement was made on Saturday, that this calebrated Anti-Slavery, Woman's Rights advecte would address our citizens. At the appointed hour, men and women of all classes came to hear her. The large Court House in this city was packed to its densest capacity. Her mild and amiable-looking husband was on the stand beated her. His head and face were noble and striking, When Lucretia came forward to speak, curiosit, had been roused to the utmost. She spoke for about an hour and a half, holding an immense audience enchained. She presented views hold, startling, and at least, to this community, original. No crying evil of the day escaped exposure and condemnation. Slavery was spoken of freely, as curse to the master and the slave, and as a stail upon the honor of the Republic.

Her manner of speech was mild, winning and attractive. Her discourse gave strong evidence of the fact, that woman, when she is qualified properly, has a right to be heard in public assemblages. From the misrepresentations of the press, our people had expected to see a sour, disappointed-looking woman, who, if the truth was fully known, was unhappy in her domestic relations. Her own appearance and that of her husband at once give strong presumptive evidence of a quiet, happy life, Every auditor—even the strongest pro-slavery man—Histened with Attention, if not with conviction. This fact vindicates the people of Kentucky from the charge too frequently made against them, either pocular institution discussed. Mrs. Mott, in a mild tone, but in words of unmeasured compass, demoused that a wrong and outrage upon the rights of humanity.

She addressed here globe a discussed have been addressed hereal for the brown and the strongest processing the proper of the fact, the man a pleasant, refreshing the v

elicited much comment, and a strong desire to hear more upon all the topics she discussed. She stated that Lucy Stone would pay us a visit, and pronounced a high eulogium upon her moral worth and talents. Altogether, her visit has doubtless been productive of much good, both to her and to our people. It has served to show her that Kentuckians are not so violently opposed to discussion upon Slavery as she had been led to believe. She has learned, moreover, that women here, no matter how novel or strange their pretensions, are treated with great kindness and attention. While, on the other hand, the minds of our people have been disabused of the gross exaggerations concernbeen disabused of the gross exaggerations concerning her life and character, which have been made by the public press. Both parties seemed to separate mutually satisfied and delighted.

If Lucy Stone should visit us, I will send you an account of her reception.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS. In addition to the article entioned in our last, we would call attention to a ma terly review, in Blackwood's Magazine for October, of Uncle Tom's Cabin' and the Slavery question general

ly. The introductory paragraphs are plainly by anothe hand, and were evidently prefixed on the America principle of having something to suit both sides. We give a few extracts.-M.

MRS. STOWE AS A WRITER

Uncle Tom's Cabin is a remarkable book, unquestionably; and, upon the whole, we are not surprised at its prodigious success, even as a mere literary performance; but whether, after all, it literary performance: but whether, after all, it will have any direct effect upon the dreadful institution at which it is aimed, may be regarded as problematical. Of one thing we are persuaded—that its author, as she has displayed in this work undoubted genius. in some respects of a higher order than any American predecessor or contemporary, is also a woman of unaffected and profound piety, and an ardent friend of the unhappy black. Every word in her pages issues glistening and warm from the mint of woman's love and sympathy, refined and purified by Christianity. We never saw in any other work, so many and such sudden and irresistible appeals to the reader's heart—appeals which, moreover, only a wife and a mother could make. One's heart throbs, and one's eyes are suffused with tears without a moment's notice, are suffused with tears without a moment's notice, and without anything like effort or preparation on the writer's part. We are, on the contrary, sooth-ed in our spontaneous emotion by the conviction of the writer's artlessness; and when once a gifted the writer's artlessness; and when once a gitted woman has satisfied her most captious reader that such is the case, she thenceforth leads him on with an air of loving and tender triumph, a willing cap-tive to the last. There are, indeed, scenes and touches in this book which no living writer, that

Br. Nevin, as Miss Brown was a 'young woman,' benevolently came to her help, as he said.

In our judgment, he gave her cause little aid.—
His cant was disgusting—his misrepresentations of Mr. Barker's remarks were gross, and his perof Mr. Barker's remarks were gross, and his perof Mr. after correction, was not calcuwe express our opinion that there are parts of Uncle Tom's Cabin which he never can surpass, burst forth with the unparliamentary, but certainly merited assertion, that Mr. Nevin 'had the spirit of nature every whit as tenderly and truly as he: her a rowdy and a blackguard!' It brought down storms sympathies are as keen and subtle, her spirit as generous, as his; her perception of the hu as quick and vivid as his own. She shows also his, so to speak, structural faults, which, in a general way, we may indicate by saying, that cond and directness of course, would greatly improve the compositions of both. A lively reader hates to be detained on his way, in order to have traced out for him the source and operation of the motives by which characters are actuated. He likes to be given credit for a capacity to do that for himself. It occurs to us, that had Mr. Dickens passed his life among the same scenes as Mrs. Stowe, making allowance for certain special circumstances affect-ing the latter, he would have produced a work very similar, in both its faults and excellencies, to Uncle Tom's Cabin. That she is a reader, and doubtless an admirer of his, is abundantly evident; for she has closely copied his manner, and that not in its most favorable manifestations, but rather to the most obvious mannerisms.

Regarded merely as a stroke of art, this closing cene may be contemplated with qualified feelings but we shall offer no remarks upon what has evidently been conceived in a high religious, a nobly human spirit, and executed with no little power. Viewed in this light—and it ought to be viewed in no other by a critic who has seized the scope and entered into the spirit of his author-objection the development of Uncle Tom's character melt away. He is not drawn to meet the views or satsickly novel-readers, or conceited supercilious critics. No, Tom is conceived in a lofty spirit, and adorned with all the meekness, the gentleness, the long suffering, which can be drawn from the inexhaustible sources of our holy religion alone: he is set sublimely on a pinnacle to attract towards his oppressed race, represented by his crushed and bleeding form, the pitying eye of Christendom -to awaken, to encourage, to warn. 'Suffering is, indeed, 'the badge of all their tribe;' and Europe has felt it to be so more strongly and directly, since the publication of this work, than it ever felt before. In the soft, glorious sunlight of Christian sym-pathy, the blackness of our poor brother's skin— his skin torn with the incessant lash—disappears Uncle Tom is actuated by religious principles which Uncle Tom is actuated by religious principles which will not admit of his speaking or doing otherwise than he is represented as speaking and doing. His condition was that of a stare; it was a very hard one, often, but had not always been such; and he was on the eve of escaping from it by lawful means, more than once, but the will of Providence had more than once, but the will of Providence had decreed it otherwise. The sudden death of St. Clare was permitted to consign the unoffending Tom to the hideous Legree. But is not such an occurrence frequent in God's ordinary all-wise, but inscrutable direction of human affairs! Presented to us under the conditions dictated by the objects and purposes of Mrs. Stowe, how could she, without outraging propriety and defeating her whole, her only, and righteous purpose, have represented him, for inrighteous purpose, have represented him, for in-stance, organizing a revolt against the oppressor, in the course of which he and his maddened fellowsufferers would have imbrued their hands in the blood of Legree! With Mrs. Stowe's proved powers of description, and her mastery over the feelings, she could have flashed before our eyes char

of his merits, I reckon his being so fuscimated by his little wife, because I am so myself. There is a trace of beauty and taste in everything she touches, whether of mind or body; and above all, she beautifies life. Among other beautiful things which she has created around ber in her home, I have remarked a little basin full of beautiful stones and shells, which she herself collected; they lie glittering in water clear as a crystal, and round them is a border of coral. Pity it is that this much loved young wife seems to have delicate lungs. Her low weak voice tells of this. Two lovely little girls, Mabel and Rose, the latter yet at the mother? Mabel and Rose, the latter yet at the mother's breast, and an elder sister of the poet, one of the worthy and the good, constitute the remainder of the family.'

hearted Swedish authoress has proved all too speedly who followed him into the Wilderness, though they and fatally true. The Boston papers of Monday last announce the death of Mrs. Lowell, on the 27th ult, announce the death of Mrs. Lowell, on the 27th ult, successors, but be east out of the modern synagogues at at Elmwood, Cambridge, at the early age of thirty-two disturbers of the peace,—the seat, we say, chosen for

THE LIBERATOR

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 4, 1853.

SECOND DECADE ANNIVERSARY FORMATION OF THE

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 degree to the great principles on which, as upon the Everlasting Rock, it was so wisely founded, has gone But we do verily believe, that the claim it will have on forward steadily and fearlessly in its work of exposing the permanent gratitude of mankind, the Fact which the sinfulness of slavery, and its dire effects upon the pecuniary prosperity, the political relations, and the yet to be, will be the one which is to be celebrated, as moral character of the Nation, and demanding, as the right of the slave and the duty of the master, Immediate and Unconditional Emancipation. Happy would it was the Complement of that put forth on the Fourth of 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 and obeyed. But, alas! the American People, like Pharaoh of old, hardened their hearts, refusing to obey the mandate of Jehovah, and practically demanding, Who is the Lord, that we should obey his voice, to let our bondmen go? We know not the Lord, neither will we let our bondmen go.' The area of Slavery has been High Caste; the other contemplated the restoration of immensely increased by iniquitous legislation and at the the Pariahs to their just equality as human beings. expense of a bloody and atrocious war; the number of The First Movement uttered truths intended only to slaves has augmented from two and a half to nearly affect themselves and those they stood for. The Second four millions ; and the Slave Power exults in the enact- caught at those truths, and insisted upon applying ment of a new statute for the recovery of fugitive them to every creature made in the Image of God. The bondmen-a statute worthy of the spirit of Caligula one was partial, the other universal in its issues. The and Draco, and disgraceful alike to our professions of one left the way open, nay, hedged up and protected it, to Republicanism, Civilization and Christianity. Each the worst tyranny the world ever saw ; the other would advancing step in the progress of the Society has revealed a still 'lower deep' of national corruption and to its ultimate results, that there should evermore exist profligacy, until both Church and State are shown to be a Tyrant or a Slave. And the one went to its imperfect utterly defiled by the dark spirit of Slavery, and the Constitution so contaminated as to leave no alternative on its way clothed in white vesture, its head crowned to the friends of freedom but to repudiate its obligations with olive, and with a palm branch in its hand. The or 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 features the steady gaze of the whole civilized world; we have formed a nucleus around which is gathering, surely if not as rapidly as we could wish, a MORAL POWER which 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 Charles W. Denison, or others who may have forsaken which we are struggling to overthrow, and this knowlmains to be done. Profiting by the experience of the hope we shall see there all the survivors of that great past, and having a never-failing source of encouragement in the consciousness that our cause is just, and day of small things, when it was done; on the strugthat God and Truth are on our side, we must go forward, regardless of every obstacle, and undismayed by on the hopes which Experience and Faith in God and in ward danger that may be our path.

In accordance with the vote of the Society at its last Annual Meeting, we hereby invite the members and friends to assemble in Sansom Street Hall, Philadelphia, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, December 3d, 4th and 5th, to celebrate the Twentieth anniversary of its Formation. The meeting will open on the first day above named, at 10 o'clock, A. M. We hope to see a representation of friends of the cause from every free State, and that, by the presence and labors of many born into the Cause, the fresher recruits of the great eloquent champions of freedom, the meeting may be army of Freedom, and let them renew their oath and re 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. Papers friendly to the Society are requested to copy the above.

THE DECADE MEETING.

We hope our readers bear in mind the fact that the Twentieth Anniversary of the Formation of the American A. S. Society is close at hand. It is time for the mbers and friends of that Society to be making their day which tells that it has been twenty years engaged in its labors of mercy and love. If there be nobody at Philadelphia but Mr. Garrison

and Mr. McKim, and Mrs. Mott, the Appiversary would not be a failure ; for it would reaffirm the fact, which is the main thing for enemies and friends to know. But it should not merely be a Success in verity —a choral Triumph—but it should be made one which should compel an acknowledgment from all mankind; the which gainsayers cannot dispute, which enemies cannot deny, which shall give heart and encourage-ment to all who are looking towards the Celestial City of true Liberty for all. One that shall not merely comfort Mr. Greatheart and Hopeful and Faithful, but
shall strengthen even Mr. Despondency and his daughter, whose name is Much-afraid. Let it be the Interter, whose name is Much-afraid.

may they pass on to the Delectable Mountains and the Land of Beulab, and so press forward to the Prize of their High Calling. The figure of a Pilgrimage is one that will bear carrying out. There was a philosophy that underlay the Pilgrimages of the Dark Ages. It did renew the Faith and revive the purpose of fainting Christians to visit the scenes sanctified by the memories of their Religion, to tread in the footsteps of saints and martyrs, and to gaze on the very streams and mounhave striven (and with some success) to make it a Der of Thieves. The seat of Penn and the early Quakers st might not be allowed to speak in the meetings of their their retreat, is not unworthy of a reverential visit The Declaration of Independence, too, was an historica fact, the scene of which is justly sacred in the memory of mankind. To be sure, it has not been as yet much more than a Rhetorical Flourish, as McDuffie (we be lieve) justly defined it to be. But it hath the principle of eternal life in it, which will not for ever be smoth ered or trampled out by profligate politicians and pros-tituted priests. · Virtue has already gone forth from the hem of its garment for the healing of the bowed and decrepid nations, and though the hereditary malady may not yield at once and for ever to the sacred touch still, its power will yet prevail, and health and happi ness shall bless mankind. Philadelphia has been the birthplace of great Move

ments. The advent of Penn, the peaceful Common wealth he founded,-the Declaration of Independence the Statement of human rights which all human hearts acknowledged as Divine Truths, and the mighty results which have flowed from it to the world,-these things will make it the place of Pilgrimage for generation: it were in a corner, even at the best, on the fourth day of next December. The Declaration issued on that day July,-without which, that vaunted State Paper were indeed but a 'blurred and tattered parchment.' The one was but the Baptism of the Nation with Water ; the other, its Baptism with Fire and with the Holy Ghost. The first Dispensation regarded only the Rights of the Ruling Race; the second vindicated those of the Race that was outcast and trodden down. The one was the Recognition of a Revolution to secure the Rights of the make it impossible, if carried out in its original spirit work in garments rolled in blood, while the other goes one was successful, as far as it achieved any success, through a long and dubious conflict of brute force, and physical violence. The other can gain the perfect triumph it proposes to itself only through Repentance and Regeneration. The Fourth of December will yet take precedence of the Fourth of July in the love and reverence of mankind. We trust that there will be a general reasse

of all the Signers of the Declaration of Sentiments,-or all, at least, who have held fast the Faith that they there acknowledged had been given to them. We do not expect to see Robert B. Hall, or James F. Otis, or Act. Let it be a season of sweet communion on the of the history of the last twenty years and the things it has brought forth. Let there come up to that As sembly, moreover, all that have stood fast at the begin ning of the Conflict, and have never blenched or given ground since. Let them review their ranks, and while they mourn the vacancies which Death and Desertion through such Faith and such Experience that God give the victory. And let there be gathered together the later vive their courage in the presence of the veterans of the host. Let there be present all that take an active part in the Movement against Slavery, in honest sincerity, whether by speech or pen. Let the Abolitionists as semble from all parts of the Continent,-from the Free States and the Slave States,-from New England and from the Great West, and look upon one another and thank God that grace has been given unto them to stand unto this day. Let it be a new era in our Cause, from which it will date a new energy and a fresh zeal in the good works which will crown it with success. It may be made such ; and it is for every individual Abolition ist to say whether he, or she, will help to make it so .- Q

LUCRETIA MOTT IN RENTUCKY.

We were deeply interested in reading the account Mrs. Mott's reception in Kentucky, and of the respect arrangements for being at it. It should not be per-mitted to be a failure through the indifference or neg-were upon the reform questions of the day, including a ligence of the Abolitionists. It cannot be a failure, to be sure; because the very fact which it announces, that the Organization which was born into this breathing with Mr. and Mrs. Mott are spoken of by the Kening world on the 4th of December, 1833, still lives tucky writer, contrasts strongly with the coarse and vul and is busy in the work for which it was called into gar epistles concerning them, from various places rebeing, is a Success in itself. It is a Patent fact—' plain cently visited by them in New York and Ohio. It is a for all folk to see,'—confronting the American Nation, preaching Repentance to it, and denouncing destructions of elaveholders should have so generally action as the alternative,—calling upon it to turn from corded to Mrs. Mott a candid hearing, and afterward its wickedness and live,—exhorting all dwellers within its doomed walls to fly from the wrath to come. It
is recognized and acknowledged by the country and the world, by the Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery of the land, tive of these last, however, is obvious. Their sole aim i as an Entity, a Real Presence, an Actuality, a Vitality, and cannot fall to influence mightily its destinies. An Organization which is cursed by the intelligent Slaveholder as the chiefest enemy they have to dread, they have dirtied themselves for nothing.' They canand blessed by the intelligent Slave as the best friend not prevent intelligent and reflecting people, North or he has to look to, must be successful, in reality, on the South, from hearing such women as Lucretia Mott, Lucy day, which tells that it has been twenty years engaged Stone, and Sallie Holley, whenever an opportunity of fers; and the simple seeing and hearing them is to cov-er their low and brutal revilers with shame and con-

pleasure, to the many proofs we are receiving of an awakened feeling on the subject of slavery among slave-holders themselves. Some of these proofs we cannot now refer to publicly, without the hazard of 'quenching the emoking flax. But when we find a Southern (Natches) editor groaning over the fact that the 'ablest, most learned, and critical defences of slavery' are not

produced in public opinion and sentiment; and rethough it be, at present, no more than a wi read on the subject, yet that is a great gain, and any inevitably be followed by something more subst

Within a few days, two gentlemen have called at the Anti-Slavery office here, both of whom declared these selves slaveholders,—one from Louisiana, the other from Virginia. The whole appearance and mane of the former was manly and pleasing. He conversed with us, on the subject of slavery, nearly two hours, he us, on the subject of statery, hearly two hour. In said that, in the part of Louisiana where he lived, then was a strong and growing feeling in favor of some Subaction by which the condition and treatment of the section by which the reprobated, with a slaves should be ameliorated. He reprobated, with a parent sincerity, every cruelty practised towards to slaves, including their sale and the separation of any slaves, including their sale and the reparation of has the entire abolition of the system. He did not explain how human beings could be held as property, and ye be exempt from liability to sale and separation. Between thought we saw indications of a spirit in this year man from which much good might be expected. With regard to the other, we had less opportunity to become acquainted with him, but he expressed interest in the anti-slavery discussion now going forward. Both the men had called to see Mr. Garrison, and cridently do sired an opportunity of full conversation with his The world moves. Even the South does not wholly keep back. The moral elements have not been agrated for nothing .- M.

MR. GOODELL'S BOOK

The Wesleyan of the 27th ult., contains the files ing strictures on the action of the Massachusetts Son ty respecting the corpulent partizan pamphlet which Mr. Goodell is pleased to style a History of Slavery and SLAVERY AND ANTI-SLAVERY

SLAVERY AND ANTI-SLAVERY!

Of this work, by Wm. Goodell, we have sold many copies. Seeing an impeachment of its veracity, by the Mass. A. S. Society, in the matter of the division of the American A. S. Society in 1840, we have waited the nesponse of Mr. Goodell. He did respond, asking specifications of incorrectness from these who make the charge. The managers of the Mass. A. S. Society decline to sustain their charge by any attempt at prof. They assume that it is abundant and already long beling the public during the 13 years past since the division. They are the public during the 13 years past since the during, and therefore need not be repeated.

This is uncandid and unfair. 'The public' of to-by

This is uncandid and unfair. 'The public' of to day furnishes thousands of readers who are not familiar with the occurrences of thirteen years ago, or less. The present public have been informed by that Society, through numerous channels, that William Goodell's history is false and unreliable. This is necessarily injurious to his pecuniary interests and his reputation as a man. And it demands full proof or frank retraction.

To fall back on the expositions of years gone by, of which thousands know nothing, as a justification of charges made against an elaborate work of today, is which work such expositions had no allusion, at he which work such expositions had no allusion, at he to make public assaults upon the reputation of an in-portant work, and then refuse to attempt to sustain these charges, is unjust to the author. It may sait their conceptions of official dignity, but it will not in anywise dignify their position. It would be more creditable to them to point out the facts misstated or emitted, even at this late day. And we anticipated that they might be able so to do. It would, however, seem to be As there may be very honest sort of people (if no

the clearest headed in the world) to whom this sort of twaddle sounds like reason, we would say, once for all, that the Massachusetts A. S. Society is the sole judge of the occasions on which it will go at large with its ova defense against any charges alleged or insinuated against it. We apprehend that ' the Public ' has had its does to the matters, for his treatment of which it has oficially condemned Mr. Goodell's book. The Massachusetts and the American A. S. Societies, at the time of the Apostacy of 1840, and many times for years afterwards. while the subject possessed the interest it has long since lost, laid the subject in full before the Public in the Standard and the Liberator, in the authentic Reports, and by the hand of individual members. They copied every reply that the seceders or their friends rentared to put forth, and the facts and philosophy of the while business were as fully expressed, by speech and the press, as anything could be. We humbly conceive that the Public has no right to ask that we should go over this ground again. It is not the Massachusetts Society, but Mr. Goodell, that the Public should find fault with if it want to know the rights of these matters, for not having used the materials so amply provided for the purpose of giving a true account of that passage of his-

New Organization is dead, long ago. Or if it servive, it is only in the person of Mr. Lewis Tappac, who sits like a second Marius among the ruins of a retire Carthage, and meditates upon the mutability of human affairs. The men who promoted that Secession have long since gone to their own place. After we have sen Mr. Stanton moving to lay Anti-Slavery Resolutions the table in the New York Senate ; Mr. Leavitt retired to a subordinate post on the staff of a Religious paper; Mr. Birney an advocate of Colonization; Mr. Chris W. Denison, the Birneo-Tayloro-Webster-Pierce and promoted from the Penitentiary at Washington to the Consulate at Demerara; Mr. LaRoy Sunderland sells; ghosts by the dollar's worth, in Boston; and ansher Reverend Gentleman, who shall be nameless, (as le la returned home, and may have repented,) selling rea by the glass in San Francisco; after having sen thest things, and many more, we really think New Organistion does not need killing over again. And having up many more times than three 'slain the slain,' Mr. Godell and the Wesleyan must excuse us from galraning its dead body again, for the purpose of knocking it ets. The subject has long since lost its interest. All the we said of New Organization has been justified by conduct and its fate. What we prophesied has become history. It has passed away, and new enemies state in the field, quite enough to occupy our attention and our hands. And if a man, in the garb of a friend, a feeting impartiality to give a keener point to his his.

which, after all, he rather indicates than delivers list Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike, Just hints a fault, and hesitates dislike;

if such a man choose to put the gloss of our enter upon the facts he proposes to relate historically, all his we feel called upon to do is, to interpose our detaille tween his statement and his readers. We can afird a wait for justice. The history of the Anti-Slavery Case will yet be truly written. And it will record this passed in its history truly, as well as all others.

The Wesleyan complains that the action of the Massachusetts Society 'is necessarily injurious to Mr. Good ell's pecuniary interests and his reputation as a man We do not know how this may be. It certainly shall be so, both to the one and the other. And it is no got than strict justice, if it be .- Q.

THE GENERAL TRIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE PARTIES TESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the United States is lately concluded a session of a fortnight in the city New York. From casual glances at the reports, their doings, we have been unable to perceive that the have matured, or even considered, any project for the real good of mankind. They solemnly excemmunicals Bishop Ives, of North Carolina, for adherence to the Church of Rome. Some of the clergy, among the was Dr. Vinton, of this city, endeavored to establish rule (canon, as they call it—their guantry is harmist now) by which only clergymen and actual commertion. This was strongly objected to, and was lest the course of the discussion of this subject,

the course of the discussion of this subject,

'The Rev. Mr. Trapier, of S. C., said the time list
been when he should have advocated this means.
But experience had taught him that it was no see
ent to legislate upon such questions. This was no see
subject to him. It had been discussed, time and again
in the Diocesan Convention of South Carolina. See
in the best men he ever knew had not been meade
of the Church, and yet were her most devoted and see

DEAR FAI The clean per, too, I coalition. ity, it is a Soil, in me thousand i umph. As and joined go into the in all part no real cor towards it too weak of charact hated Frethere is it again. A ed. Its is and won his rites given gree matter of of the par

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DEAR FRIEND QUINCY : The election in this State has closed; and in a man te, too, most discouraging to the friends of fusion or allion. The Democracy has triumphed by a majort, it is said, of more than sixty thousand votes. Free 5d, in many places, has lost in moral reputation a housand times more than it has gained in political triasph. Many Whigs had abandoned their own party asph. Many many is a second their own party and joined the Democrats, before the election, rather than into the 'fusion.' Many more will follow now ; for a ill parties, there are always large numbers who have as an parties of the strongest; and, besides, the Whig party, to weak before to effect any thing, has lost what little character it had, by joining its destinies with the hiel Free Soilers, even for a single election. And there is little prospect that it will ever hold up its head are a name prospect to the ever hold up its head Its late organ, the True Democrat, has been wood and won by one of the Whig papers, and the matrimo-nial rites were solemnized one day last week. This has great offence in some quarters, as has the whole satter of the fusion. Many of the best and truest men of the party have desired to retain, not really an ontidatery name, but at least a distinctive character as an effensionists of the slave system. But the majority have, apparently, so far lost all interest in this subset, as not even to be willing to wear the name of Free Soilers, and so they have married the Whigs, and nies the name of their rival lover, and are henceforth to be known by the cognomen of the 'Free Democratic Party.' In the Hebrew poetry, you remember seven somen laid hold of one man, and proposed most advan-lageous Leap-year terms, only that they might ' be callel by his name.' In the instance before us, there is a sight departure from Scripture precedent. There are two bachelors in the case, and the would-be-disposed-of

results are to be apprehended. The 'Maine Liquor Law' has been one disturbing el enent in the election. But the day of its triumph here is far off. The Northern half of the State is perhaps prepared for it, as well as any place is for a measure of so questionable a character. But the Southern half of the State has a different class of people, to begin with. Then the whiskey trade is immense, and the best soil in the world is prostituted in great quantities to the growth of corn for so infamous a purpose. When I was at New Richmond, a dismal, dirty-looking little town so the Ohio river, I visited a distillery where a thousand bushels of corn are daily bedeviled into nearly a hun drel barrels of whiskey. Day after day and night after night, year in and year out, the fires of the infernal alembic are blazing. Eight thousand hogs were fattening on the grounds, or rather, refuse matter, all under one set of roofs. When the cholera swept through the country, in 1849, that place lost more of its inhabitants, in proportion to population, than any other in the United States

has married herself to one, but taken the name of the

other. From such a union, I am afraid the very worst

This whiskey manufacture and trade will long be serious obstacle to the spread, not only of tempe race, but of every virtuous principle. It is most lamentable to see God's beautiful earth aggravating and heightening even Eden's allegorical curse-for who had not far rather see most luxuriant growths of 'thorns and thistles,' than to behold immense prairies teening with corn for distillation, almost wholly, and all the slopes and surroundings planted with not les hateful tobacco? Such are the sights you must behold all over the southern and southwestern parts of Ohio And the people, in great proportion, seem sun-struck with the curse. A newspaper item tells how many 'millions of bushels of corn were raised and distilled, b sides many thousands more that were wosted in making bread'; and multitudes seem not to see the terrible irony. I heard one of the poor fellows boasting of how much it cost him for drink. He said he 'd ' be damned if he threw all his money away on bread and clothes. Beggared battalions of such are everywhere march ing to rain in almost all the West.

And kidnapping flourishes, too, on such a soil, t an extent most frightful. The three States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are, in their southern portions, as regular hunting-grounds for kidnappers as the California plains are for wild cattle. I have no doubt Covington, in Kentucky, and Cincinnati, separated only by the Ohio, are the central points of organized gangs of the most desperate counterfeiters and kidnappers who ever looked through the grates of a prison, or stretched a halter. No colored man, woman or child, is safe. Houses have been broken open at midnight, in two instances, since I have been travelling here, and the inmates manacled and carried off. In both cases, however, the victims have been recovered and returned But the hell-hounds in whose fangs they were found have escaped unharmed.

I do not believe the Fugitive Law was intended by its designers to re-capture fugitive slaves. The South are mad that so many of their victims escape to Cana da; and this Law was passed to allow of reprisals upon the homes of free colored people, who live upon Slavery's frontiers, in order to keep full the ranks of screaming and sweating sorrow.

And this the Law is doing, aided by such miscrean as McLean, Flinn, Spooner, Grier and Ingraham ; and a brood of Commissioners and Marshals, more hatefu far than Milton's 'yelling monsters,' whose birth 'tor the entrails of Sin, their infernal mother, begotten upor her in rape most foul, by Death, her first-born sor as she sat prostrate at the gate of hell.' Hundreds, and more likely thousands, of Solomon Northups and their families, are this hour in slavery, torn from homes as free and happy as any in America.

Nebedy is safe. The late case of arrest at Niagara Falls shows that a white skin is no security whatever. I should no more dare to send children out alone, espe cially at night, did I live within ten or twenty miles of the Ohio river, than I should dare send them into a forest of tigers and hyenas. I have taken special pains to warn the colored people, above all things, to be on their guard. Kidnapping is now a regular calling; and the U.S. courts are accessories in the damned work!! For the love of God and humanity, let it be exposed !

Yours, from the very midst of it. PARKER PILLSBURY.

DEATH OF M. ARAGO. By a recent arrival, we bear of the death of this distinguished French mathematician, astronomer and chemist, at the age of 68. He was for many years, in early life, in the scientific service of the French Government, in which he experiencel a great variety of hardships. He was imprisoned in Spain; thence escaped to Algiers, where he was detained as a slave for a year or two. 'During the Rev clution of 1848, says the Tribune, 'Arago was a member of the Provisional Government, in which he acted for a short time as minister of marine, and afterward as minister of war. His political predilections were in favor of the institutions of the United States. With Marrast and Marie, he headed the republicans who desired a similar form of government for France. By his great popularity in his native district, he prevalled on the excited population of the Department of the East Pyrenees to abstain from the acts of violence and bloodshed to which they were disposed. He was chosen a member of the National Assembly from this Department. After the Provisional Government was atinued, he was appointed by the Assembly a mem ber of the Executive Committee. In this office, he showed great courage and sagacity in the June out-After this event, he was made a member of the War Committee. He early declared himself an opponent of Louis Napoleon, and since his accession t power, has taken little part in politics. He was no less fitted to shine in society than in science. He will long be remembered as one of the most versatile as well as most profound spirits of the present intellectual

EXTRACT OF A LEFTER PROM WILLIAM

Dur friend Brown, we hope, will forgive this publication of a portion of his friendly private letter. There are very many here who remember him with great regard, and often inquire about him, to whom these few lines will be pleasant tidings :-

22 CECIL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, Oct. 8, 1858.

My DEAR FRIEND-I cannot think of letting Miss C. leave England without sending you a few lines, to acknowledge the receipt of your kind note sent over in the last anti-slavery box. I must also confess my negligence in not writing to you offener. You and our mutual friend, Wendell Phillips, are the only persons who give me information of the doings of my American riends. Miss Estlin, no doubt, acquainted you long since of the severe illness of her father; and you will regret to learn from Miss C. that he is still in a feeble

My daughters are still at school here, the younges of whom acts as my amanuensis in conveying these few sentences to you. Does n't she write a good hand? Is n't she a good girl ? I think I have told you before that they are being trained for teachers. They will soon have finished their eighteen months in the Training School, and will leave at Christmas. Craft called today to see me, and wished to be kindly remembered to you. He thinks of setting up a lodging-house in Lon-Ellen does not enjoy very good health. I am still going the rounds, giving lectures on American slavery. sometimes on other subjects, to mechanics and literary institutions. I am now looking over the proofsheet of 'Clery, or the President's Daughter,' a new work of mine now going through the press. I watch with interest the doings of my old coadjutors, and never take up a Liberator or a Standard, containing accounts of meetings or conventions, without feeling like taking the next boat for Boston. I am not tired of old England, yet I want to be back in America. Please re member me most kindly to Parker Pillsbury, Lucy Stone, the Fosters, and those immediately around you in the Anti-Slavery Office, and believe me to be Yours, very truly, W. WELLS BROWN.

Rev. S. MAT. Jr.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A. T. POSS MILLYILLE, Oct. 24th, 1858.

Last week was unsuccessful and discouraging, espe cially in contrast with recent excellent meetings which I had attended. When I arrived at Mr. Babcock's, a Sherburne, I found no appointment made for a meeting. I suggested that they should invite in some of their neighbors for a friendly chat. They did so, and I talked with them for about one hour, I hope to some advantage to the cause. So ended my labors in Sher-

In Holliston, no appointment was made. The resul was, I had no meeting at Holliston, and had the pleasure and expense of a lodging and breakfast at the

At Southboro', we had a small meeting. They have a new minister at S., who gives no countenance to antislavery. Friends S. and F. did all they could to ge ip a meeting, but they are quite of opinion that the nfluence of the young priest will, at least for a time, render anti-slavery work difficult.

At Blackstone, I spoke yesterday four times, as fol ows :- At Millville, in the Methodist house, at 104 o'clock, to about one hundred persons, who gave me earnest attention. At East Blackstone, at 2 o'clock, to good-sized school-house-full of earnest hearers. I was invited by a number of gentlemen to visit then again. At four o'clock, I had the Baptist meetinghouse at Waterford village well filled, and had an excellent meeting. At 6 o'clock, I spoke again at Millville, in the Methodist house, to a crowded audience During the day, I spoke just six hours and a half.

My last lecture at Millville, I learn this morning has produced some excitement in the village. The Methodist Episcopal minister had recently delivered a sermon, professedly against the Fugitive Slave Law, but really in defence of his church against the charge of being pro-slavery. I of course chose for my subject the relation of the M. E. Church to the Slave Power. I am told the excitement is considerable in the village, and the anti-slavery folks say it seems like old times. I have just received a number of pressing invitations to

If there is a personal devil, I have no doubt he rejoiced over my failures last week; but he got the worst of it yesterday.

Yours, for God and Humanity, A. T. FOSS.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, for November, has come to hand, with the following attractive table of

of Common Prayer, shorter forms to be used on special

The Rev. Dr. Trapier, of South Carolina, in supporting the section under discussion, said, that in circumstances such as he was subjected to, it was eminently necessary. Most of his congregation were domestic negro servants, whose time was limited, and this canon would countenance him in the counter.

To CORRESPONDENTS. The readers of THE LIBERS ron will undoubtedly join with those who have had the care of the paper during Mr. GARRISON's absence, in thanking Mr. PILLSBURY for the highly interesting letters he has given us from the West. That he has found time to write them, as well as to correspond with the Bugle also, amidst the unremitting fatigues and labore of his lecturing tour, has surprised us the more, from knowing that his health, during the whole time, ha been far from good.

J. T. C., Chicago,-His letter to Mr. Garrison is re ceived, and awaits Mr. G.'s return from the West which is expected within ten days. S. S. H., Brookfield .- Thanks for his letter, which

will doubtless receive early attention. J. W. L., New Bedford .- The paper to which h

alludes has not been received. I. S., Mansfield .- His article awaits the editor's re

The Gorpel Banner (Augusta, Me.) affirms por that there is no truth in the statement, that R rs. Streeter and Ellis, of the Hanover street Uni ersalist Society, in this city, have resigned or been requested to resign their pastorship, on account of their

A FREE MAX IN SLAVERY IN CURA. The Havan correspondent of the New York Journal of Commercial

says:—

'We have a story in town which has excited a good deal of attention, of a negro that has been kept in bondage as a slave for forty years, who was born in the United States, of free parents, at Charleston, South Carolina. He applied to Col. Wm. H. Robertson, acting Consul, for protection, and his case, which seems well established by the facts related, has been laid before the Captain General, who has promised immediate attention to it, and I am informed at the Consulate that he takes great personal interest in the matter, from the extraordinary narrative, and the consistent determination of the subject, for forty years, to obtain his freedom.

of the enslavement, in Louisiana, for twelve years, of a native-born New York citizen, Solomon Northup?

CHEAP STORAGE. A merchant in New York, who encumbered a street six weeks with two hundred bales of cotton, was notified, and paid the fine three times. Being asked why he did so, he replied, "Tis cheaper to pay the fine than to pay labor and storage."

In Boston, the State law allows the removal of all obstacles from the streets by the city officers, and provides that the goods, wares and merchandise removed may be retained till all expenses on them are paid by the own-

That New York merchant, compared with som of our Boston ones, was a reasonable man. They us he sidewalks for storage and for packing purposes about flu-fuo weeks in each year. What the State law requires is regarded as of no importance, so long as we have a city government which nullifies State laws at its

THE RELIGION OF PAYING DESTS. One of our ex changes has the following remarks on this subject :-

. Men may sophisticate as they please; they can never Men may sophisticate as they please; they can never make it right, and all the bankrupt laws in the universe cannot make it right, for them not to pay their debts. There is a sin in this neglect as clear and as deserving church discipline as in stealing or false swearing. He who violates his promise to pay, or withholds the payment of a debt when it is in his power to meet his engagement, ought to be made to feel that in the sight of all honest men he is a swindler. Religion may be a very comfortable cloak under which to hide, but if religion does not make a man deal justly, it is not worth having."

PROTEST IT IF YOU DARE.'-At the late Annua Meeting of the American Board, Dr. Durbin is reported to have described the manner in which the missionary board of the M. E. Church treat the question of funds,

in the following language:

'They do not inquire, he said, what their churches are able or willing to contribute. They simply make an estimate of the amount needed to carry on their mission; for this amount they draw upon the churches, and say to them, "Protest it if you dare." The above was published in Zion's Herald, with

ut any disclaimer, save what may be found above Does that paper assent to this description of the mem ers of the Methodist Episcopal Church? Consistent .- The British Banner, edited by Dr

Campbell, is now as venomous against Teetotalism as it has been for some years against Mr. Garrison and his anti-slavery associates. It denounces temperance meetings as 'irreligious,' 'unscriptural,' and tending t infidelity.' This is quite consistent with its course toward the American Anti-Slavery Society and its friends. That is a 'Banner' of bigotry, not of Christianity .-Pennsylvania Freeman.

Can't Account for IT .- The Natches Mirror noticing the fact that Mrs. Stowe makes from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars out of Uncle Tom's Cabin says : 'Mr. Fletcher has written the ablest, most learned, and critical defence of Slavery which has ever appeared in print, and it will bring the publisher in debt while the 'Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin,' which has jus arrived, is going off rapidly.'-Sandusky Mirror.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES BY WILLIAM WELLS BROWN ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES BY WILLIAM WELLS BROWN On Monday evening, August 20th, Mr. Brown address are just received a number of pressing invitations to ne again soon. I feel much refreshed in body and this mercian soon. I feel much refreshed in body and this mercian. on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, he had a crowded au at the British School Rooms, Rye-gate; or dience at the British School Rooms, Rye-gate; on Wednesday, Sept. 22d, at Spittingbourne, and on the following evening at Guild Hall, Canterbury. We rejoice to hear that Mr. Brown has engagements in Essex for some weeks to come. At no time have the public manifested greater desire to receive information on American slavery than at present, and we confidently American slavery than at present, and we confidently hope that the coming season will give all the lecturers now in the field ample opportunities of diffusing all the information they possess.—London A. S. Advocate.

I. Christ's Authority the Soul's Liberty; by Rev. Cyrus A. Bartol. II. The Shady and the Sunny Side of the Ministry; by Rev. Solon W. Bush. III. The White Hills; by Rev. Thomas Hill. IV. The Church of the First Three Centuries; by Rev. S. Osgood. V. Hillard's Six Months in Italy; by C. C. Smith, Esq. VI. Poetry; Rev. Joseph H. Allen, Rev. N. L. Frothingham, D.D. VII. Beecher's Conflict of Ages; by Rev. Geo. E. Ellis. VIII. Andrews Norton; by Rev. Wm. Newell, D.D. IX. Notices of Recent Publications. X. Literary Intelligence. XL Religious Intelligence. XII Obituary.

Crosby, Nichols & Co., Publishers, 111 Washington street, Boston. 'Ho! ron FREEDOM!' Such is the heading of a para

Think you have done well in employing Mr. G. B. Stebbins as a lecturing agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, for, to my mind, he is one of the most faithful and uncompromising agents in the field.*

A proposition having been made in the Convention of the Prot. Episcopal Church, recently held in New York, to allow Bishops to compile, from the Book of Common Prayer, shorter forms to be used on special. Public attention in England has been consider

Miss Cunningham has been released.

The Ingraham Testimonial.—At a meeting the section under discussion, said, that in circumstances such as he was subjected to, it was eminently necessary. Most of his congregation were domestic negro servants, whose time was limited, and this canon would countenance him in the course he was often compelled to pursue. He said the Church had hitherto been too conservative. A few years since, he was at the residence of the Bishop of London, and that prelate asserted that it was their excessive conservatism which drove the great Methodist leaders from the Church of England. That same stiffness which had worked so disastrously in that Church, would be productive of similar results here. The same prelate asserted that the Church of England owed the revixal of its piety to John Wesley.

The remarks of Dr. Trapier excited considerable feeling among the High Church party. The Ingraham Testimonial .- At a meetin

* Do you claim the protection of the United States ?

Then you shall have it.

'INGRAHAM,
Smyrma, July 11, 1853.

On the reverse side is the American Eagle on the globe, and bearing on its breast the arms of the United States. Immediately above the head of the Eagle is the rising sun. The side of the Medal bears this inscrip-

* Civil Liberty and Religious Independence, Throughout the World."

Reported Fillibustering Movement .-According to the North Research of the North Herald, states positively that an expedition of aking foreible possession of Sonora is already organized the control of the North Research of Sonora is already organized the control of the North Research of Sonora is already organized the North Research of Sonora is already organized the North Research of ork Herald, states positively that an expendion king forcible possession of Sonora is already organized in that city, under the lead of Wm. Walker, the erly of the San Francisco Herald, and Col. J. We ms. Two hundred men are already recruited for pedition, who were expected to proceed by sea in trinight. The leaders are all Southern men, and esign is to make Sonora a slave territory, under the same of 'The Republic of Sonora.' The Constitut as already been drafted, and bonds issued in the matches are all southern men, and the Republic of Sonora. the street of the could not write

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

WAR AT HAND. The steamer 'Arctio' arrived at New York on the fternoon of the 30th ult.

The Eastern Question.—Constantinople was quiet or be 5th inst. Part of the Russian army was going into

Omar Pasha had notified the Russian commander to retire from the Principalities before the 25th October, or he would commence hostilities. Gottschakoff replies that he has no authority either to commence hostilities, to make peace, or to evacuate the Principalities; he therefore refuses to do one thing or the other.

Old Gen. Paskiewitch, of Polish celebrity, had taken the chief command of the Russian army in the Principalities.

palities.

The first conflict, it is supposed, will ensue on

The first conflict, it is supposed, will ensue on the Black Sea or in Georgia.

Prussia and Austria both give indications, though not formally, that they will maintain a neutral position in case of a Turkish war. The French and English diplomatists therefore consider that war, being confined to the Turkish frontier, will not spread in Europe.

A battle was fought, on the 27th Sept., between the Circassians, under Gen. Schanyl, and the Russians, in which the Circassians had been compelled to retire to their fastnesses in the mountains, with a heavy loss on both sides.

both sides.

The London Times says that the Turkish manifesto is one of the strongest and most unanswerable State papers issued during the present century.

The Post says that morally Russia is already defeated, and that she will be so materially.

France.—Two hundred political arrests were made in Paris on the 16th ult. Among them, M. Gondehant, Minister of Finance under the Provisional government, but he was speedily released.

No news of importance from England, except that the strike in Lancashire had become serious. All the mills had been closed, and 25,000 persons thrown out

Harvard University .- The number of students connected with this University is 700—a greater number, probably, than has ever belonged at one time to any literary institution in America. They are from twenty-eight of the States and Territories of the Union, from the District of Columbia, and from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada, Yucatan, British Guiana, Bearll the Sandwick Laboda and Iraland Brazil, the Sandwich Islands and Ireland. Law students, 142; scientific students, 69; divinity students, 26; medical students, 119; resident graduates, 15. There are 329 undergraduates. The senior class contains 88, junior 78, sophomore 93, and the freshman 70. One hundred and five undergraduates have been admitted this term. The examinations have been critical, and the faculty seem determined to maintain as high a literary and moral standard as is practicable.— Cambridge Chronicle.

The Sultan .- We have seen it stated that the The Sultan.—We have seen it stated that the present Sultan is so delicate in health and appearance as to be scarcely able to keep erect upon his horse, on which he seems to sway back and forth like a thing without life. He is more than half a Christian, it is said, though such a suspicion would cost him his crown, if proved. On repairing the Mosque of St. Sophia, through the aid of an American artist, the Sultan was present when some of the old plastering fell from the walls and disclosed various pictures of saints and Christian emblems; on which, he remarked to the artist, in French, 'It is necessary to cover all that—the time has not yet come.'

GRACE GREENWOOD, (Miss Sarah J Clark,) the popular and gifted American poetess and anthor, was married on the 24th ult., in the village church adjoining her parents' residence at New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., to Mr. Leander K. Lippincott, of Philadelphia.

Hon. Edward A. Hannegan, who, it will be recollected, killed a brother-in-law in a fit of delirium tremens, has determined to recover his past misfortunes by becoming an earnest Temperance Reformer. At a recent camp meeting, he declared himself ready to vote for the Maine Law, in the absence of any thing better, but expressed his belief that nothing short of a total extirpation of the article from the face of the earth would effect the desired object.

tive fire broke out in Providence on Thursday evening of last week. It originated in the dry goods store of W. J. Ellis, in Mr. George Howard's Westminster Block, and spread rapidly to the adjoining stores. The Museum, Howard Hall, and various buildings adjoining, were consumed. The loss is set down, in round numbers, at not far from \$300,000—of which only \$124,000 was insured.

Great Fire in New York .- The extensive clothing establishment of R. L. Bogers and Co., known as Union Hall, Fowlers' block, on the corner of Palton and Nassau streets, was burnt down on Sunday morning last. The adjoining stores were considerably intended to the part of the loss is estimated at from two to three hundred. The le dred thousand dollars. Three firemen were killed and three others were badly wounded by the falling of a wall, which buried them in its ruins.

Presentation .- A day or two since, a pleasant affair occurred on board the steamer St. Lawrence. This consisted of the presentation of a silver cup to Mr. James W. Weedman, the popular and gentlemanly Steward. It was a testimonial on the part of the waiters of the St. Lawrence, and is well merited.

The Oldest Inhabitant .- Mr. Editor,agraph appeared in several of the city papers, a week Boston, 96 years old, and speaking of her as the oldest person in Boston. A much older person is living in this city. I refer to Mrs. Boston, a colored woman, residing in Southac street, who is 109 years old. She was born a slave in Reading, in this State, and became free when slavery was abolished in Massachusetts. Relatives of her former owner are still living in Reading, and the age of this old lady is a matter of record. She is a member of Rev. Mr. Grimes's Church, attends public worship on the Sabbath in good weather, and has her

Distinguished Arrival in California .- Madame Pfeiffer, a lady of extraordinary energy and daring, who has made the tour of the world, arrived in San who has made the tour of the world, arrived in San Francisco recently, in the bark Seneca, from Batavia. She is perhaps the greatest traveller living, having traversed alone Asia Minor, Persia, Tartary, India, and penetrated into the unexplored depths of Malacca, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and other East India Islands. She has made her way through howling wildernesses, inhabited by savage beasts and men equally savage, without fear or hesitation, and has always managed to extricate herself from the perils that beset her by her address and courage.

The New York Express, in an article re lating to the chiffoniers of New York, says—'We have seen able-bodied persons here gathering up the bits of cigars thrown into the gutters by the smokers, to be made, we suppose, into chewing tobacco for those who revel in the use of tobacco.' Think of that, ye who are wedded to the weed!

The trial of captain Tallman and Mr Callyer, master and owner of the steamboat Henry Clay, upon indictments of manslaughter, is now in progress in the U. S. Circuit Court in the city of New York.

Murderers Sentenced .- Wm. Barker, convicted of murdering his wife, has been sentenced to the Worcester House of Correction, and then to be hung on such day as the Governor may appoint.

Manly Ransom, put on trial for murdering his wife in Spencer, was allowed by the Court to plead guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to three years in the

It is observed of some of the clergy

men attending the Triennial Convention of the Epin pal Church, now in session in N. York, that they 'wa cross upon their breasts, as a symbol of their hehurch tenets.'—Home Journal. It is stated that George Law has effected

a sale of a considerable portion of his muskets to the Turkish Government. They have not yet been sent, but are to be shipped in a few days.—Phil. Register.

SLAVE STAMPEDE.—The slaves in Mason County are becoming migratory in their habits. Within the last fortnight, eight have made their escape to parts unknown. We presume owners in Mason are to share the fate of slaveholders in this vicinity—have their property wrested from them without remedy or redress.—Parkersburg (Va.) Gazelle, Oct. 15.

Still another stampede came off a few miles be-low Maysville, on Wednesday night last. Five negroes, —three of them very fair and delicate mulatto girls,— succeeded in crossing the river. All traces of them were lost a few miles below Ripley, Brown county.— Cincinnati Com.

EIGHTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The Eighteenth Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Pair will be opened in the Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia, on the evening of the 5th of December, 1853, and will con-tinue during the following three days. The Committee of Arrangements feel that no argument on their pa this department of labor. Its utility is fully proved— its necessity deeply felt. The present encouraging as-pects of our enterprise should increase the energy of our efforts to bring it to its consummation. The victo-ries already won are earnests of the final and complete triumph of Liberty over Slavery; and it is with renew ed hope and strength that we address ourselves to the work of preparation for our next Fair. Its profits will be devoted, as heretofore, to the dissemination of the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society, vir: the inherent sinfulness of slavery, and the duty of im mediate and unconditional emancipation, and to the ad-vocacy of the truths and inculcation of the duties which are necessarily deduced from these principles.

In this work we confidently rely upon the efficie aid of the abolitionists of Pennsylvania, upon whose zeal and industry the success of our Fair depends. Any co-operation or assistance from friends abroad will be gratefully received. The Committee have selected an earlier time than

sual for holding the Fair, in order that it may immediately follow the meeting which is to be held in this city in celebration of the completion of the second decade of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Dotices of Meetings, &r.

TREV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Wor- cester County (South Division) Anti-Slavery Soci- ety, will lecture as follows:—
Paxton
Leicester Sunday 6.
And as Agent of Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, at
Exeter, N. H.,
Newmarket
South Newmarket Thursday " " 10.1
Dover Friday " " 11.
Great Falls Sunday 18.

G. B. STEBBINS, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:— Attleboro'.....Fridaye ve'g......Nov.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings NORTH DENNIS, at the Unitarian meeting-house, Sunday, Nov. 13, day and evening.

LECTURES .- The Tenth Course of Lectures fore the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society will be de livered, upon successive Sunday evenings, at Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clock. Nov. 6th, Rev. JOHN T. SARGENT, of Boston.

" 13th, WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston. " 20th, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, " Tickets for course, 374 cents; single admittance, 6

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

CIRCULAR

The Twelfth Baptist Church of this city, of which The Tweifth 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, together with the untiring perseverance of the Society, raised 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.

fifteen hundred dollars.

The Ladies of this Society are preparing to hold a Fair, to assist in finishing said church, the sales to commence on the 21st of November, 1853. Said church is located on Southac street. They will be very 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. GRIMES, the Pastor, No. 18 Grove street.

In behalf of the Sewing Society,

OCTAVIA J. GRIMES. President. CHARLOTTE KNOWLES, Secretary. MARTHA THURSTEN, Treasurer.

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 FOOD.' This is chemico-physiological lecture, embracing the food oplants and animals; new and old theories of nutrition analysis of extensively advertised nostrums, &c. &c. il

ustrated with practical experiments.

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

Boston, Sept. 30.

COLONIZATION.

FACTS AND OPINIONS TOUCHING THE REAL ORIGIN, ONIGATION SOCIETY; Views of Wilberforce, Clarkson and others, and Opinions of the Free People of Color of the United States. By G. B. Stebbins. Preface by

Mr. STEBBINS's able exposure of the great Coloniza-

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

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

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

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

'We are extremely glad, therefore, to announce the publication of a work so well digested and ably prepared—so crowded with proofs, arguments, facts and illustrations—as is this neatly printed volume by Mr. Stan

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., Boston JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, O. O7 4wis VISITING DENTIST.

DR. MANN (formerly MANN & MELBOURNE, Summer street,) now resides at 13 Avery street. He attends exclusively to those who choose to be waited upon at their own houses.

He fills teeth so as permanently to save them.
His mineral teeth on gold plate are unsurpassed.
He also makes the patent continuous gums with teeth on platina, specimens of which he will exhibit, and show their superiority.

their superiority.

He receives no patients at home, but will visit, exhibit specimens, state terms, and give professional advice without charge.

Messages left at his residence, 13 Avery street, will receive due attention.

Boston, Nov. 4, 1853.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE INVALID! AROY SUNDERLAND'S Pamphlet on 'Healing
by NUTRITION, without Drugs,' will be sent to you,
free of postage, on the receipt of one letter stamp, prepaid. Address 'New METHOD OF CURE,' Boston, Ms.
028 tf

PUBLIC PUNCTION OF WOMAN. JUST published, and for sale by ROBERT F. WALL
JCUT, 21 Cornhill, 'A SERMON OF THE PUBLIC FUNC TIONS OF WOMAN, presched at the Music Hall, Marcl 27, 1853. By THEODORE PARKER, Minister of th Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society. Phonographically reported by J. M. W. Yerrington and Rufu Leighton.' Price 6 cents single—50 cents per dozen.

HOPPER. The Great, the Good, the Philanthropic !

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

That the world may see what may be accomplished for good, in fourscore years, by a single earnest, devoted soul. 5000 COPIES WERE SOLD IN 2 WEEK!

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 :--

"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?" second coming, who shall estimate its influence?

One of the most distinguished lawyers of New England

'A very interesting volume. The authoress has ex-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.

'From childhood to old age, the life of Hopper was crowded with the most thrilling incidents, and we feel assured that the reader of his biography will not tire until the last page is finished.'—Christian Secretary,

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

'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.

'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.

Any thing relating to that good old man is worth its

· 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 soul in its embrace.'—Independent Democrat, Concord, N. H.

We have never seen a memoir which came so near to our beau ideal. -- Norwich Examiner.

'The life of this righteous Quaker is a most instruc-

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

od.'-Hartford Republican. 'The life of a remarkable man, told in the singularly felicitous style of the author.'—Penn. Freeman.

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THE SHADY SIDE: OR, LIFE IN A COUNTRY PARSONAGE.

SHADY SIDE

Is most emphatically the book of the year 1853. We have published 32,000 copies already, and the demand continues unabated. It is one of those thrillingly interesting words which command attention, and will be See what others say of it:

. We have shed many tears over this book.'-Congre-

'In many respects, this book is superior to "Sunny Side." '-Christian Observer, Philadelphia.

in the land.'—Christian Mirror, Portland.

'This beautifully written and truthful volume is still accomplishing its important mission in calling the attention of the churches to a more adequate provision for their pastor's temporal support. Although it has been issued but a short time, the twentieth thousand has been published, and the demand for it is still increasing. It cannot fall to have a very extensive circulation. The late fortunes (we cannot call them misfortunes) of the talented authoress, will serve to invest her book with additional interest, and increase the number of her readers.'—N. Y. Observer.

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THIS Institution is well arranged for treatment at all seasons. It will remain under the medical direction of Dr. George Horr, until the return of Dr. Roogns from Paris, in April, 1854.

Tenus, usually, from 7 to \$9 per week.

For treatment without board, 8 to \$4 per week.

Oct. 10, 1858.

MOREY & OBER, MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN Britannia, Glass & Japanned Ware,

A lady of high culture writes thus beautifully :

*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.'

'Every one will read this intensely interesting book, for which we predict a sale little inferior to Uncle Tom's Cabin.'—Life Boat.

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

'Mrs. Child's life of Hooper is one of the most enter-taining biographies ever written.'—Boston Transcript.

'The simple and true life of a benevolent Quaker, who spent his life in doing good.'—Boston Traveller.

'Reader, get the "Life of Isaao 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

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

'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.

tive and impressive example of the good which one man can effect, when his heart is set upon doing good.— Christian Mirror, Portland. 'In almost all good and beneficent projects, the name of Hopper was found. His works will follow him.'—N.

' Hopper, like his illustrious Master, went about do-

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BY A PASTOR'S WIFE. * Uncle Tom's Cabin' formed an era in publishing. It was not only the book of 1852, but run book of all time. Never before had such a sale been known.

pationalist, Boston. "This is a most life-like narrative, founded upor actual incidents."—Advent Herald.

'The book is all-absorbing; one cannot lay it down without reluctance. It should be read in every parish in the land.'—Christian Mirror, Portland.

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POETRY

From the Indiana Free Democrat. JOHN PREEMAN.

BY ISAAC H. JULIAN. The bane of Prejudice, the creed of Hate, Towards a few outcasts of our common kind, Full long had nerved our 'free and sovereign State,' Its Press, its Politics, its Priests combined ; In vain did Justice, Mercy, make appeal,-Men's veins ran gall,-their very hearts were steel. From the chief ruler to the lowest thing That sported in official livery,
The heathen journalist, the crowd, would fling

Contempt on Christ, through poor humanity,-Till Heaven—a talisman to purge our shame—
Won from demoniac rage—John Freeman's name. Freeman in name and fact, and never less !

Well fenced with proofs and friends on every hand, Yet did oppression bind thee in duress-Drag like a felon to the judgment stand-Tear from thy infant's cries, thy wife's embrace. Only because thou bore a dusky face !

Yes, through long weeks of summer's fiercest reign, And on that boasted Anniversary, By booming cannon heralded again, Made holy to Man's Equal Liberty,-The hellish grasp was on thee to torment, With all the tortures petty fiends invent.

The loathsome drama's o'er—thou'rt free again ! Back, baffled bloodhounds! to your coward lair, And when old Nick unto 'the hunt of men' Again shall call you, have a better care, And scent the footsteps of some hapless wight, Lower, less powerful to prove his right!

O Pleasant Ellington ! ravishing old man Meek, kind, God-fearing, full of holy zeal What pious heart but mourns thy fruitless plan But shares the bitter griefs thy own must feel, Finding the Holy Compromise all vain, And bloodhounds powerless to allay its pain Lo, ingrate 'Sam,' from o'er the Canadian line.

Reveals his mocking 'ivory' at thy woes! And Freeman will not own thy claim 'divine, In Sam's behalf to quell thy bosom's throes ; While impious, upstart Hoosier spirits glow, And fain would antedate thy bliss below ! Nor is this all : Shylock shall justice have,

Through righteous law, we trust, in fullest measur O pleasant patriarch by Missouri's wave! Receive a morsel of thy proffered pleasure,-An added token of thy blissful fate-Man-hunting in the bonny Hoosier State !

And ve. sly Satan's cheapest, shallowest tools !-Liston and Walpole, John L. Robinson ! Who, scorning infamy's common ways and rules, Direct the lowest gulf of shame have won : Already thunders through your moral gloom The 'deep damnation' of the time to come

Yes, ever henceforth through this goodly land, When honest souls shall travail to portray The vilest things, in fitting phrase at hand, Than which no other can the thought convey,-Your simple names' emphatic atterance brief Shall fill the 'aching void,' and give relief!

Of thy despised race, all friendless, low, The 'summary' decree had doubtless been That thou with Pleasant Ellington must go; And thou, for Sam's default, this day had found A lash-driven chattel upon Southern ground !

But money was thy friend in hour of need-Secured that time which thy salvation proved,-For the great public heart forgot its creed, And called for justice to a man beloved-O'erawed the minions of the lower laws, And reft the dragon of his teeth and claws

Thus art thou doubly blest ! thyself art free Through the position which thy efforts won, While Truth and Justice, triumphing with thee, May likelier to the lowlier ones be done ; 'John the Forerunner' we may gladly trace Of better days to his much injured race.

Health to thy many friends! and may their zeal In thy behalf be to thy fellows given ! And may all learn, at length, the common weal Rests not on laws defying highest Heaven,-May day, full-orbed, the rising dawn succeed, Till Indiana shall be free indeed !

Name of good omen-Freeman! may it be Not to thyself nor to thy race alone ! But through the land may Christian Liberty Spring up, the Future bless, the Past atone,-Omnipotent to sever every chain,-Thus may thy cruel wrongs be not in vain !

The leading circumstances in the Freeman case are The leading circumstances in the Freeman case are too fresh in public remembrance to need recurring to at the present time. Ellington is a member, if not a minister, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. By a Western letter to the Hartford Republican, he is reported as passing for a minister on the steamboat on his way to Indiana, and in that capacity as rebuking another Southerner for profane swearing! 'Sam' is the genuine fugitive from Ellington, found and recognized as such in Canada. Suit has been commenced by Freeman against Ellington. Liston and Walpole were the claimant's attorneys, and let themselves with alacrity to all his efforts to enslave a freeman, as long as there was any hope of success. John L. Robinson is the U. S. Marshal, who,—as is pretty well known,—brought the Federal power to bear in the great work of stripping Federal power to bear in the great work of stripping and examining the body of Freeman, in order to facilit

> From the N. Y. Tribune. SONG OF HUMANITY.

In the God of Truth be strong ! For the Truth shall perish never. Nor the weak be crushed forever,-Right shall triumph over Wrong! Cherish then our bond of union, Live in brotherly communion, Love our Neighbor, help our Brother, With our watchword cheer each other, BE STRONG !

In the God of Truth be strong ! In the cause of man press on ! Let new sympathy be kindled In the breast where love hath dwindled. Until warmth of soul be won!

Here, upon our common altar, With true hearts that ne'er shall falter. Let us pledge our life's devotion To Humanity's promotion,— In the cause of Man press on 1

Man is destined to be free! Free from Slavery's aggression, Free from Tyranny's oppression. And from cheerless Poverty: Free from Prejudice and Error, Free from Vice, that greatest terror, Since the day of hapless Edom Truth hath plead for Human Freedom.

Man is destined to be free ?

DEEDS ETERNAL

Fear not!

The deeds of reasonable men, As if engraved with pen of iron grain And laid in flinty rock, they stand unchanged Written on various pages of the past,—
If good, in rosy characters of gold;
If had, in letters of vindictive fire;
God may forgive, but cannot blot them out

THE LIBERATOR.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CONFLICT OF AGES ; or, the Great Debate on the moral relations of God and Man.' By Edward Beecher, D. D. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.

This book proceeds upon the assumption that there is a minadjustment of the moving powers of Christianity, resulting in an inevitable logical conflict, which has continued the same in substance for fifteen centuries.

By ' the moving powers of Christianity,' the author means, '1st, A true and thorough statement of what is involved in the fallen and ruined condition of man as tarnished by these sudden, frequent and long-protracted a sinner, and 2d, A full development of the honor, jus-tice and henevelence of God in his dealings with man, lotted so many hours to so many miles, and all plans so made as, in the first place, to free him from the charge of dishonorably ruining them, and then to ex-hibit him as earnestly and benevolently engaged in efforts for their salvation, through Christ, after they have been ruined by their own fault."

The principles of honor and equity by which me has a right to expect that God will be guided include '1st, The distinction that ought to be made between the innocent and the guilty.

'2d, The distinction that ought to be made between original constitution and responsible moral character. 3d, The relations and obligations that exist between great and powerful minds and such as are more feeble and limited, and especially between the great self-sustained Mind and such as are inferior and dependent. 4th, The obligations of the Creator to new-creater

beings, as to their original constitution, powers, circumstances and probation."

In expanding this last statement, the author considers God to be bound by the principles of honor and right to confer on his creatures such original constitutions, and to place them in such circumstances, as favorably to affect their prospects for eternity. In conflict with this idea, however, he finds a state of depray- lingered at the way stations to gossip and do busine ity and corruption amounting to total ruin on the part for others. This is the case in regard to about fort of man, and finds, moreover, that the perception of this discrepancy, extending through the whole period of tering and cursing around me. They were delayed i Christian history, has been the chief obstacle to unity Pittsburg several hours; now they must stop here six in the Church. He conceives, however, that this dis- hours. Then, when they reach Sandusky, the steame crepancy is imaginary and not real, and that the trou- will be gone, and they must spend the night there ble springing from it is quite needless, because pro- Little or no pains are taken by the Agents and Con ceeding from a mis-adjustment of these 'moving pow- ductors of Western railways to fulfil the engagemen ers of Christianity,' which he proposes rightly to adjust by the following assumption. Although it would ought to be made to bear the expense of all such de be grossly inconsistent with the equity and honor of lays. There will, ere long, be a railway, of uniform God to torment a large proportion of the human race in gauge, from New York direct to the Mississippi, which an endless hell, on the common theory of their entering will go through without these tedious and expensive de this world as newly-created souls, (such being entitled, on the principles of honor and equity, to a sound sylvania and Ohio, and the Cleveland, Dunkirk and constitution, a pure nature, and favorable surround- New York Railways, which are now so frequent, ted ings,) the author thinks that the same hell and the ous and expensive in their delays and missings of con same amount of suffering immortality may exist with- nections. The destruction of trunks and baggage, in out any infraction of God's equity and honor, if we changing the cars, to suit the variations in the gauge suppose its subjects to have existed, sinned, forfeited their rights and lost their inheritance in some previous great. world, before being born here. By this supposition, he

author's statement of the position of various theologi- witness. Will Ohio always be a hunting-ground for cal sects and parties, in relation to the conflicting ele- slaveholders? No. They dare not pursue the fugitive ments of depravity in man and equity and honor in far into Ohio now. Soon they will not dare to pollute God, show him to be capable of taking a candid view of this State with their tread. It would not be wholesom the position of an opponent, and of frankly admitting for them to go on the Reserve now. such merit as it appears to possess. We have a right to expect independence and courage of a Beecher, but it requires a great deal of both, in a sect devoted to following the traditions of the elders, deliberately to citizen. Allegiance to this Government is treason take and manfully to defend a position which appeals to against God. I was born a human being; not a citireason more than to scripture for its support ; even this ren of this nor of any government. But, as soon as I would suffice to bring upon him the fearful charge of began to be, the government seized and victimized me 'rationalism' from the potent, grave and reverend to its inhuman scheme, and, in due time, robbed me of seigniors whom he calls 'brethren'; a very different the fruits of my industry, to enable it to murder my thing, as Sandy Mackaye well remarks, from brothers ; but his daring goes beyond this, when he quits his theological position of a worm of the dust,' 'a guilty, sing and crushing the helpless and defenceless. And weak and helpless worm,' and standing manfully erect, according to the morality of Horace Mann, the incaruses the reason that God has given him to point out nation of the principles and religion of the Free Soil God's duties and obligations to men, and the right that party, I am just as guilty as those who, like himself, proach towards revolution; a movement so fraught their designs! Horace Mann glories in being a memwith danger to the leaders, in press and pulpit, of his ber of this slaveholding, slave-hunting, this man-stealsect, that he must of course expect to be regarded by ing and man-killing Confederacy; thanks God that he them with coldness and suspicion, even if the full development of the odium theologicum be restrained for a summate impudence, turns upon me when I remonstrate while. That representative of the theological press against his deeds, and assures me that I am just as which combines the most watchful guardianship of sectarian bigotry with the most spiteful enmity to freedom of thought and speech, has already characterised this effort of an earnest mind to honor God and benefit men This is the morality the Free Soil party is now teaching as 'absurdity,' 'futility,' 'irreverence and criminal to this nation; and the Church and priesthood are represumption.' But this was of course to be expected. The elder Scribes and Pharisees called the works of Dr. is not of God. Beecher's Master by yet worse names.

The errors of this book spring from a partial aban of that natural and divinely-appointed leader to sectason, who never saw bables after they were twelve months For instance: this coalition have put HENRY AMBLER-

whether pre-existence is admitted or not, and that those who ascribe to him the pre-arrangement of such a hell, with its undying worm, its quenchless fire and its tor-turing fiends, do ascribe to him something 'at war with the highest principles of honor and right'; that such treatment cannot properly be called 'benevolent'; that this world is not the 'best estate' of free-agency, but its earliest and crudest stage ; and that we cannot reasonably attribute to the All-wise such a blunder as the teacher of a primary school would commit, who should systematically place in haunts of infamy and under teachers of vice, those children who had not made the expected and reasonable amount of improvement at are offered for the most skilful and graceful specimen

I append a few sentences from the book :-

'There is no other interest, of which the mind can form a conception, that deserves for a moment to be compared with the interest that every created being has in the character of God.' p. 258.

'Nor would it be any better to say, that we must receive it as a profound mystery; for it is wilhin the reach of the human mind, and we can see that it is absurd and impossible.' p. 303.

'But, when things come to such a pass, it becomes necessary to be quite sure that God has, in fact, said so, before we rest in the doctrine of' this or that church or creed. p. 331. 'Have texts of scripture any authority before you have proved that—the Bible is the inspired word of God?' pp. 863-4.

and his olerical position, the man is to be looked at with encouragement and hope who can incorporate into his book such just thoughts, and such suggestive expressions, as these.

C. K. W. for ever.'

LETTER PROM THE WEST.

MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 5, 1858.

I am at a railway station, where I am to be confine two hours. To one who is steamed up to go ahead forty miles per hour, by having travelled at that rate for several previous hours, it is rather trying to be so sud-denly brought to a dead stand for three or four hours; and that, too, at a station, with hundreds of impatie souls around you, faming, fretting and cursing at the miserable arrangements that, on these Western rail roads, cause these sudden, unexpected, and wholly un eccessary haltings in our onward, if not upward, es reer of life. It is very pleasant to feel onesself whirled are disarranged by the railway companies not fulfilling

agrees to take passengers to Chicago in a certain number of hours, for a certain price. Twenty passenger pay the price in Philadelphia, and are started on their way. They reach Pittsburg, where they are to be transferred to another Company, to be taken to this place (Mansfield). But the train in Pittsburg, after waiting half an hour beyond time, puts off without the Philadelphia passengers. These arrive, and behold they must stay six hours, perhaps over night, waiting for another train. Then, when they start from Pitts burg, they are delayed on the road, and on arriving here, the train of another Company has gone to San dusky, and here they must stay six hours. Then the connection with the steamer at Sandusky is broken, and there twelve hours must be spent, waiting-waiting So, instead of getting to Chicago in forty-eight hours according to express contract, they spend seventy-five Why is this? The train at Philadelphia was forty

minutes behind time in starting. Then the Conductor persons bound to Chicago from Philadelphia, now mut at Pittsburg, Erie, State Line, and Dunkirk, is very

The other day, passing from Zanesville to Sandusky, assumes that all discrepancies may be reconciled, all a fugitive sat by me; a fine-looking man he was. But objections answered, the equity and honor of God pre- to see him tremble at every loud word and bustle, lest served inviolate, and his ways justified to man ; an as- it betokened the approach of slaveholders !-- to see his sumption in which, probably, very few persons will join fearful anxiety to escape from the whips, chains and bloodhounds of this slaveholding Republic, to find sym-There are some great merits about this book. The pathy and freedom in Canada !-- it was shameful to

A citizen of the United States? Never! while the nation holds or hunts a slave. It is a wrong against humanity to join or to remain in this Republic, as a fellow-beings, and to sustain and remunerate its agents for enslaving men, women and children, and for oppresis one of the party that robs me; and then, with conmuch to blame as he is, because I remain in the nation and allow him to rob me : that the victim is as bad as the robber, because he did not keep out of the way ceiving and teaching the same. It will not stand : it

I have been spending a few days in Salem (O.) and vicinity. Dr. Lees, of England, has been lecturing comment of the guidance of reason, and a subjugation there on Temperance—the best and most convincing lecturer I ever heard on that subject. He came to the rian traditions. When Dr. Bercher shall venture fur- Half World's Convention, a delegate ; but was rejected ther in the direction of the admirable 'Statement of from the Convention with Wendell Phillips and Antoi-Moral Principles,' in his fifth chapter, he will find that nette Brown. S. P. Chase and Mrs. Gage have been God is not only free from the reproach of dishonorably lecturing there on Temperance. Their theme was, The ruining' his creatures, but of ruining them at all; Maine Law in Ohio. The friends of Temperance in that the vice existing in this world does not authorise this State look to the ballot-box for the abolition of very low ideas of the possibilities of free agency,' but drankenness. The Free Soilers and the Maine Law only of its probabilities during a very limited period party are trying to form a coalition, to defeat the of tuition in its primary school. An unreflecting per- Whigs and Democrats. They find strange bed-fellows. old, might be pardoned for entertaining very low ideas one of the most unprincipled men in Ohio, in his oppoof the possibilities of their ever walking with ease and ers have agreed to vote for him, though he boldly de-The further application, above suggested, of the rea-clares his contempt for them and their principles. And soning faculty, may show that there is a good reason these men, who, to gain numbers to their party, are why human suffering should have an end, and why the ready to vote for such a man to a responsible office, as encies of man cannot be to irremediable misery; sure us that the only way to abolish the spirit and practhat there are 'committals' in Dr. Beecher's own tice of slavery and intemperance is by a political party, creed, from which truth and right require him to 'es- whose single aim is to gain a majority of numbers at cape'; that an eternal hell must remain an imputation the polls. It is certain that no moral principle or praceither upon the prescience or the benevolence of God, tice can be promoted by a party whose single size is tice can be promoted by a party whose single aim is numbers, without regard to character. The history of all governments demonstrates that men can never be made wiser, better, more truthful and just, by political machinery. Several women, in Ohio, are abroad lecturing as agents of Temperance Societies, to put down the liquor traffic.

The price of wheat, in Ohio, is now one dollar, and the tendency is upward still. The corn crop of Europe is short. Several countries have prohibited exportation of corn (grain), for fear of famine. This has raised the price of wheat here, and all other grains. State and County Fairs are being held here, and premium of horsemanship, by women. It is counted very improper for women to expose themselves to the gaze of men by riding. I wonder, is it more improper for women to expose themselves to the gaze of men, that for men to expose themselves to the gaze of women for men to expose themselves to the gaze of women:

It is all very proper, according to the religion and
morality of this nation, to expose a woman for sale
at auction, and to have her back scored by the slavedriver's lash, wielded by Presbyterian or Methodist or driver's lash, wielded by Presbyterian or Methodist or Baptist ministers, deacons and elders; but it is so very improper for a woman to expose herself in riding or driving horses, or in dancing on the stage! There is much straining at gnats and swallowing of camels in this slave-hunting, woman-whipping Republic.

'Is it right to instigate slaves to run away?' asks

one by my side. 'Yes,' I say; 'not only a right, bu

*Is it right for governments to license the liquor trade? * asks one. *No,* I knower; *no more than it is The government has as much right to license whiskeyand women declaim against governments for licensing the liquor trade, and then defend its right to license war, slavery and prostitution. But the discussion of the Maine Law is doing a great work as to the powers of government to license wrong, to dethrone God and enthrone Franklin Pierce in his place. God speed the Right. To this end, agitate, agi-

tale, AGITATE ! HENRY C. WRIGHT.

WOMAN ON THE PLATFORM.

FRIEND GARRISON:

MICHIGAN CENTRAL COLLEGE, Spring Arbor, Mich., Oct. 17, 1853. At the rhetorical exercises of this Institution a fe venings since, we had the subject of woman's rights esented to us by a practical demonstration. Two adies (Miss Tibbets and Miss Scott) being called upon to read compositions, deliberately took their places or the restrum, and delivered speeches of some ten or twelve minutes each, on the subject of Woman's Rights. They spoke in a very graceful and energetic manner. The 'boys' hung their heads in shame, to see themselves so completely outdone by scomen. This was a new thing under the sun for our Institution. No woman has heretofore been found who dared make this innovation upon long-established customs.

Public opinion here, as elsewhere, is divided on this

very exciting topic; yet we believe that, upon the whole, the majority will sustain these ladies in their position. There are some here who believe that women are as good judges of the sphere they are fitted to occu py as are certain men. We believe that woman has a high and noble mission assigned her, and the sooner all obstacles are removed, the better will it be for the

than man. Why, then, should any one seek to deprive a large proportion of our race of woman's influence as

will rise up in their majesty, and help themselves. The signs of the times clearly indicate that this revolution is destined to triumph. The work must and will proceed, in spite of all opposition. Let ridicule be heaped upon her, yet, nothing daunted, she will go forward to battle and to victory. . Yours, for the cause,

ONE OF THE 'BOYS.'

P. S. By the way, Mr. Editor, why cannot some of the 'Women's Rights' Band ' give this place a call ? We claim this as an anti-slavery Institution, and we hope that it will ere long be reckoned among the institutions that believe in women's rights. Come and

REFORMATORY.

REV. WM. H. CHANNING'S REPLY TO REV JOHN CHAMBERS. "GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY!

To the Editor of the Daily Register. ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1853.

Sin: Respect for yourself, your readers and your paper, prompts me to reply at once to your article, which, through the courtesy of some friend, reach-

suggest that its 'vindictiveness a substitution of the reporter's language for my fact in the following, which I quote from Prichard's own, and 'are not without hope of seeing a disclaimer.' Now, far from wishing to disclaim the kind, vol. 2., p. 305: one real accusation made in my remarks, I am ready, milder now than then. But my mildness never was, and never will be, of that mean quality, which pugilist from the ring, or by a rowdy from the pulpit. My principle is peace, but I remember the

alty, 'he shall bruise thy heel.' There was a rich meaning, too, in the Greek fable, that Apollo made yearly lustrations for slaving the Python. Yet there are times, when the lightning sheathed in the blue sky must flash forth and strike. And in a word, I should have despised myself, if under existword, I should have despised myself, if under existing circumstances, I had not called John Chambers to the judgment bar of popular conscience, for his brutal treatment of my honored friend and fellow-delegate, the Rev. Antoinette L. Brown.

And now, as to the fact, that this man was treatment of the control of the fact, and the control of the fact, that this man was

on the platform of the 'World's Temperance Convention.' I was witness of his conduct in that cowardly transaction. Indeed, so barefaced was his insolence, that I supposed he took glory to himself insolence, that I supposed he woman, and I never better issue, particeps criminis,' in the insult offered to woman, cowardly transaction. Indeed, so barefaced was his insolence, that I supposed he took glory to himself for having helped to 'gag the woman,' and I never conjectured that he would dodge the responsibility of that mannish act. What if he cried 'shame,' only, and not 'shame on the woman;' what if he stamped and shouted only, and did not point his finger!

I assert that there were cries of 'Shame on the Woman, that fingers were pointed, that he was aider and abettor of that outrage from beginning to end; and to stop all quibbling on his part for ever, I now bring him into court, and indict him as

own fireside; while he, who is a gentle-man to any man, will be a gentle-man to all women. His rit is brutal, who could ever dream of applying mark for his missiles of 'contempt,' a young lady of rare refinement in her whole presence and manner, of spotless delicacy and gentlest dignity, of commanding talent and philanthropic earnestness, and who stood there before him, serene amid the tumult, clad, even then, in the bright robe of heavenly peace?

heavenly peace?

And now, one word in closing. Let Mr. Chambers, and all of like spirit, be assured, that I am but a representative of a large, rapidly growing and influential body in every community throughout our land, who are resolved, that woman shall no longer be insulted in public assemblies with im-

with the hope, that I may meet you and your readers under happier auspices, I remain, Mr. Birney, respectfully yours,

WM. HENRY CHANNING.

LETTER FROM A REJECTED DELEGATE

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune : Sin: Yesterday morning I had the honor to receive a note, of which the following is a copy:

'This is to certify, that Dr. James M'Cune Smith is hereby duly appointed a Delegate to represent the Fifth Ward Temperance Alliance in the World's Convention, to be held in the city of New York on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th September, '53.

[Signed] R. T. TRALL,

President Fifth Ward Temp. Alliance.'

This morning, (Sept. 8,) at 10 o'clock, the police-man on duty admitted me to the floor of the Con-vention on my statement that I had credentials. I had searcely entered, when a small gentleman, with a white hat and yellowish skin, demanded my credentials, at the same time severely rebuking the oliceman, and giving him a new order about ad tials would act on mine immediately. In a little while he returned, with a tall gentle

man in a red skin, and the pair announced that 'my credentials had been rejected by the Committee, on the ground of informality.' On inquiring 'What informality!' they stated that 'the Fifth Ward Temperance Alliance had sent in their list of Why is it that women cannot command wages equal to those of men, when she toils as hard and does as much? There is wrong somewhere. Some tell us, she can afford to work cheaper; but how, we know not. No one can honestly deny that woman by nature is better qualified to instruct and control the youthful mind than man. Why, then, should any one seek to deprive quested, and was about to note their names, a large proportion of our race of woman's influence as a teacher? But, says one, 'We would have women for teachers, sometimes.' Truly; and for a mere pittance.

Thus foiled in my first attempt to gain admission.

Thus foiled in my first attempt to gain admission. too, I suppose. We assert that if woman performs the into a Temperance Convention, I retired to a neigh same labor as man, she should have the same reward. But now, men no better, and frequently not so well supposing that all the doings of the World's Conqualified, command double and treble the wages. This vention might be worth reporting to the rest of the world. Here I was cordially welcomed by such qualified, command double and treble the wages. This surely ought not so to be. Men who are opposed to this noble reform of this nineteenth century, if not by words, by actions say in plain terms, 'We have got the power over women, and they may help themselves if they can.'

The day we have is not far distant, when women Convention by their means. On being asked wha I'd take, I answered, a table, 'to write a note on, Shortly afterward, I called on Dr. R. T. Trall signer of my credentials. He informed me that the

> farnished its quota' in the representation of the City Alliance; but that I was the only delegate appointed specially to represent the Fifth Ward Alliance in the Convention. This point I leave to the proper authorities to settle.
>
> My object in troubling you, Sir, is to record the above facts and to craw your to state my convention. above facts, and to crave room to state my reasons for seeking an admission into the World's (!) Tem-

that the Fifth Ward Temperance Alliance ha

perance Convention.

1st. As a good citizen, I felt bound to fulfil that appointment allotted to me by a band of reformers in the Ward in which I have lived some sixteen

2d. I noticed in the proceedings of the Conver tion of yesterday, that the 15th Resolution, offered by Dr. Marsh, was marked by a most singular geographical omission, which I desired most earn-estly to fill up: the 'tender sympathies of this Convention ' were announced to three quarters of the globe, while the fourth was left to grope in the outer darkness of the Rum TRADE and its twin

brother, the Stave Trade.

3d. I felt anxious not only to fill up this omised me last evening. I must be very frank, but I share of the sympathy, but also the gratitude and will aim to be brief. And first, Mr. Birney, a word to yourself. You tion, for having organized, in her very heart, among knew me, 'in former days, as mild,' &c., and were not prepared for such a speech; you charitably Law, long before Neal Dow was born. And I had you charitably may be owing to with me ample proof of this interesting temperance

'The dispatches of Col. Lacorda, written at Tete Anywhere and everywhere, to reiterate that charge. It was anywhere and everywhere, to reiterate that charge. It was anywhere and everywhere, to reiterate that charge. It was anywhere and everywhere, to reiterate that charge. It was anywhere and everywhere, to reiterate that charge. It was anywhere and everywhere at a traveller into the interior of South Africa, who, passing through the wards the criminal whom I thus arraign, and no territory of the Marraris, and by the Lake Zambri, emotion which I should not honor any man for feeling towards myself, if I was consciously guilty of having played so base a part. You were not wrong in thinking me 'mild in former days;' I trust I am which was a fortified town: he was visited by Pereira and found living in great magnificence: he has, more-over, a well disciplined army, and appoints magistrales to prevent drunkenness among his subjects.'

The accuracy of the names of these localities pugilist from the ring, or by a rowdy from the pulpit. My principle is peace, but I remember the confirmed by a paper recently read by Rev. Joshus saying—'You cannot become an angel till you are Leavitt, before the American Geographical and Statistical Society. 4th. In addition to a resolution embodying these facts, I wished to offer another, calling upon the infant Republic of Liberia to enact for itself, and enforce in its territory, the Maine Liquor Law, as the only means of washing its hands from all connection with the slave-trade. An African gentleman, who writes Arabic, now sitting in my office, assures me that the rum trade is the parent of the slave-trade in his country: two slaves being bartered for a very small keg of

5thly. And selfishly, during the last twenty-four years, I have been an old-fashioned Temperance man, relying on my own unpledged will as sufficient I am, yours respectfully,

NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1853.

By We take from an article in the New Church Reporitory, edited by Rev. George Bush, the following exsellent remarks on the modern 'Woman's Rights Move-

to end; and to stop all quibbling on his part for ever, I now bring him into court, and indict him as being a ring-leader in that platform-mob. Here is the oxa count to which he must plead 'guilty or not guilty,' and which he cannot evade. Let him either confess, what he, his companions, the whole World's Convention, and the Recording Angels know to be true, or let him turn States' evidence and expose the real culprits. Let the prisoner at the bar then answer: 'Guilty or not guilty!'

As to the wholly unimportant matter of the amount of aid which Mr. Chambers has received from woman, I need only remark, that he has been so absorbed by the smart of the sting as quite to have missed the point of my rebake. I did not mention—as to his discredit—that he had been helped by women—for he must know very well, that some of the first men in this nation attribute the success of their career chiefly to woman's generous instraimentality; but this was my criticism, that having been thus helped, he had not been taught thereby gratefully to revernee scomakind. Of what possible consequence is it for the public to be told whether Mr. Chambers has been more or less supported by his sisters; be the debt great or small, he should be proud, not ashamed to ask knowledge it. Every son of a mother owes a debt to Woxak. Womanhood, as such, claims honorable curves of every manly heart; and he is unmanly, who can be rude to even a poor prostitute in man, who can be rude to even a poor prostitute in the street, will be rude to wife or daughter at his

sickish effeminacy, or of destitution and softening to escape which they are so often impelled to choose the trade of bell—a barter which anti-women rights men and women frequently scruple not to desire them to nursue.

rights men and women frequently scruple not to drive them to pursue.

But for their voting, I have not canvassed the question. Unfortunately, however, I was the child of New England parents, and heard the decrise, which is revolutionary, I know, but orthode for all but women, idiots, and negroes—that famine and representation must go together. It will not do to say that protection is a sufficient rease for taxing women. Nicholas, Francis Joseph, and Frederic, have as good a right to that argument in their despotisms, as any body. So had Georgelli, in the controversy with our fathers in 1723. If women, possessing freedom and reason, are liable to taxes and imposts, the logic is unavoidable, that they have a right to the elective franchise. Its they have a right to the elective franchise. Its they are serfs. Governments derive their is powers from the consent of the governed. Its they are serfs. Governments derive their is power of the strong over the weak! Their employment is prescribed, and its compensation; and they are educated to marry for—a support, a position in society, &c. If a female barters virtue for these she is condemned by the moral ones; but if the marries to obtain them, it is respectable! Was its the difference between the two! Which is an entire the conjugal? Both. Both are scortations. Tet so men in all ages of the world have transacted the very forbidden things before alluded to. conjugal! Both. Both are scortations. let use men in all ages of the world have transacted then very forbidden things before alluded to. Queen have ably wielded sceptres, and ladies of nature. have any wieded sceptres, and lades of mit counseled wisely with potentates. Women have studied the law, and been priestesses of religion. Most of the practitioners of medicine in old time, in all countries, were of that sex. 'Midwives far.

condescended to inspire prophetesses, and Pall commended Phebe, the diakonos, or minister of the church at Cenchrea, also Priscilla, his fellow, helper, who taught Apollos the way of God man heiper, who taught Apollos the way of God man perfectly.

Swedenborg disdained not to receive honors from Queen Ulrica, and never bore witness against female sovereigns. He also, in 'Conjugal Lon' characterizes the assemblies of women, erra pro-nouncing them more interiorly wise than those of

ed God' then; but now modest women in partir-tion prefer the services of vulgar men. The Lord

why they could not have legislative bodies com-posed of their own sex, be awarded the trially female juries, and exchange morbid effeminacy sal a useless, inactive life, for one of more rationality, and in accordance with genuine affection, and enigmas which I cannot solve. We men of the North deprecate Southern slavery, yet, in every thing, almost, pertaining to the relations of weman, they seem to be in advance of us in that see tion of our country. But I will forbear further remark, as I have imperfectly examined the topic. I presume that I favor the unpopular side, an offense not easy to overlook.

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