THE LIBERATOR IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. AT THE

ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENE.

TERMS-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum,

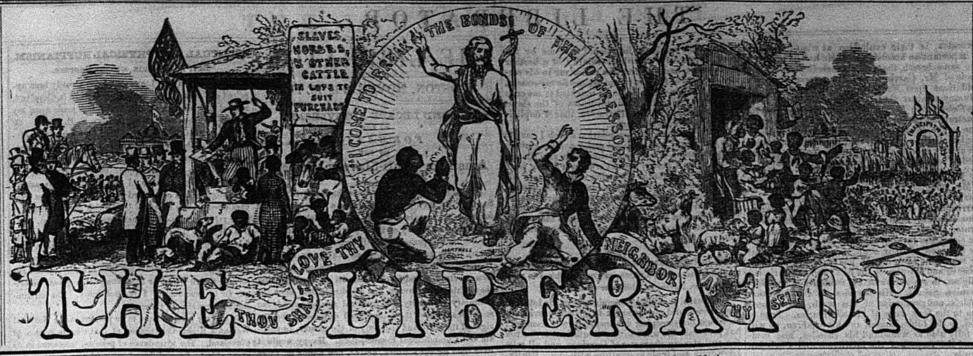
Five copies will be sent to one address for ran MILLARS, if payment be made in advance. F All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent.

Advertisements making less than one square in e-ted three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are autherised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial mmittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WESTELL PHILLIPS.

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

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



Onr Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manfind. . J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1853.

No Union with Slaveholders! THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions TO SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES ON engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed!... To call government thus con-stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, '- John Quincy Adams.

WHOLE NUMBER 1189.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 46.

From the Detroit Free Press.

DECLINE OF ABOLITIONISM.

Notwithstanding the proclivity of Free Soilism of the journals in the North which adhere to the Seward wing of the Whig party, abolitionism is rirtually dead. With Seward himself, and with the papers that follow his lead, there exists, we presume to say, no honest anti-slavery sentiment. They have used abolitionism and the abolitionists to further party and personal designs, and are as ready to abandon their allies as a wharf rat is to desert a sinking vessel. Seward is a politician, not a statesman—a shrewd party man, in a tempo-nary point of view, it must be confessed : and hence ary point of view, it must be confessed; and hence his saccess thus far in reaching the point of his aspirations. He was a political anti-mason, as exnest and sincere a one, apparently, as he has since been an abolitionist. It was, simply, a good enough Morgan for his use, just as Free Sellier has been an apparently as here has no food and the simply as the second and the simply as here has been an apparently as here has no food and the simply as here has no food and Silism has been a 'good enough Morgan' for the subsequent advancement of himself and his friends. Both were equally 'Morgans,' and now that it is 'after election,' the cheat is becoming visible to the naked eye.

There is a 'Free Democracy' party in some of the

States, but its members are insignificant, and every day by degrees growing beautifully less. It is the sad remains of an ill-spent organization. Its light is flickering in the socket, and will soon go

et in darkness.

The only genuine abolitionists that give evidence of vital existence are certain crazy men and strong-minded women—the Garrisons, the Phillipses, the Abby Kelleys, the Lucretia Motts, et cetera, et cetera. Their conduct illustrates the idea of fanaticism run mad. They deal exclusively in denunciation. They denounce everybody but themselves and negrodom. They denounce with the utmost fippancy the Christian religion. Christian ministers, and the American Union. They denounce the Bible, they revile Jesus Christ, and speak of God with a levity that is horrible. They are athe-

This is genuine abolitionism. To this complexion has it come at last. So far as the institution of slavery in the United States is concerned, fanaticism has run its race, and demagogueism has had its day. And with the decline of abolitionism has disappeared sectionalism. The people of the North and the South are no longer moved by sectional animusities, nor stirred up to anger by rude assaults. The trial has been a fiery one, but the Union has come out brighter and stronger in the affections of the American people than ever before. The citi-tens of the two great divisions of the country bave learned to know and appreciate each other, and the blessings they enjoy. Since the trial is passed, it is a source of gratification that it came. It was

a fearful Rubicon which has been safely passed.

The tendency of future events is to bind still closer together the Northern and Southern States. The facilities of intercommunication are so rapidly extending, that near neighborhood is being estabcoming identified. The laws of Nature, the march of improvement, are the great levers in correcting the evil of human slavery. The speedlest way to abolish the institution is to let it alone. The lights of civilization, the genius of the age, the decrees of Providence, are against its long continuance. Natural causes will perform the great work of emancipation.

The everlasting gratitude of the people of this country is due to the great statesmen, the trio of illustrious men, who took, as it were, the Union upon their shoulders, and carried it over the whirling, foaming stream. It was an era forever to be so long as the world stands, the names of Clay and Cass and Webster will be spoken with reverence, and recollected as those of saviors of their country.

From the Detroit (Free Soil) Democrat. ABBY KELLEY AND STEPHEN FOSTER.

Mrs. Foster and her husband are lecturing at the City Hall; and having heard that the subject an nonneed for last night was the special complicity of the American church and clergy in the sin of slavery; and knowing their reputation for saying sharp things upon this subject, curiosity prompted

to hear them.

Abby opened the meeting. Before entering upon aby opened the meeting. Before entering upon the subject, she indulged us with a very long and very tedious exordium, the purpose of which seemed to be to magnify our (the audience's) impression of the strength of the religious sentiment. Perhaps there was another object: the exercise of cratorical powers, and an exhibition of female rather. Little the second content of t pathos. If there was any such other purpose, it remained unaccomplished. The excuse for it was that the was about to assail the religious sentiment of the American people; which, however, she didn't allude to after the introduction was over. She said the "common people" (a favorite term with her)
would take hold of her enterprise, if the clergy
would encourage them to do so. She told a story would encourage them to do so. She told a story about a woman who wouldn't give her money because Mr. Buckingham, the minister, who was a very godly man, hadn't called his parish to the work; and she presumed the same unfortunate histus might exist in the pastoral relations of the audience to their Mr. Buckinghams. This was the bast his she made during the avaning and when it

hit she made during the evening and when it was remembered that she had been saying the same words once a week at least for ten or a dozen years, it detracted very much from the sparkle of the wit. At length, after our patience had been well night exhausted, she got round to her subject, and commenced by quoting some paragraphs from the proceedings of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference, (of 1833 we think,) at Cincinnati. The resolutions and address from which she quoted were tery pro-slavery, (at least the parts quoted.) and such as the Methodist Episcopal Church north are, no doubt, heartily ashamed of now. She made some rather effective comments upon the passages. me rather effective comments upon the passages ad; which were in effect that that Church did and wish or intend to interfere with Slavery in the Slave States; and that it would discourage and sup-press Slavery agitation within its communion. She then quoted from the Minutes of the Eastern Conference of New York, to show that they supported and acted upon the recommendations of the General Conference. And she made some pretty forcible remarks upon this action. If she had begun and ended with this, we should have said she had made a pretty effective (though not very honest) speech, and she would have occupied not more than tim minutes. We say not very honest, because she knew that the Methodist Episcopal Church had, since that time, taken very different ground. She knew that the Michigan Conference had, within a f weeks, in this city, taken high ground against Savery, and declared it a duty to labor and pray for its extermination. It was disingenuous,—dishuest—to endeavor to produce the impression upon her audience, that the language she had quothen quoted from the Minutes of the Eastern Cona nest—to endeavor to produce the impression upon her audience, that the language she had quot-

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. ed. brightened by her gloss, was a fair expression the material of which mobs are made, among our quiet, law-abiding people. They can do better pal Church upon the Slave question. If not in East. They might waste six months of their valuable form, in substance it was false witness. After some further discursive remarks, she apologised for the tediousness of her discourse; told some marvellous stories about her husband, in which she

marvellous stories about her husband, in which she made him a martyr of the first water; and to the great relief of the audience, sat down.

In the early part of her discourse she greatly applauded the Scotch Covenanter Church; the object of which seemed to be to glorify William Lloyd Garrison, who had never been called an infidel by the Covenanters. She spent some time in this indirect way, in endeavoring to prove that Garrison is a true Christian, (though she was careful not to say so,) and she left the impression upon the minds of those who do not know to the contrary; that the charge of infidelity made against Garrison is false charge of infidelity made against Garrison is false and malicious, and has been occasioned solely by his bold advocacy of human liberty. We never listened to a more cool, deliberate, predetermined and cunningly arranged specimen of unrelieved mendacity in a public speaker, than this. Mrs. Foster knows perfectly well that Garrison is an open infidel, and has been so for years. He has not only expressed this on a few public occasions; but among his personal friends, it has been well known for years. There may be something to respect in Garrison's manly avowal of his sentiments; pect in Garrison's manly avowal of his sentiments; ut the equivocal denial of this wicked and foolish oman is contemptible as well as base

In personal appearance Mrs. Foster is uninterestingly plain. Her forehead is high, and of medium breadth. The animal passions seem but feebly developed. Her character, as expressed in her face, her motions, tones of voice, in her remarks, and in her history, is that of a cold, passionless, intellectual notoriety-hunter. And one needs but to see and hear her for an hour, to understand that she cares very little whether she wins a good or a bad notoriety, so she is notorious. Verily, verily, I say unto you, they have their reward. She has what she most appropriate seals; what she most appropriate seals appropriate seals are sealed appropriate seals. what she most anxiously seeks: what she most what she most anxiously seeks: what she most loves. Her past life has been eminently successful in procuring the selfish gratification to which her whole soul—[soul? No—mind]—to which her whole mind has been and is devoted; She is not a good speaker, by any means, not graceful, not eloquent, and not pathetic even,—the great forte of the women orators. Her efforts to cry, of which he made several were all signal failures; results he made several, were all signal failures; result-

ing in the squeezing out of a very little moisture, which, from the expression of her countenance during the operation, we judged to be vinegar; or, possibly, nitrous acid.

Mr. Foster's speech made a much more favorable impression upon us. It was much shorter, rather more pertinent. We have devoted so much time to his more intellectual half, that he must excuse us if we say but little of him. We think (from what we saw and heard last night,) that he is an houest fanatic; and that is a character we can respect. The character of Abby Kelly we have been for years trying to get up a little feeling of respect for, but it is a dead failure. There is nothing of her, but barely a love of notoriety; and there isn't one garrulous old lady in a hundred, who, with her practice, wouldn't make a better speech than here f last night.

BUNE.

Horace Greeley sums up the results of the World's Temperance Convention lately held in the city of New York, and concludes that the gagging of a woman was about the amount of the proceedings. The Convention would have done themselves higher honor, if, in the very outset of the attempt we all know what sort of people they imprison in New England.) He compared his perils and trials to St. Paul's; and found them greater. No less than four times in his remarks he instituted comparisons between the Apostle and himself; and every time the modern saint was No. 1 and the state of the saint was sort of people they imprison in New England.) He compared his perils and trials to St. Paul's; and found them greater. No less than four times in his remarks he instituted comparisons between the Apostle and himself; and every time the modern saint was No. 1 and the state of the saint was sort of people they imprison in the four times in his remarks he instituted comparisons between the Apostle and himself; and every time the modern saint was No. 1 and the saint was done with the state of the amount of the proceedings. The Convention would have done themselves higher honor, if, in the very outset of the attempt made by Mrs. or Miss Brown to obtrude herself down, and refused to listen to her or to be dent and very proper chamming the modern saint was No. 1 and the saint was Brown. Miss Brown. Miss Brown to obtrude herself down, and refused to listen to her or to be dent and very proper chamming the saint was Round and the saint w Foster is very much in earnest. His ruling idea ancient had to take up with the second honors. All this was done with great honesty and simplicity. He didn't say very hard things, but he thought he did. He used large words and a declamatory style

ciety; which pleased the assembly because it was true; and he added that elergymen often presented the pecuniary advantage as an inducement; and said that he would prove that it was so even in Detroit; and went to the desk for the documents, when Abby handed him the Advertiser, with an article from the Cleveland Herald, on the pulling of Garrison's nose; which he read and commented on at great length, in a very feeble and foolish man-

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 12. THE 'OLD GIRLS' IN NEW YORK.

O. Antoinette Brown and Lucy Stone, what naughty old girls you are, to be sure, to be break-ing up temperance conventions and disturbing the quiet of the good city of New York by running after the boys. Shame on you, minxes! can't you get enough of the men by strolling through Broadway in your pantaloons and tunies? Shame on you, Antoinette, to go and insist on sitting with Horace Greeley and that long-haired Burleigh, and talking ont loud, too, when you ought to have kept still.
Charming Miss Anthony, who sits with her legs
crossed, man-fashion, and always carries a portfolio —the brave old girl—she didn't go to a men's convention, and kick up a row as you did! She behaved herself, she always does. The fact is—Lucy, Antoinette, Mrs. Bloomer, charming Miss Anthony, and all the rest of you—men have made too much fuss about your doings. You were novelties when you 'first came out.' but like all other disagreeable novelties, you would have been forgotten, if the newspapers had not hammered you into position. It is perfectly right that women who have no faces to attract attention, should draw the eyes of the hoys on them by putting their pediments in contin-uations. Men have no business to forget Susan Anthony and Emily Clark and Lucy Stone. No; nice girls all of them, though they are a little worse for wear. If we were you, though, girls, we would give that old fellow Greeley a hint not to follow us up so hard: for notwithstanding your pantaloons and your bold bearing among the masculines, Horace will damage your reputations. Perhaps, Susan Anthony, and delightful, gentle Amelia Bloomer, and that colored sister who 'was a lookin' round for a sumfin and a watchin' somehody at the Teh for a sumin and a watchin' somebody' at the Tabernacle, perhaps they, we say, can go Horace, and not be harmed by his acquaintance; but for you, Netty, Em. and Miss Lacy, you are 'o'er young' for the old philosopher's company. Go away, Horace, and let the girls alone! Now, girls, if the newspapers will let you alone, and Greeley can be coaxed away, how lone do you think you have for a sumfin and a watchin' somebody' at the Tabcoaxed away, how long do you think your present importance will continue! You know, you shrewd old specimens, that if the boys won't look at you, and let you talk just as long as you please without at-tending to what you say, that those pantaloons would be slipped off, and your tunics lengthened in a week afterward. Make as much noise as you wish in the house, and have a good time with Gree ley and Burleigh and the other boys who want to play with you, but you must not do such naughty things as to go into a house full of men, and insist on making a row there. Susan Anthony and Lucretia Mott ought to tell you beter. Don't do it again. As for the rest of the world, we have only to say if you will let these women alone, and not mention them except as it becomes necessary when they grow outrageous and the police take notice of them, the whole gang of Bloomers, Phillips, Bur-leigh and all, would sink silently but certainly out

night, may very properly meet in their own hired room with the *Tribune* editor, that raving fanatic Garrison, with his twin-brother Phillips, and all the pantalooned and petticoated sisterhood of infidels, atheists and lunatics, and so long as their orgies do and tone; but there was nothing but the most not disturb the public, they may utter their ravings empty denunciation. empty denunciation.

He was fitful, digressive, and illogical. His honesty, his good voice, and his boastfulness, were his only merits. He quoted no facts; and read no documents,—ah! that's a mistake: he did read something from 'the Key;' we have forgotten what; and something from the Advertiser, which we have not forgotten. He charged that men often joined the church for gain and for standing in solicity: which pleased the assembly because it was would a noisy and offensive man, and force her out, if peaceable measures will not answer. These women presume upon their womanhood and upon their breeches both, for they expect all the civil treatment of well-bred and modest women, and yet insist on mingling with men at public meetings, and having all the privileges and rights of manhood. Brown, Stone, Mott, Nichols, Anthony, and the other Madames and Misses who desire to put on the garb of men, and meet with men, must take on the garb of men, and meet with men, must take ner. We don't suppose this was meant as proof of the assertion which he said he was going to prove; for we are not aware that Mr. Hosmer is a clergyman, or that as a layman, he is in the habit of persuading people to join the church. But this was a specimen (rather a strong one) of the way his proofs followed his charges.

He is not a logician—makes no approach to it: but he would be an orator—an eloquent declaimer specimen (rather a strong one) of the way his proofs followed his charges.

He is not a logician—makes no approach to it: but he would be an orator—an eloquent declaimer—if he had ideas; but he is as destitute of intellect as his wife is of passion. His countenance is bad. His face is very large, with a broad full jaw; while his narrow excuss for a forchead is almost wholly engrossed by his cyc-brows. He is a man of considerable force of character, the result of strong passions, cridently well controlled by still stronger conscientiousness. Abby a passion is mere notoriety; but he longs for martyrdom:—not martyrdom to death, we presume; but to the tearing of more clothes.

He came down on the Advertiser very severely because the article which he read was headed; 'Served him right.' He said Garrison was coming to Detroit, if it was right to smul his nose at Cleveland, then it would be serving him right to smul his nose in Detroit, (characteristic non-sequier), and that if his nose was to be sunbted. Hosmer, who was the first to see it to be right, was the man to do it. It was his duty. (Another of his characteristic inconsequences.) (The people ladged Foster thought is was at his wit; but it really was at the idea of H s jumping nimbly over the table, up on the platform, and setting the cat-like Garrison's nose.) He bloged those present would put Hosmer up to do it. He begged that they would get up a little martyrdom, for his gratification. He sure was a little martyrdom, for his gratification. He is consequence were an adversable to be conducted the refused to permit the feature of the result of the

From the Adrian (Michigan) Expositor, Oct. 24. GARRISONIA.

The State Abolition, Peace, etc. etc. Garrisonian Convention was held in this city on Saturday. We do not learn that they burned any Bibles, hung any of the clergy, or liberated any slaves. We believe, also, that Mr. Garrison did not get his nose pulled for the abuse of ministers, as he did at Cleveland. We have nobody here willing to undertake Convention was held in this city on Saturday. We do not learn that they burned any Bibles, hung any of the clergy, or liberated any slaves. We believe, also, that Mr. Garrison did not get his nose pulled for the abuse of ministers, as he did at Cleveland. We have nobody here willing to undertake so dirty a job.

Of all the moral quacks that ever infested society, shall go forth in the land, and be smilingly, fondly, sycophantized and caressed! God forbid. Men should be held amenable to the laws of the land and society; men should be required, in the exercise of civil liberty, not to outrage honor, truth, and all the holy principles which raise man in the scale of being.

tion they know is destruction. Because the Church is not perfect, they strive to destroy it—
giving us nothing in its place for a rallying point for those high aspirations of our nature that take he turns the Sabbath into a day for insult and re-

They oppose slavery, (and this sanctifies all their other abominable doctrines.) and seek to abolish it, not by the power that sustains it, but by the abolition of the power; that is, the Government. To abolish that government, they would abolish all government; and because the law does not better protect the slave, they would abolish all law, and give no protection to anybody. As well might we oppose all law, because there is not a law to catch such vagarists, and put them in a mad-house. We wonder that men claiming a sane mind and comnon sense will run after such inconsistencies, and swallow all their nostrums, because spiced with a

From the Adrian Watch Tower, Oct. 24. ECCE HI HOMINIS!!

of his abolitionism, worthy of notice, so far as we now know them in the field of criticism—it is that, man W. Lloyd Garrison. We submit then, to him, in a spirit of honest inquiry, whether or not we understand him. No, we do not so submit it; but say that he tells to the world that he has 'no connection with slavery:' that he abhors and detests to it as a multi-nefarious iniquity, in all its serpentine ramifications, as he abhors and detests the blackest issues of hell; that he has washed his hands of the in-odorous slime of this Erebus terra, and given up all for the slave. We understand him further to say that, by his super-illuminated acumen, he has discovered that the Federal Constitution of this Nation is 'a league with the devil or hell;' that the American Nation is, not only deprayed, but dying of congestion of iniquity in all her vital functions: that the Church is the super-prolific mother of mer, the elective franchise, or he who sings a hymn in the latter, is a hypocrite, nequissenus; that the Senate and Congress of the United States are

ous rowdy is punished by law; the pitiful 'Jimmy Twitcher,' who robs the fowl-roost, and sucks the eggs of his neighbors' hen-yards, is scoated and condemned; and shall it be said that he who slan-

for those high aspirations of our nature that take hold of a future life. They are not 'infidels'—O no, they are great friends of 'religion!' But it is a religion without God, without the Bible, without law. Nature is God, our own vagaries the Bible, They are strong and then attended to the house and every man's passion law.

And when treason and infidelity of the most palpable character is characteristic of a man—when he turns the Sabbath into a day for insult and rebellion against the well-established laws of his country and his God—makes it an occasion for the incitement of the worst passions of the house and every man's passion law. law. Nature is God, our own vagaries the Bible, and every man's passion law.

They are strong advocates of peace—and teach disobedience to law, strive for anarchy, and preach treason. Their 'peace' would unchain every tiger, burn every penitentiary, abolish every court of justice—with no substitute for the suppression of crime but moral suasion, and even that divested of crime but moral suasion, and even that divested of

From the Norristown Olive Branch.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS,' 'GARRISONISM,' &c. The late annual Convention of 'the women, held

at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 6th and 7th of Oct. inst.,

was a little noisy, as conventions are wont to be now-a-days. A certain Mrs. Clark stated her belief that 'woman was her own greatest enemy, and that man was far more willing to do her justice than wo-man herself.' This sentiment, according to the man herself. This sentiment, according to the telegraphic despatches, produced great disorder and confusion. We do not see that there is anything so particularly objectionable about it, that she should be 'gagged' down. It is natural to mankind—and to women kind too, we believe—to attribute the cause of an evil to some one else, and not to one's self, and, of course, the ladies at Cleveland were not willing to admit that the 'wrongs' of their say were owing to any dereliction of duty Meaning to say, 'Behold these men!'

Abby Kelley—by marriage Foster—is not included either in what we write, or in the ecce hi hominis of the present occasion. Abby is really a 'right smart' woman—we like Abby; but how sorry we are that she should have married, and, thereby, united the great cause in which she is engaged, with the efforts of the veriest bore—foolhardy and fool-happy apology for a man that ever was set up on a couple of coward's legs by a benevolent Creator! But, alas! that which must be, will be—a dog will be a dog, and a man is very likely not to be 'tecker than a woman'—and, if so, his mother should not forget that he is out.

But 'behold these men!' and when this is done. Abby is decidedly the best man of the 'Hominis')—connected with the peculiar doctrines of his abolitionism, worthy of notice, so far as we now know them in the field of criticism—it is that, man W. Lloyd Garrison. We submit then, to him. of their sex were owing to any dereliction of duty

Church of Christ are the two thieves between whom Let them show that they are as willing to grant Truth is daily crucified. These declarations are 'rights' as to ask them.

But the main difficulty, it appears, was caused

made by him with such an indiscriminate denunciation of every principle by which honorable and good men of the present age are actuated, as to induce the mind of an audiant observer to entertain the idea that he had, in his opinion, just dropped from the sphere of purity and blissfulness, and, by inhaling the polluted moral atmosphere of earth, was thrown into agonizing convolsions. But what is the truth touching this self-constituted purifier of the public morals? It is this:

This notorious Garrison resides in Boston, Mass.: there he publishes a paper, Anti-Slavery in sentiment, but, in fact, it is a medium of abuse and insult to all good and wise men. By this publication, he sucks his chief subsistence out of those who patronize him in that State.

Now Massachusetts is not an agricultural territory. Her hills and mountains are too precipitous, barren and rocky; her vallies too narrow and sinuous; and the whole features of that State are indicative of a manufacturing district. By her multitudinous spindles in the manufacture of cotton, and her general commerce, she has become strong and magnus mighty.

But, mark! From whence do these spindles and rights to assert and defend, let them do the churches by Abby the Course, followed by the course, followed by the course, she requised to yield. This was, of course, followed by confusion, and could not be avoided. The Convention acted with propriety in expressing its disapprobation of such a digression, at once violent and uncalled for. There is no sense in this eternal denunciation of the Church. What do they expect to gain by it! Would it not be more judicious to conciliate the Church, by love and kindness! On the Second day, another effort was made to cry down the Church and the Bible, by Abby Kelley, Mr. Barkor, and William Lloyd Garrison. Now we do think that Abby Kelley and Mr. Garrison out: and the whole features of that State are indicative of a manufacturing district. By her multi-tudinous spindles in the manufacture of cotton, and was entirely disavowed by cative of a manufacturing district. By her multitudinous spindles in the manufacture of cotton, and
her general commerce, she has become strong and
magnis mighty.

But, mark! From whence do these spindles and
her looms find employment—from whence is the
cotton derived which stocks and keeps them in
motion! It is from the South—from Share Labor!!!
The Slave produces this cotton. Shall we not be
warranted in saying that every dime which this
man Garrison receives of a Massachusetts cotton
monger, as well as each donation which he, or his
'stand-by,' receives from this source, is fraught
with the heart-throbs—the soul-piercing groans
and 'bloody sweat' of the avarice tortured slave!
One, at least, of his 'decoy lights' has confessed in
public that those who use the products of slave labor,
are parties criminal of the ceils of slaversy; yet, most
strange to say, each night they wrap, themselves in
the products of slave labor, and, calmly inclined,
thank God that' they are not as other men. Each
hour that these precious purifiers of the public
morsel under their tongues,' and smacking their
lips, say — 'Solen seelers are indeed sweet!'

That they have given up all for the freedom of
the slave, and at the same time, they cheerfully
purchase or beg millions of dollars of the products
of slave labor, disregarding the fact that, by so
doing, they are the veriest oppressors of the African under Heir tongues,' and smacking their
lips, say — 'Solen seelers are indeed sweet!'

That they have given up all for the freedom of
the slave, and at the same time, they cheerfully
purchase or beg millions of dollars of the products
of slave labor, disregarding the fact that, by so
doing, they are the veriest oppressors of the African under Hesven—ay, as "the wolf gave up the
chicken for the lamb,' so do they go forth in the
land, 'seeking whom they may decount to
manufact the products of slave labor, disregarding the fact that, by so
doing, they are the veriest oppressors of the Merican
of large labor, disregarding the fact tha

From the Anti-Slavery Standard. LUCY STONE AT LOUISVILLE.

Last week we gave an account of a visit recent-

SELECTIONS.

Last week we gave an account of a visit recently made sto Maysville, Ky., by Lucretia Mott, and of two lectures delivered by her in that place upon Anti-Slavery and other topics. This week we have the pleasure of informing our readers of another notable event, viz., the advent of Lucy Sroxe at Louisville, for the purpose of giving a course of lectures upon the Rights and Duties of Woman. We know nothing of the circumstances by which her steps were directed to that place; but the reception awarded to her in one of the chief cities of the slaveholding States is a matter in which all Abolitionists, whatever may be their opinions on the subject of Woman's Rights, must feel a deep interest. True, she did not go there for Anti-Slavery purposes, specifically, but her well-known position as a Disunion Abolitionist and Lecturer makes her appearance in such a place an event of no ordinary character. For this reason we copy the following notices of her first lecture from the principal daily journals of Louisville. It will be seen that, in spite of all the prejudices excited against her by the abuse of the Northern proslavery press, and in the face of the fact that she is a radical Abolitionist, she has met a very cordial reception among the Kentuckians. Perhaps, before her departure, she may have an opportunity of speaking on the subject of Slavery as freely as fore her departure, she may have an opportunity of speaking on the subject of Slavery as freely as she has spoken on the subject of Woman's Rights. At any rate, her private intercourse with the peo-ple will open channels of Anti-Slavery influence hich she cannot fail to improve.

Miss Lucy Stone. The lecture of this lady at Mozart Hall, last evening, was well awended, and the audience appeared to be gratified. The novelty of the subject to our people, and the singularity of the Bloomer, with the boldness of the lecturer in stepping from the sphere usually assigned to woman, drew a large number from curiosity; but the talents of the speaker are unquestionably wor-thy of notice, and her language and style of deliv-ery, of praise. She portrayed the neglect of the education and development of woman, in an im-pressive and useful manner, whatever may be pube opinion concerning her ultra doctrines on woman's rights. She undoubtedly teaches many useful lessons, and the lecture of last evening abounds

in matters worthy of reflection.

The programme of the lecture for this evening, on the political rights and disabilities of woman, may be more objectionable and ultra, but, fot he present, we say Miss Lucy, in her Bloomer, is worth hearing. She speaks too low, and many of her auditory lost much of both the sense and beauty of her remarks. Her utterance is somewhat too of her remarks. Her utterance is somewhat too rapid, and she often hesitates for words to close her sentence, and carry out her thought. Her gesticulation is often ungraceful, but her voice is finely toned, and only requires use and elevation in the manner which she urges so much, concerning woman, 'development.'—Louisville Democrat, Nov. 3.

THE LECTURE LAST NIGHT. Miss Lucy Stone was astonished, the public was astonished, and we were astonished at the very large audience assembled, last night, in Mozart Hall. The evening was very inclement—rain, muddy, sloppy, and for long-skirted ladies decidedly draggly. Still there were many hundreds present to hear Miss Stone's first lecture on Woman's Rights; the room was indeed quite full, chiefly of gentlemen, and the preponder-

quite full, chiefly of gentlemen, and the preponderance husbands.

The lecture, we can unhesitatingly say, was
chuck full of common sense, that being its peculiar
and most pleasing feature. Miss Stone is most certainly an extraordinary woman, and possessed of
powers of extempore address rarely the birth-right
or acquired property of even celebrated male orators. Her first lecture was mainly introductory,
and embraced a general view of the great question
of Reform, upon which her heart is fixed. In a
clear, firm voice, and with appropriate gestures, of Reform, upon which her heart is fixed. In a clear, firm voice, and with appropriate gestures, she discoursed eloquently on Woman's rights and duties. Her decided opinion is, that the usages of the place, and not her nature, have hitherto marked woman's sphere; that to her, as to man, all the avenues to usefulness and honor, to self-reliance and self-support, should be opened; that, while facilities for her physical development should be equal with those for our boys, and her hands should be taught to work in the household and elsewhere, the culture of her mind must be attended to, so as to enable her to do what she pleases that is right, and to meet all emergencies in whatever position she may be placed either by fate or her own free will.

To-night she delivers her second lecture, and will confine her remarks more specially to the legal disabilities of Woman—a matter of great interest to both sexes, and which will be greatly elucidated by her clear and happy faculty of reasoning. We again be-speak a large audience for the fair orator.

—Louisville Courier.

Miss Lucy Stone's Lecture on Works's Rights. A large audience assembled last night, at Morart Hall, for the purpose of hearing the lecture of Miss Lucy Stone. We confess, that we were greatly delighted. The lecture was one of the ablest, clearest, most forcible and beautiful productions we ever heard. And the style of delivery was quite equal to the matter. It was an appropriate setting to the rich gems of mind with which the fair orator delighted the assemblage before her. The lecture was a noble appeal in behalf of the right of avery woman to develop every faculty she possesses, and to give her powers, under the law of benevolence, such scope and range as men are not only permitted but encouraged to take. She carnestly pleaded that she who was to be a wife and mother should be prepared for the responsibilities of the sacred trust; that the universe of mind should be opened to her, to traverse it without let or hindrance from any quarter. But the speaker urged that she should thus be free in all the pursuits of humanity, not merely because she could thus become a better wife and mother, but because she is a human being, and is entitled to any blessing that belongs to humanity. We are sure that we never heard anything, nor read anything, more impressive, more chaste, more noble and cloquent on these subjects than the remarks of Miss Stone, last night. She is perfectly at home in every department of her theme. She even succeeds in throwing beauty around invective. What, Indeed, could be more beautiful than her denunciations of those wrongs of society that make of men and women mere fragments of men and women? Where was ever uttored anything more chaste than the picture she drew of woman in a state of infamy!

Upon svery portion of the theme of last night, Miss Stone was triumphant. She successfully carried her imments audience with her to every position she sought, and they gave her numerous evidences of the high appreciation in which they

that for women's sphere.
We are limited now to a narrow space of time for putting our paper to press, or we should say more. We never felt, in as great a degree, our incapacity to do justice to a lecture. The plea-sure we felt in hearing it was so great, that we wished that every one we love was present, to mingle in this rich and rare feast of the mind. We do not know how Miss Lucy would do before a jury, in a matter of law, but we are confident the immense jury that felt the enchantments of her intellect last night would have given a ver-dict in her favor. Every body seemed to be converted to that part of the question elucidated last night, and as we feel sure that the principles thus and then set forth would largely increase the happiness of the world, we carnestly hope that no one of the converts will be as brisk as the Irishman, who said he joined the Methodist Church on a probation of six months, and behaved himself in such a way that he was let off 'wid three

Miss Stone regretted last night that there were not wives and daughters in her immense audience, and she begged the gentlemen to report what she had said to their wives and daughters. alas! who shall undertake to say what she said in such lofty and noble style, that others would feel insignificant in the attempt! Our advice is, that every body who can shall go to Mozart Hall to-night, and hear for themselves. Our fear is, that Mozart Hall will not hold half her audience We are certain there are few, if there is one, who was present last night, who will feel disposed to be absent to-night; and when the local fame she made in her lecture here travels through the city, every body will wish to hear this gifted woman. There is not a virtuous woman in the city, who should not feel proud of Miss

The lecture to-night is on the legal and political rights of woman, and the lecture will com-mence at half past seven o'clock. Those who

mence at half past seven o'clock. Those who wish to secure seats will have to go early. We went tolerably early last night, and had to stand up throughout the lecture.

Miss Lucy Stone appeared in the Bloomer costume last night, and it seemed very becoming to her. How far we might be pleased with its general adoption, we cannot say.—Prentice's Daily Journal

From the Ashtabula (Ohio) Sentinel. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

This well-known Anti-Slavery Lecturer was advertised to speak in this place on Friday last. He arrived here on Thursday, but owing to a severe hourseness from a cold, with much irritation of the lungs, it was thought best not to fill the appointment. This will explain to those who came here ment. This will explain to those who co

This was the first time we had met with Mr. Garrison; and a curiosity we had long indulged, was much gratified—particularly as a private conversation gave us an opportunity. versation gave us an opportunity of understanding him, on some questions where he differs with the great mass of those engaged with him is the phil-anthropic enterprizes of the day.

Mr. G. refuses to vote, because he thinks the U.

S. Constitution sustains slavery, yet he ardently desires the political regeneration of this nation.— We think his ardor carries him beyond the practica point, in this matter; yet no one who sees his earnestness can rebuke him. His love of liberty seems to make him reject all that is not perfectly

free.

He has been charged with infidelity; and his views of the Bible and Christianity are far from what we hold; yet we have rarely met with a man in whom the religious sentiment appeared stronger than in him. No one can hear him speak of those things we call religious, and call him infidel, if the term infidel is to mean a rejection of the principles of Christianity. He seems to look at religious truth in its grand complex, and neglect the inter-mediate details called doctrines. He speaks of God as the Universal Father, and looks from Him to all men as His children, the weakest and least especially so. He seems to regard the Divine as living goodness and truth, and our relation to the Divine, called Religion, as consisting wholly of the love of those principles in the abstract, and practically ex-ercising them in our love for mankind as our breth-ren. He said he gloried in the cross of Christ; because that was borne in defending the weak, the helpless, and the suffering; and rebuking the powerful and the wrong, with a trust in truth and righteousness as to the result. His mind appears to glance at those Divine principles that the whole world calls Religion, and thence to their applica-tion in redeeming and elevating mankind, while he is impatient of the restraint that doctrinals, creeds and systems interpose between, love proceeding from its Divine fountain, and its triumph over the evils that prevent us from being loving, just and true. All authority that excuses wrong, or justifies oppression or injustice, he utterly rejects, and that kind of Christianity that will excuse great wrongs because popular, he absolutely despises. His hostility to the Church is to its errors and its evils—not to the truth it holds or the good it does.

It is thus Mr. G. appears to us—not as infidel, not as irreligious—but as living in the strongest faith, in what is good, and impatiently rushing from the abstract to the practical, while he rejects whatever is not immediately applicable to the end

whatever is not immediately applicable to the end in view. He evidently loves Gon and good: and such a man, howsoever he may think in different channels from what we do, we dare not call infidel.

From the Voice of the Fugitive.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS IN CHICAGO. The Congregational Herald of that city, in speaking of the character of Mr. Douglass's lectures in ing of the chara Chicago, saya:

We were much pleased with the spirit which he (Mr. D.) manifested, and the genial good humor with which he enlivened his argument. He repudiates entirely the infidel and anti-church views of Garrison and his coadjutors, as well as their disunion doctrines. He frankly acknowledges that his opinions have changed on the latter topic, having been convinced that he was wrong in his first impressions as to the character of our Constitution in its relation to slavery. His addresses, also, are entirely free from bitterness and denunciation, althanel some of his rebukes of pro-slavery men and are entirely free from bitterne though some of his rebukes o though some of his rebukes of pro-slavery men and churches are most scathing. He handles the politicians without gloves, and pays an eloquent tribute to the true Christian church.

Christian church.'

Mr. Garrison and some of his worthy 'coadjutors' visited Detroit. (Michigan.) a short time ago, and lectured several evenings before the people of that city, against the system of American slavery, and in favor of the social and political rights of the colored Americans, to the entire satisfaction of an overwhelming majority of all who heard them and we can truly say, that if the truths which we there had the pleasure of listening to was a fair specimen of Garrisonianism, we would to God that America, yes, that the world, was filled with it. Their bold and uncompromising denunciations of a pro-slavery government, church and clergy, was, we think, unobjectionable to any whole-hearted abolitionist. If the Garrisonian abolitionists are not truly the colored people's advocates and friends, they have none on this continent. It is well known that we differ with them on some minor points, one they have none on this continent. It is well known that we differ with them on some minor points, one of which is political action: but upon this we will agree to differ. We respect their opinions, and honor them for their inflexible devotion to the anti-

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

REWARD OF MERIT.

The recent course of Frederick Douglass towards his old friends and associates of the American An-ti-Slavery Society, is very naturally earning him a reward of praise and flattery from the enemies of that

lvocates, is their exultation at what they deem important an accession to their hostile ranks.—
The same breath that utters maledictions on the ends of Mr. Garrison and his associates, pours indations upon Mr. Douglass, and reiterates his lumny against them. The extract below from a Colonization Herald of this city, is one of several constation Herald of this city, is on the lately fustrations of our statement that we have lately en. The Herald is too well known to the Abolican. onists of Pennsylvania, and the extract we quote so clearly reveals the spirit of its author, for any sed of remark upon the character of the paper.

· We appreciate the sympathy and apprehension f Mr. Douglass for his brethren—yea, more, we onor his honesty and fidelity in denouncing the tarrisonian Infidel Abolition party, and separating imself and his influence from their fanatical move-cents. These men have ever been the scourge of le slave, the curse of the freee colored people, and he reproach of their country. It is known that it some time past, Mr. D. has expressed his conficence in and devotion to the Bible and the Christian sligion, in opposition to the infidelity of the Garisonian School. His aversion to the Abolition sfidels, and profession of the truth, has exposed im to the fiery darts of his adversaries. True to lod, to the Bible, himself and his brethren, he will e fally able to withstand his enemies, and com-

It is time the colored people of the free States It is time the colored people of the free States ad shaken themselves from the clouds and dust rought on them by the heartless flattery, soulless dischood, deception and treachery of Infidel policial Abolition demagogues. Full time that the sading spirits among them had opened their eyes, toked around them, comprehended their precise conition, understood their exact heritage, beheld the dications of providence, seen the opening doors of usefulness and happiness, surveyed the fields of lorious destiny, rising and spanning the future, nd real zing the facilities of true greatness within ur colored brethren should exercise a wise and ust discrimination, and know who are this day, and we always been, their best practical friends

From the Liberator of June 7, 1844. EXTRAORDINARY ASSURANCE AND DU-PLICITY.

About a fortnight since, a person of gentlemanly About a forthight since, a person of gentlemanty bearing came into my office, and introduced himself to me as President Nevin, of Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio. He professed to be an uncom-promising abolitionist, and entered into a somewhat ningte detail of the obstacles he had been called to minute detail of the obscicles he had been surmount, in consequence of his advocacy of the anti-slavery cause. He stated that because he had surmount, in consecutive stated that because he had not slavery cause. He stated that because he had felt it to be his duty to recognize, on the part of the students, the right of discussing, in their Little students, the right of discussing in their Little students, the right of slavery, in connexion.

If Mr. Nevin wishes to put down the Liberator of the students of slavery. erary Halls, the subject of slavery, in connexion with other moral questions,—and also to receive colored as well as white students,—a strong and malignant opposition was aroused in the minds of many, and fearful expression of it made toward himself and the institution. Taking advantage of some the character of all who differ in opinion from him, I think he will find, on a more close inspection of old claims standing against the institution, these enemies of free discussion forced the collegiate building to sale—a new charter was secured—a new President soon provided—and the birth of the blacking box as a mirror. It only reflects back the black rays of character that fall upon it: they rival institution (called the Providence college) published to the world, with the inscription upon t. . No discussion of the exciting topic of slavery. Determined not to be driven from the place, h said that he put forth vigorous efforts to erect a new boilding, and, 'with the smile of God,' he succeeded. In one year, the rival institution went down, but Franklin College still lives. He further and religious presses of this country. They show stated that the new building having cost five or six an utter want of truth, honor, fairness and decen hundred dollars more than was anticipated, he was ey, in their contests with each other. Of course, spending the time allotted to him during the present vacation, in raising funds to liquidate this no right to expect either justice or mercy at their claim; and he desired, if I felt so disposed, that I hands. So far as possible, the people are kept in would suggest to him some plan by which he could ignorance of the facts on which the reforms are obtain some pecuniary assistance in the city of based, and the most unscrapalous misrepresenta-Boston. His manner was friendly and cordial, and tions and bold falsehoods are published and repeat-

and also pointed out other methods by which I thought he might obtain some assistance. At his request, I also gave him a letter, in which I expressed my approval of his course, and commended I character be more valuable than life, and pressed my approval of his course, and commended Franklin College, in warm terms. Supposing from his residence at the West, from his 'radical' conversation, from his friendly and familiar manner and from his seeking my aid, that he was probably be more valuable than property, then are these men ignorant of the merits of the division between the old and new organization —or, at least, that he common thief.
was not disposed to stand aloof from me, and from to destroy the slave system—I merely informed him that there was such a division in this section of the country, but did not say one word in regard to its merits, nor attempt to bias his mind in any manner. At none of our interviews did he express any regret at the course persued by the old organ-izationists, or by myself, but he spoke and acted as a true friend and a hearty coadjutor in the same

good cause. Judge of my surprise, on opening the last num ber of the Liberty Courier, published at Cadiz, Ohio, and finding in it a letter to the editor of that paper, from this same Nevin, dated ' Albany, May Boston,) in which he states that he was in the city of New York during the anniversary week, and among other things says-

On the day following, I attended a meeting of Garrison and his friends, [meaning the annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, but obviously too contemptuous in his spirit to state the fact truly,] and ontemptuous in his spirit to state the fact truly,] and must say that, although I went with the most favorable feelings, (?) I was entirely disgusted with their proceedings. The TRUE PRIENDS OF THE SLAVE IN have as much to fear from MR. GARRISON, and those who knowingly and truly sympathize with wim in his spirit and conduct, AS FROM ANY OTHER POSSIBLE SOURCE. I You might see an account of their proceedings in different papers—[the coarse caricatures of the pro-slavery city papers, such as the reader will find ceedings in different papers—[the coarse caricatures of the pro-slavery city papers, such as the reader will find on our first page, from the New World?] and the picture, as I can testify, is none to live. (!!!)—[13] The true friends of the slave [i. e. the new organizationiste] had a very large and respectable meeting. I addressed them twice in New York, and twice in Brooklyn. I admire the character and spirit of Dr. Brisbane. Lewis Tappan is also a very worthy and efficient made at the West, the same instrumentality is on hand, and for the same purpose, and with the same means. We have heretof.

Now, I do not remember to have met with an instance of greater assurance and duplicity than this. After writing such hostile, contemptious and sweeping sentiments respecting myself, and the faithful men and women who still adhere to the old anti-slavery platform,—and after sending them to Ohio for publication in the Liberty Courier.—to come directly to Boston, and artfully to insinuate himself into my confidence and friendship, as an ultra abolitionist, and request me to give him all the assistance in my power to sustain him and the institution over which he presides, and coolly take advantage of my ignorance as to the real estimate in which he held me. (i. e. as one as much to be feared by the true friends of the slave as any other person living!) so as to extort from me a letter of commendation, which he could privately use for his own advantage among my friends—this is conduct so hypocritical and fraudulent, that it is impossible to describe it in words. It will bear comparison Now, I do not remember to have met with an

so hypocritical and frauduent, that it is impossible to describe it in words. It will bear comparison with the conduct of Joab to Amass: and I beg leave here to suggest, that his Christian name 'Ed win' give place to the Janish name 'Joab.'

Pres. Nevin says he was utterly 'disgusted' with the proceedings at New York. His condemnation is without exception—by wholesale. Hence, he was 'disgusted' with the calm, admirable and Christian speech of Adin Ballon, on moral sussion as a regenerative instrumentality. He was 'disgusted' with the unanswerable and eloquent speech of C. C. Burleigh. He was 'disgusted' with the ferrid and graphic historical sketch of the rise and progress of the anti-slavery cause in the United States, and the faithful account of the secession from the old platform, by Abby Kelley. He relished nothing but the rant and fustian, the nonsense and impirity, the sophistry and cant of the Rev. Charles W. Denison!

taining such opinions, he should take me by the hand, apparently with the cordiality of a brother abolitionist, and by deception enlist me in his service, instead of frankly reproving me for my course, face to face, or declining to be indebted to me or to my associates as the tried advocates of the slave. Of all abhorrent traits of character, that of duplicity is to me the most hateful.

As the letter of recommendation which I gave to this individual was obtained under a false garb on his part, and a misapprehension of his real character on mine, I hereby retract whatever I may have said in it, and forbid his using it to promote his own purposes—and call upon him either to destroy it in the presence of witnesses, or to return it to me at the earliest opportunity. I need not add that the columns of the Liberator are open to him to vindicate his treacherous course, in the best way he can.

In THE LIBERATOR of August 968, 1844, is a letter from William E. Lukins, of Cadiz, (Ohio.) in rela

tion to Pres. Nevin, in which the writer says-Mr. Nevin, it will be remembered, in his letter to the Courier, did not attempt to give any evidence on which his sweeping denunciation was founded; but presumes his word to be all-sufficient to destroy the anti-slavery character of Garrison, and all w knowingly and truly sympathize with him. Really, this is calculating largely on the gullibility of the readers of the Courier! But to cloak these denunreaders of the Courier? But to cloak these denunciations with as much speciousness as possible, he represents himself as an unprejudiced judge, going into their meeting 'under the most favorable feelings!' Now, it is not for me to call in question the correctness of this assertion; but one thing is certain—if he went into their meetings 'under the most favorable feelings,' his feelings must have undergone a complete revolution between the time he undergone a complete revolution between the time he left home and the meeting of the American A. S. So-ciety in New York! In January last, while the Ohio A. S. Society was holding a county convention in Cadiz. I heard Mr. Nevin, in private conversation say, that Ef 'Garrison was a pro-slavery man'—
was doing more injury to the anti-slavery case than
the slaveholders themselves—and expressed a wish that
the Liberator might be suspended—or words to this
effect. Having always been an abolitionist, I have attended a great many anti-slavery meetings in this section of the State; but this is decidedly the most unfavorable report' of Mr. Garrison that ever came to me through any medium, except it be the pro-slavery articles copied into the Liberator, under the 'Refuge of Oppression.' I mention this to show whether, at the time he uttered these things, he was 'under the most favorable feelings' wards Garrison and his friends, or whether he was not, at that time, a decided new organizationist, though perhaps not a 'bitter' one, as our friend James Boyle would have it. But others can judge from he will have to resort to some more efficient means than that of representing its subscribers to be few in number. And as to Mr. Garrison 'blackening

From the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

the Liberator, that it does not so much resemble a

receive none of their coloring from it

THE PROFLIGACY OF THE PRESS. his spirit (as exhibited in subsequent conversations on the subject of non-resistance, and on various religious topics) liberal and manly. Relying on his of the advocates of reform is assailed, and the statements, admiring the moral courage and firmness vilest and most incredible slanders are solemnly re-which he had displayed at New Athens, and feeling peated, until the community at first incredulous, that such an institution as Franklin College had are at length forced to believe in their truth, or at peculiar claims to the sympathy and aid of the least to think that there must be some foundation friends of emancipation, I readily gave him the names of several abolitionists in the city, on whom to call, the personal influence of anti-slavery men and wo-

> honorable men so esteem it, then these relentless assassins of character are more villanous than the besotted assassins of our groggeries. If character

sands.

But he who filches from me my good name,

Robs me of that which not enriches him, but makes

me poor indeed.'

Especially are these men to be deemed worse than those the law holds guilty, when we consider that it is not to enrich themselves, but to blast the reputation of the philanthropist, that the victims of oppression may go unredressed. These same men are democrats—boisterous friends of liberty —and yet to perpetuate slavery, they will publish —and yet to perpetuate slavery, they will publish the basest slanders against the most honorable of men, and the most heroic and pure-minded women. Thus does the profligate press of this country make it true now as of old, that 'He who departeth from evil maketh himself a prey,' and he who would seek to establish the principles of justice, must, by the press of this land, be made of no reputation—be made like apostles of old, the filth and off-scouring of all flesh. And by the way, here is one reason why there are so few outspoken, faithful reason why there are so few outspoken, faithful abolitionists. People will not consent to submit their reputation to the hands of these public wholesale slanderers. Hence they stand all the day idle in the great field of liberty and reform, or amuse

influence, are they its efficient friends.

The press at the East has long been familiar with these tactics, and has employed them diligently and successfully. Now that a vigorous effort is made at the West, the same instrumentality is on hand, and for the same purpose, and with the same means. We have heretofore spoken of the course of the daily press of Detroit, and given our readers a specimen of its style and purpose. On the outside of our sheet to-day, will be found some further developments of the pro-slavery press of Michigan.

EXPLANTION. In our absence, several articles, touching the attacks upon us by Mr. Garrison and his friends, have, contrary to our wishes, found their way into our columns; and though, for the most part, we deem them just, we nevertheless regret their publication, since it implies a disposition which we have repeatedly disavowed, namely, to keep up a warfare with our old friends. We rely upon a straightforward and persevering anti-slavery life as our best vindication from these attacks. The article copied on this subject from the British Banner, in last week's paper, while marked with all the chivalrous virtues of Dr. Campbell, sets the action sgainst the Garrisonians a little too high.—Though they are bitter and persecuting towards us, and have taken much pains to misrepresent and injure us in the esteem of the friends of freedom on both sides of the Atlantic, we have no disposition to follow their bad example.

For reasons thus indicated, we shall not copy a very sensible solution of this fratricidal controversy which we find in the Atlantic, who we that 'Spectator' may be, he sees and walks directly to the HEART of this quarel.—Frederick Douglass's Paper.

Benarks. 1. When Mr. Douglass accuses us of 'at-EXPLANATION. In our absence, several articles

REMARKS. 1. When Mr. Douglass accuses us of 'at tacking him, he uses language perversely. 2. When he says that the 'Garrisonians' are 'bitter and persecuting' towards him, he brings a false charge against ting' towards him, he brings a false charge against them. 3. When he characterises the article in the British Banner, denouncing the 'Garrisonian abolition lists' as infidels and disorganizers, and congratulating Mr. Douglass for having withdrawn from their company, as 'marked with all the chivalric virtues (!!!)

THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 18, 1853

SECOND DECADE ANNIVERSARY FORMATION

American Anti-Slavery Society! It is almost twenty years since the AMERICAN ANTI-

SLAVERY Society was organized by a Convention beld 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 false. I made no such inquiry, and received no such pecuniary prosperity, the political relations, and the stances were simply these :ral character of the Nation, and demanding, as the It was my good fortune to be present at the National right of the slave and the duty of the master, Immedi- Woman's Rights Convention, at that time in session at ate and Unconditional Emancipation. Happy would it Cleveland. The attendance of persons, interested in its have been for our country, and O, how happy for those great object, from different parts of the country, was who now pine in bondage! if the voice thus lifted up large, and the array of talent and moral worth exhibit-in the name of Justice and Liberty had been heeded ed on that occasion truly remarkable. The Convention and obeyed. But, alas! the American People, like continued in session three days, holding nine public Pharaoh of old, hardened their hearts, refusing to obey the mandate of Jehovah, and practically demanding, all the proceedings were marked by perfect decorum and who is the Lord, that we should obey his voice, to let our bondmen go? We know not the Lord, neither will were earnest, impressive, and highly satisfactory. On we let our bondmen go.' The area of Slavery has been the forenoon of the third day, Joseph Barken, of Saexpense of a bloody and atrocious war; the number of to its teachings respecting the position of woman, and slaves has augmented from two and a half to nearly endeavored to show that she was made inferior and subfour millions ; and the Slave Power exults in the enact- ordinate to man, (precisely in accordance with the views ment of a new statute for the recovery of fugitive of the clergy generally, though not for the same purbondmen—a statute worthy of the spirit of Caligula pose)—hence, so long as the book was held to be divine-and Draco, and disgraceful alike to our professions of ly inspired, it would remain a mighty stumbling-block Republicanism, Civilization and Christianity. Each in the way of human equality. advancing step in the progress of the Society has revealed a still 'lower deep' of national corruption and profligacy, until both Church and State are shown to be utterly defiled by the dark spirit of Slavery, and the Constitution so contaminated as to leave no alternative its teachings were assumed to be absolute, on the ground to the friends of freedom but to repudiate its obligations of its plenary inspiration. He was frequently interor 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, surewhich 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 which we are struggling to overthrow, and this knowledge is an important preparation for the work that remains to be done. Profiting by the experience of the past, and having a never-failing source of encouragement in the consciousness that our cause is just, and that God and Truth are on our side, we must go forward, regardless of every obstacle, and undismayed by every danger that may beset our path.

In accordance with the vote of the Society at its last Annual Meeting, we hereby invite the members and above named, at 10 o'clock, A. M. We hope to see a sailed his 'dear Jesus,' (though he had made no allurepresentation of friends of the cause from every free sion to him whatever,) and proceeded to misrepresent State, and that, by the presence and labors of many bim in the most shameful manner—mixing up with his eloquent champions of freedom, the meeting may be slang and falsehood, any quantity of religious cant, ad instrumental in strengthening the Anti-Slavery Sentiment of the country, and hasten the day when Liberty Mr. Barker rose again and again to protest against such inhabitants thereof.

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

AT HOME.

After an absence of six weeks from our editorial chair, on an anti-slavery tour in Ohio and Michigan, once more resume it-returning our very grateful acknowledgments to our friend Mr. Quincy, for his who seems to be incapable of speaking the truth, and kindness in conducting THE LIBERATOR during that who is manifestly both a rowdy and a blackguard." time, without any other compensation than that which Yells and hisses from the galleries followed, as a matter is to be derived from the heartfelt satisfaction of . helping the cause along.' Our readers will regret to lose his brilliant and admirable lucubrations, from week to a foreign land, and to seek to crush him by the madweek; especially, as it is not in our power to furnish dog cry of 'renegade' and 'infidel,' did not evince the any thing, by way of a substitute, to satisfy their sharpened appetites. To no other hands can we more safely commit the management of our paper, during our sojourn abroad, than his own. His fidelity to the similar characters in his day, 'Ye are of your father, cause is absolute ; all the devices of the enemy to deceive or mislead are utterly futile in his case; no one is more quick to detect imposture, or more prompt to rebuke the spirit of compromise, than himself. Our cause is immensely indebted to him for his past labors; and while he lives, we feel certain that its standard will be kept erect, and its testimonies be sure and vital. As its historian, he will be honorably remembered by an admiring posterity.

We would also proffer our thanks to Mr. May, the General Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, for his assiduous cooperation with Mr. Quincy in preparing matter, both original and selected, for our sheet-a kindness which he has frequently repeated, always exhibiting much editorial tact.

Of our visit to the West, we may comprehensively say, that it was gratifying to us, beyond our highest anticipations; that we every where found a kind recep-tion, and obtained a candid hearing, except in the single instance of exclusion from all the halis in Detroit. though the meetings we held in that city, in the colored Methodist Church, at the request of the colored citizens, amply compensated for any alight or injustice on the part of the white population ; that we added to our list of friends, many with whom it was worth circumnavigating the globe to become acquinted; that we were so much pleased with what we saw of Michigan, that, if cited. we should ever 'pull up stakes' in the old Bay State, we should be strongly tempted to put them down in that called him? fertile soil ; and that we were entirely satisfied, that anti-slavery labor and means can be more advantageously expended at the West, where society is in a plastic state, where there is no moneyed aristocracy, and where priestcraft and bigotry are comparatively powerless, N. (Thrusting his hand awkwardly into my facthan at the East.

So far as the press is concerned, however, in that section of the country, we found it generally as sourci-lous and untruthful as at the East. If our readers will turn to the 'Refuge of Oppression,' and carefully read the articles we have grouped together, as specimens of the spirit of the Western press, they will probably be not less surprised than shocked at the revelation of such unmistakable infernalism. To compare thos who rob hen-roosts and commit highway robbery, with the unblushing villains who concoct such congloweration of slang, vituperation, falsehood, cant, and scoundrelis of slang, vituperation, raisenced, cant, and scould reliand sending them forth to poison the minds of the credulous and ignorant, would be atrocious injustice to the for-mer. We have been in the editorial harness for more than a quarter of a century, and during that period have had every facility to ascertain the character of the American press, in regard to every reform that has struggled for the ascendency during that period; and we soberly aver as our conviction, that a majority of the proprietors and editors of public journals erve a place in the penitentiaries of the ea generally. No felon than the inmates of those pla

SPIRITUAL AND PHYSICAL RUPPIANISM.

rised of the fact, that, during my sojourn in Cleveland short time since, a violent assault was made upon m person by the brother of the Rev. E. H. Nevin. course, no truthful account of that occurrence was gi sented as to screen the cowardly assailant from co nation, and to make me appear both blameworthy an ridiculous. For instance: I was represented as askin him, after he had committed the outrage, 'Do you trea centlemen in this manner? ' to which he was alleged degree to the great principles on which, as upon the answer. Whether this was an after-thought of the asforward steadily and fearlessly in its work of exposing scruple to tell a lie,) or the coinage of a press, notorithe sinfulness of slavery, and its dire effects upon the ous for its mendacity, I do not know. The circum-

immensely increased by iniquitous legislation and at the lem, entered into a critical examination of the Bible, as It was a very significant fact, that no symptom of

rupted, and treated with marked disrespect by the galleries. Among the restless spirits was the Rev. E. H. Nevin, of Cleveland, who, on Miss Antoinette Brown announcing that, in the afternoon, she would endeavor to prove that the Bible was not adverse to the equality of the sexes, pompously announced that he would follow her, to the utter discomfiture of Mr. Barker. Accordingly, at the afternoon session. Miss Brown made an ingenious and able argument in defence of the Bible ly if not as rapidly as we could wish, a NORAL POWER against the popular interpretation of that volume. She could find nothing in it adverse to the cause of woman's rights. Her manner was serious, and her spirit excellent. She was followed by the Rev. E. H. Nevin aforesaid, whose appearance was the signal for the most approving demonstrations from the latent rowdyism in the galleries. The crowded assembly was almost instantaneously transformed from a state of serious composure to one of conflicting excitement—the members of the Convention evincing disgust at his spirit and language, while the factious lookers-on were exceedingly delighted. He began by assailing Mr. Barker in a scurrilous manner, describing him as 'a renegade priest from England,' who had come over to this counfriends to assemble in Sansom Street Hall, Philadelphia, rry to sow broadcast the seeds of infidelity-&c. &c. &c. on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, December 3d, 4th This vile but artful appeal to popular prejudice and and 5th, to celebrate the Twentieth anniversary of its national antipathy 'brought down' the galleries anew. Formation. The meeting will open on the first day He then charged Mr. Barker with having wickedly as-

nauseam. Every statement he made was utterly false. shall be proclaimed throughout all the land unto all the treatment, and appealed to the Convention to bear witness that he had advanced nothing of the kind imputed to him. Still, the reverend villifier persisted in bringing his venomous accusations—as soon as one was denied, coining another equally truthless, to the immense gratification of his 'patriotic' and 'pious' backers in At this stage, feeling morally indignant at his das tardly conduct, and that it was due to justice to brand

him according to his deserts, I rose, and said-'I submit to my friend Mr. Barker, the uselessness of attemptof course, but only to confirm the pertinency of my description. If to taunt a man for having been born in spirit of a rowdy and a blackguard, under the circumstances alluded to, then it is possible to gather grapes from thorns and figs from thistles. As Jesus said to the devil,' so we felt called upon, and we believe in the same spirit, to utter the language we used on that occasion. It gave a staggering blow to the insolent 'Cantwell,' and, after changing his tactics for a few moments, he retreated from the platform, and speedily from the

Convention, and was not again seen in the meetings. It happened that I was among the last to leave the hall, after the adjournment. As I was passing through the entry, I was accosted by an individual, evidently perturbed, (a brother of Mr. Nevin,) when the following colloquy took place. I give the language eerbatim.

N. I want to speak to you. G. Certainly. Let us step into the hall. [We die -two or three persons, probably N's accomplices

lingering around.] N. You said, this afternoon, that Dr. Nevin was rowdy and a blackguard?

G. I did. N. I am his brother.

G. Are you? N. And you meant what you said, did you?

G. Certainly. I always mean what I say.

N. Damn you, (trembling with excitement,) where my brother is known, and where you are known, you annot do him any harm. G. Very well: then you have no cause to get ex

G. I do; and I felt fully justified in branding him in that manner, in view of the spirit be exhibited, the language he used, and the rowdyish manifestations be elicited from the galleries.

and attempting to pull my nose, but too much excited to make any pressure,) God damn you, then take that He then recoiled a few paces, while I stood entirely assive, having no more desire to return his assault than though he had done me a personal kindness on the spot. As he had thus acted on the ground that my anguage was unbecoming a gentleman, I merely said-'And you call that a gentlemanly act, do you?'

'Yes,' chokingly. "And you regard it as a vindication of your brother.

Very well. If you are satisfied, I am. And here we separated.

Ten thousand such assaults would never disturb the

serenity of my mind, or excite within me any other emotions than those of pity for the assailant; but towards the Reverend 'wolf in sheep's clothing,' my feelings are morally indignant, though not personally unkind. He has since proved in his letter to the N. Y. Tribune, (published in last week's Liberator,) that he was justly characterized by me at the Cleveland Convention. er, read the article in a preceding column, cop THE LIBERATOR of June 7, 1844.

PREDERICK DOUGLASS IN CHICAGO. We have given, on our last page, a long letter frem correspondent at Chicago, highly landatory of the addresses delivered by Mr. Doconass in that cry, short time since, on the subject of slavery. As to shat is said of the earnestness, ability and electrone is played by Mr. D., we are sure the tribute is tuling merited; for there are very few persons in the wall who surpass him in rhetorical power, ironical become or melting pathos. It appears, however, that, in the course of his lectures, Mr. Douglass took occasion h narrate the circumstances of his conversion from the views he formerly entertained as to the pro-sharp character of the Constitution, to those advocated by Gerrit Smith, William Goodell, and Samuel R Way In measuring weapons with those individuals, on the subject, he could not maintain his ground, and w compelled to surrender. After careful, mature to anxions deliberation, he came to the conclusion that he former views were all wrong, while those of Gend Smith and his compeers were all right.' Though it would be perfectly justifiable to analyze the infences which were brought to bear upon him in his 'new la cality,' we shall make no impeachment of his notice for having come to such a conclusion—a conclusion war with the clearest historical evidence to the comb ry, with the decisions of all the courts, with the uniform legislation of the whole country, with the under standing and action of the people, ever since the slep tion of the Constitution—a conclusion which is a sel versive of the existing American Confederacy is the doctrine of 'No Union with Slaveholders.' It seems to be a ruse with Mr. D., in discussing this subject, to reresent himself as simply rejecting the interpretation given to the Constitution by his former associates-in though the parties stood thus :- Gerrit Smith vs. We. dell Phillips ; William Goodell vs. Wm. Lloyd Garri son ; Samuel R. Ward vs. Edmund Quincy ;-whereas it is Messrs. Smith, Goodell and Ward who are arrays against the whole country, its uniform legislation, its complete judicial action, and not merely in opposition to Messrs. Phillips, Garrison and Quincy. But if Mr. nneasiness or rowdyism was manifested in the meetings Douglass can honestly persuade himself to believe, the until Mr. Barker began to show how the Bible was unithe courts have all been wrong-the legislative assen versally arrayed against the rights of woman, and how blies all wrong-the decisions of the constitutional en pounders all wrong-the people, without distinction of party, for more than sixty years, all wrong, in regard to the design and spirit of the Federal Constitution-s be it. We can do no such thing. We can as son to convinced that no such being as a slave clarks his chains on the American soil, and that what we have supposed to be the horrors of slavery are really the felicities of perfect liberty. If he can satisfy his understanding and conscience, that the same people who, for more than two centuries, have held in chattel servitule, or otherwise brutally treated as lepers and outcasts those whose skins are 'not colored like their over 'di really and intentionally adopt an anti-slavery Constitution in 1789, so us to make it illegal for any man to hold his fellow-man in bondage, whether at the North or the South -so be it. We believe such a result to be morally impossible, and take our position secordingly. As rationally talk of wolves agreeing that it should no longer be lawful to devour lambs ! Our Chicago correspondent asks us what we would

do, if fully convinced of the unsoundness of our views on a given point; and correctly answers his own question, by saying that we 'would renounce them, like an honest man.' He says that we 'speak in the highest terms of praise of that noble man, Gerrit Smith,'-that we ' welcome to our platform and sympathies, Theodore Parker and Thomas W. Higginson,'-and he marrels that we are disposed to proscribe Mr. Douglass, seing that he occupies the same ground, in regard to the antislavery character of the Constitution, that they do. He might well be surprised at such injustice on our part, if we made any such issue; but as the change in the 'consitutional' views of Mr. D., so far as we are concerned, has had nothing to do with the separation which has taken place, there is no ground for the perplexity of 'J. T. C.' Will he tell us when or where we have been a respecter of persons? If, rejecting their interpretation of the Constitution, we perertheless praise and welcome the individuals to whom he refers, why should we not act as cordially toward Mr. D., with whom we have been brought into far more intimate relations than with either of the others, in whose remarkable development we have felt an honorable pride, for whose welfare we have cherished a brotherly regard, and whose individuality and independence we have desired to see preserved inviolate?

D. attempted to make his auditors believe, that he was proscribed by his old associates, because he had altered his views respecting the position of the Constitution to the slave system. Every such representation is a misrepresentation, total and inexcusable, by whomsomer made.

When our Chicago correspondent exclaims- 0 ! that these bitter personalities might be sunk in the fathenless ocean I -- we have simply to reply, that, if he means to accuse us of dealing in such toward Mr. D., he is doing us the greatest possible injustice. In so other case have we ever exercised so much forbearing, or more studiously endeavored to avoid personal salf-

Instead of asking us, who have never sought a quarrel with any body, why Mr. D. is "cetracised" from our sympathies, why does not 'J. T. C.' turn to Mr. D. and inquire how it happens that he is raising against his old friends and associates-against the trust and most uncompromising advocates ever raised up to de-fend the perishing slave—the malicious entery of proslavery pulpits and presses, 'Infidela! infide's! inf-How it happens that he is receiving the conpliments of the deadliest enemies of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and of the colored population, whether bond or free-as illustrated in the praise bestowed upon him by that thoroughly unscrupulous sheet, the British Banner, edited by that brazen calumnister, the Bet. Dr. Campbell—and also by that venomous journal, the Colonization Herald. How it happens that so grain a change has taken place in his feelings, that he as write articles as well adapted to the 'Refuge of Oppression, as any ever extracted from the New York Observer, the Journal of Commerce, or Bennett's Herald. In every case, Mr. D. has been the aggresor. If he no longer walks with us, it is only because he has 'estracised' himself. The difficulty is in his own spirit, not in his 'constitutional' opinions, should which we care nothing. He gives us no evidence that he is satisfied with his present position, but, rather, the clearest indications that he is consciously doing vicing to his own convictions. He has lost much of his north power, and will finally lose what yet remains, if he persists in defaming those whose fidelity to the anti-slater cause has never been successfully impeached. Its manner in which he has spoken of George Tuoxess, WENDELL PHILLIPS, PARKER PILISBERT, STITELS S. POSTER, HENRY C. WRIGHT, ROBERT PERVIS, CRIEB LENOX REMOND, and WILLIAM C. NELL, has been marked by all that is ungenerous, unfair and malignat. For several years past, he has had one of the work at visers in his printing-office, whose influence over his has not only caused much unhappines in his swakous-hold, but perniciously biaseed his own judgment; she active, facile, mischievous, has never had any symptoth thy with the American Anti-Slavery Society, but wolf doubtless rejoice to see it become extinct; and short sectarianism is manifestly paramount to any regard is the integrity of the anti-slavery movement. We have not referred to this willingly, but the letter of 'J. T. C.' has made it necessary.

GERRIT SMITH. The numerous friends of this emiphilanthropist will regret to hear that he is at pressi-suffering from a rush of blood to the head. In a to us, however, he expresses the hope that he shall be able to be in his seat at the opening of Congress advent in that body is looked for with deep interboth by the friends and opponents of the anti-sixed cause. As his day is, so may his strength be.

The U
The ceste & C
T
Autum Worce days.
Higgir broach Shall we add body to did no comme Convertes for any sess tr object down-or obset that we its wo hereaf Lecru Past ton Fra

cation. The W adopti more r popula church young with chance larly s church the sl self-sa

Proce held York 7th, Fowl sau 5 T valual full re portan yet hel found nesting Antoir Hunt, other liam I leigh, the w amour An A foul 1

at a g cency, city. well-di have le sand, THE N vote best Sur Ren the

tion w

out al Berve ent'ny D. 2 T. Tr. By E C. Ja H. Ta Reub By J Trall taria Misco this

Pro with

yea. Pul

The Committee of the server of

type A inser

THE UNITARIAN AUTUMNAG CONVENTION : A Sermon, by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Minister of the Worcester Free Church. Boston: Benjamin B. Mussey

& Co., 1853. This Sermon appears to have been elicited by the tainmal Convention of Unitarians, recently held in Worcester, and continuing in session some three or four What were the sublime questions, asks Mr days, what were the sand describe, asks Mr. brachel and handled there? They were as follows:-Shall we, the Unitarian body, have a liturgy? Shall we admit to the Communion Table only saints, or every body we can persuade to come in? A third question dd not hear discussed, -What is to become of us, the Caltarian body? Mr. H. makes some very sensible comments upon the folly and imbecility exhibited by the Convention in the discussion of topics so utterly power Convention in the discussion of topics so diverty powerto key of the great reforms of the age, which alone por ses true religious vitality, and which have for their object the overthrow of crime and the elevation of the down-trolden-not the multiplication of religious forms or observances. This whole discourse is so admirable that we should be glad to publish it entire, if our limies would permit. Some extracts from it we shall give

LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN. By William G. Eliot, Jr Pastor of the Church of the Messiah, St. Louis. Bos ton : Crosby, Nichols & Co. New York : Charles S Francis & Co.

These Lectures are-L. An Appeal. II. Self-Eduution. III. Leisure Time. IV. Transgression. V The Ways of Wisdom. VI. Religion. Many of th suggestions contained in them are worthy of practical sleption, though common-place; but we find nothing more radical recommended, or hinted at, than what is popularly regarded as decent and commendable. Our hurches,' says the preacher, 'ought to be filled with young men; our communion-table should be crowded with them.' This indicates 'an eye to the main chance'-the support of the pulpit-nothing particularly serviceable to the cause of humanity. To join church, to sit at a communion-table, now-a-days, is not the slightest evidence of keroic virtue or the spirit of self-sacrifice.

Proceedings of the Woman's Rights Convention, held at the Broadway Tabernacle, in the City of New York, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 6th and 7th, 1853. Published by the Committee. New York : Fowlers & Wells, Publishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau Street-1853. pp. 96.

Thanks to the enterprising publishers for this in valuable pamphlet-containing, as it does, a fair and fall report of the proceedings of one of the most im pertant and most ably conducted Reform Conventions et held on either side of the Atlantic. Here may b found the speeches of Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone, Ernestine L. Rose, Paulina W. Davis, Frances D. Gage, Antoinette L. Brown, C. I. H. Nichols, Harriot K. Hant, Susan B. Anthony, Caroline E. Severance, and other gifted and noble women, as well as those of Willan Henry Channing, John Pierpont, Charles C. Burleigh, Wendell Phillips, and W. L. Garrison-covering the whole ground of debate, and embodying a large amount of cogent reasoning and glowing eloquence As Appendix should have been added, containing the foul misrepresentations of the doings of this Convention which were made by the 'Satanic press' in New York, in order that every intelligent reader might see, at a glance, how utterly unreliable, and lost to all decency, are the newspapers generally in that Babylonish city. A full account of the scandalous behavior of the well-dressed mebocrats who endeavored to break up the meeting on the last evening of the session, should also have been given with the utmost fidelity. We know not how large an edition has been printed, but were the number of copies multiplied even to ten times ten thousand, they ought to find a ready sale in every part of the country.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC QUARTERLY RE VIEW, Vol. I., No. I. A Professional Magazine, devoted to Medical Reform, embracing Articles by the best Writers, on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Surgery, Therapeutics, Midwifery, &c. c Reports of Remarkable Cases in General Practice, Criticisms on the Theory and Practice of the various Opposing Systems of Medical Science, Reviews of New Publications of all Schools of Medicine, Reports of the Progress of Health Reform in all its aspects, &c. &c. with Appropriate Illustrations. Terms, \$2.00 s year, in advance. New York: Fowlers & Wells, Publishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street. October, 1853. pp. 192.

We give the title-page of this new Quarterly, with out abridgement, as easily enabling the reader to observe its scope and purpose. The contents of the present number are-1. Introduction. By R. T. Trall, M. D. 2. Diseases of the Heart. (Illustrated.) By R. T. Trall, M. D. 3. The Two Practices. A Review By E. A. Kittredge, M. D. 4. Scrofula. By James C. Jackson, M. D. S. Dietetic Use of Alkalies. By G. H. Taylor, M. D. 6. Report on Hygiene. By Levi Reuben, M. D. 7. Paralysis-Palsy. (Illustrated.) By Joel Shew, M. D. S. Reports, Cases by R. T. Trall, M. D. 9. Criticisms, 10. Reviews, 11. Vegetarianism. By William Bennett. 12. Records, 18. Miscellany. With various Illustrations. Success to this new periodical !

THE STATE ELECTION.

The annual State Election, which took place in this Commonwealth on Monday last, resulted in a manner highly gratifying to the Money Power in State Street and to Hunkerdom universally-especially in the rejection of the new Constitution by a majority of five thousand votes. There was no choice of Governor by the people-the several candidates for that office obtaining the following votes, in round numbers :-- Washburn (Whig.) 60,000; Bishop, (Democratic.) 35,000; Wilson, (Free Seil.) 30,000; Wales, (Anti-Maine Law.) 5,000. The Whigs have secured a majority in the Senate, and a large majority in the House of Representa tives, and will therefore have the control of affairs for the ensuing year, by the choice of the Governor and Council. The Free Soil vote has diminished seven thousand, a result most unexpected by the party, and

operating pro tempore like a wet blanket.

The vote in Boston against the new Constitution stood as follows :-- Yes, 3,653; No. 9,578; being a majority of almost 6000 in the negative. Leaving out, therefore, the vote of this one city, the verdict of the entire Commonwealth, (three hundred and twenty-four cities and towns inclusive,) would have been in favor of the new

The causes which operated to effect this rejection wer various. The opposition of the Hon. John G. Palfrey and the Hon. Charles Francis Adams somewhat divided the Free Soil party, and had a discouraging effect. The attempt to district the large cities was resisted by the dominant Whig power with all the zeal of intense selfoliness. But, unquestionably, the votes of the Irish population, concentrated as they were against the new Constitution, under the advice of the Catholic priesthood and their organ, the Boston Pilot, (one of the vilest pro-slavery and anti-reform papers in the country,) were alone more than sufficient to turn the scale, by

eavy preponderance. eary preponderance.

But the cause of Reform is simply hindered, not crushed, by this rejection. A sordid, soulless Conservatism may exult over it for the hour, but a powerful reaction is yet to come, and the Right shall yet be glorieasly in the ascendant. Forward!

type, but is unavoidably deferred till next week.

A communication from Giles B, Stebbins is on file for asertion in our next paper.

On Tuesday evening, Oct. 25th, 1853, pursuant to of Detroit met in the A. M. E. Church, to express their pinion of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Abby Kelley Foster, and her husband. The meeting was called to order by the appointment of Messrs. George DeBaptist as Chairman, and W. Lambert, Secretary.

After the object of the meeting had been stated by the Chairman, a Committee of three, consisting of W. Lambert, Rev. W. C. Monroe, and W. Dolton, were appointed to prepare and present business for the action of the meeting. After a short conference, the Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions which, after being ably supported, were accepted :-

Whereas, we, the oppressed portion of this community, many of whom have worn the galling chain of slavery, and know, by sad experience, its brutalizing effects upon both body and mind, and its damning influence upon the soul of its victim; and whereas, we, by the help of God, and the anti-slavery sentiment that now pervades the land, have been enabled to escape from the prison-house of slavery, and partially to obtain our liberty; and, having become acquainted with the life and character of our much-esteemed friend, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, who has been pleading our cause for the last twenty-five years; and, whereas, we have always found him true to our interest, continuing to cry aloud and spare not, in opposition to the great sin of American slavery, even while a reward of five thousand dollars was offered for his head, by our Southern tyran's; and, whereas, he has suffered himself to be pobbed repeatedly, and dragged by a rope around his body through the streets of Boston by its pro-slavery rabble, and yet continue boldly and fearlessly to plead the course of the poor, down-trodden slave, until he is now able to cause his guilty enemies to quail and tremble beneath his bold and powerful denunciations of their guilt, while he (as a reward of his labou) beholds the public sentiment of the country greatly revolutionized n behalf of human liberty ; therefore, be it

Resolved. That we hail WM. LLOYD GARRISON as ou Liberator from bondage, and the great apostle of human liberty in this slaveholding country, and, as such, deserving of our heartfelt thanks, praise and confi-

Resolved, [That we view ADBY KELLEY FOSTER and her husband as the true friends of the slave ; and therefore, we have no dislike as to the shape of his head, or the length of her face ; but we do have a great love of hearing the word which comes out of their mouths, for we perceive that they are well calculated to bring the guilty to a sense of their guilt, by presenting their acts. and proving them by their own printed documents. Resolved. That we know, by sad experience, tha

the popular churches of this country are the bulwarks of American Slavery ; and they are, we believe, built upon a sandy foundation, and destined to be swept away Resolved, That we believe the true Christian Church to be the bulwark of Liberty, and that it is founded on the rock Christ Jesus; therefore, neither Garrison, nor all of his (so-called) 'crack-brained fanatics,' will be able to shake it ; nav, not even the gates of hell shall ever prevail against her.

Resolved. That we view Garrison and his anti-slave ry co-workers as the great corrective element in the political arena of this slaveholding country, and that their denunciations of both Church and party are the efficient agents which drive all good and honest-thinking men into the channel that leads to an anti-slavery Church and Free Democracy.

Resolved, That while we feel pained at the two articles in the Daily Democrat of this city, attacking the Fosters and Mr. Garrison, and very strongly condemn them as unjust, we will still give it our warmest sup-

Resolved. That as the long-lost rights and liberties of an oppressed people are only gained in proportion as they act in their own cause, therefore, are we not loudly called upon to arouse, and wake up to our own interest?-for 'they who would be free, themselves must

Resolved, That we will here take the necessary steps towards organizing an association, to be known as the Sons and Daughters of Liberty, whose objects shall be to kindle the fire of Liberty upon the altar of every heart among us, and to fan the same into an exploding flame, which will consume all the pro-slavery dross from the Liberty-loving souls of those who, otherwise, would be abolitionists.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings at this meeting be presented, for publication, to the Daily Democrat, and Daily Tribune, of Detroit ; Aliened American, of Cleveland, Ohio ; Frederick Douglass's Paper, Rochester, N. Y. : Liberator, Boston ; and the Voice of the Fugitive, Windsor, C. W.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Lambert, Fishbloom and Bibb, was appointed to draft a constitution and laws to govern the proposed Association, and to call a meeting and report when ready. On motion, adjourned.

GEORGE DEBAPTIST, Chairman. WILLIAM LAMBERT, Sec'y.

PENNSYLVANIA A. S. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society, which was held at Norristown on the 24th, 25th, and 26th ultimo,though not so numerously attended as usual, in conse- Dukes. quence of the highly unpropitious state of the weather,- Nantucket. appears to have been an occasion of deep interest, in spite of the absence of prominent speakers. The presence of our beloved condjutor, J. MILLER McKIN, after an absence of several months across the Atlantic, must have caused heartfelt pleasure to his numerous friends on that occasion. He gave a highly interesting sketch of his travels abroad, with particular reference to the anti-slavery enterprise.

Among those who participated in the discussion at Norristown were Oliver Johnson, Assistant Editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard, James and Lucretia Mott, Rev. Samuel Aaron, B. Rush Plumly, Chandler Darlington, M. B. Linton, Thomas Whitson, J. B. Taft, Edward M. Davis, and Lewis Gause. The following are the Resolutions that were adopted on the occasion

1. Resolved, That the American Anti-Slavery enterprise is one of personal interest to every individual in Complete. this nation, inasmuch as the liberties of each, and the prosperity of all, are involved in it; and as Slavery is not a sectional, but a national crime, it is a duty which all owe to themselves, their posterity and their country, to labor for its immediate overthrow.

2. Resolved, That the statute popularly called th Fugitive Slave Law, is a bold and impious denial of the rights of man and the authority of God; that it corrupts the Judiciary, depraves the Pulpit, and debauch es the Conscience of this nation ; and, therefore, it is a

United States Government trampled on the plainest principles of law and justice, offered gratuitous insults to orderly and peaceable citizens, and outraged the common sympathies of humanity: we see the natural results of the execution of this infamous statute, and the law arrived to spend any more money to employ blood-bounds and negro-hunters to find him.—Voice of the proceedings consequent thereon, in which officers of the danger which it threatens to the liberties of every Fugitire, Oct. 29.

4. Resolved, That we gladly welcome to her home and to the place which she has so long and so usefully occupied in our ranks, Sanan Pugn, the Treasurer of this Society, and that, while we have felt the need of her counsels and her labors in carrying forward the op-erations of the Society, we rejoice in the conviction that, during an absence of nearly two years, she has rendered

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COLORED CITI- McKim, the able and faithful Corresponding Secretary zens of DETROIT. cially to Great Britain and Ireland; and that we to him our hearty thanks for his disinterested labors t promote a better understanding between the abolition ists of this country and those on the other side of the Atlantic, and to awaken among the latter a deeper as well as a more intelligent interest in the great struggle for the abolition of American Slavery.

6. Resolved. That we renew, with increased em sis, the expression of our long-felt abhorrence of the spirlt and principles of the American Colonization Society—a Society which, for duplicity, misrepresenta-tion, falsehood, and inherent wickedness, is unsurpassed by any or all of the numerous instrumentalities which are brought to the support of American Slavery; and that we regard it as the duty of abolitionists, in their several localities, to wage an uncompromising war upon Society whose principles and measures are repugnant alike to humanity and justice, and an outrage upon the

rights of the colored people of this country.

7. Resolved, That this Society rejoices in view of the nnouncement that the American Anti-Slavery Society will celebrate the Second Decade Anniversary of its formation in the city of Philadelphia, on the 3d, 4th and 5th of December next; and we hereby express the hope that the abolitionists of Pennsylvania, as well as those of other States, will be largely represented on that

CINCINNATI ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The Fourth Anti-Slavery Bazaar closed week before ast, on Friday, and notwithstanding the rain, which fell in torrents all the last day and evening, will fully realize the best wishes of its friends, the proceeds amounting to about a thousand dollars. Our expenses were trifling, and we acknowledge thankfully our indebtedness to the many kind friends who made them so, and have so liberally contributed to this result both by giving and buying. One fact should not be omitted, that our citizens have given far more readily and largely than ever before ; some five, ten, and even fifty dollars, in goods or money, and many who have never done any thing till now, have gladly answered our call, and made us feel that they approved our efforts. This we mainly attribute to the increased interest produced by our Convention in the spring. Our variety was greater, and none the less useful than heretofore, and we cannot but hail the signs of the times, as presented in these annual demonstrations, as pointing most encouragingly to the 'good time coming.' About two hundred dollars' worth were contributed by our Massachusetts friends. The beautiful Sea Mosses of Mrs. Ashby, of Newburypert, and the Faval baskets of Mrs. Sarah Russell, of West Roxbury, attracted deserved attention, and sold well ; also, a box of delicate and beautiful articles from Mrs. Shorey, of Dedham, and one om Mrs. Jewett, of Dayton, were gratefully received. Neither must we forget the nice butter, fruit, and yarn tockings from Wilmington, Ohio, and the contributions n money from New Richmond, as unexpected as they were welcome. It would be impossible for us to enume rate all the friends who have sent us the useful articles of every day's consumption, but we thank them from our hearts, for the slave's sake, and cannot too often remind them how valuable they are to us, and how gratefully we appreciate them. One friend said, on eeing our fine squashes go off almost before we could nark them, that had he known we wanted such things at our Fair, he could have furnished a table full. We wish all would feel that we want a good many tables full of all sorts of things such as good friends have, and busy housekeepers want for next year, and our und might be doubled. People are beginning to understand us, and are coming to our sales, expecting the homely and solid things there, which correspond with our stern estimate of right and wrong, justice and freedom, and we must try and meet the demand. We have never raffled, and we believe we are respected in it. It surely cannot be right to do that in a Fair, which rould destroy our character elsewhere.

As the appropriations of the Society may be interest ng to those who have aided us, we would say, that our Annual Convention will be sustained in the spring, and that donations have been made to the Anti-Slavery Bu gle, Frederick Douglass's Paper, the Liberator, the American Society, Voice of the Fugitive, Vigilance Committee, and 'George Thompson Fund.' All the journals which we assist are sent to us for distribution every Friday, at the Society meetings, and any member

On behalf of the Board,

SARAH OTIS ERNST. STATE ELECTION IN MASSACHUSETTS. FOR GOVERNOR. 2746 1598 847 7016 10,113 623 6415 5580 4610 7482 Worcester 7289 Hampshire 8033 Hamplen 2997 1409 Franklin. Berkshire. 1866 2784 1482 1214 Norfolk. 2821 1610 Plymouth. 897 84

222 349 129 82 169 *Complete. 59,502 34,498 28,928 5263 VOTE ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION. Yes. Essex. Middlesex. 6975 12,065 7456 Worcester.* Hampshire.* 12,529 Hampden.* Franklin. Berkshire. 2977 2520 3791 Norfolk. 4087 6371 3727 Bristol. 4827

Dukes.

65,161 Powder-Mill Explosion-Five Men Killed Powder-Mill Explosion—Five Men Killed.

The powder-mill of Mr. Bemis, at Spencer, Mass, blew up on the 4th inst., instantly killing five men. The names of the killed are, Henry Avis, the foreman, aged 22; Richard Avis, brother of the above aged 33—leaves a wife and one child. Robert Perkins, single, a workman in the mill; Geo. Swallow, aged 25, leaves a wife; (the above were all English,) and John Laughlin, Irishman, aged 25, teamster. About sixty kegs of powder exploded.

132

sin on the part of any individual to attempt to enforce it, or to obey it, and our obligations of obedience to God and love to man require us to protest against it by carnest words and brave deeds.

3. Resolved, That in the scenes of barbarous cruelty recently enacted in Wilkesbarre, and in the judicial proceedings consequent thereon in the proceedings t

Fugitive Slave Case.—A fugitive case was tried at Philadelphia, on the 5th inst., before Judge Thompson, in which Edward Huddeford, of Georgia was charged by abolitionists with restraining the person of the slave. The master replied that he brought the slave here for his health, that he had run away from him, and that he was not desirous of his return, as he was an unconstable servant. Case ended without age.

invaluable service to our cause in foreign lands.

6. Resolved, That we have heard with deep interest entrem persons under indictment for murdes, and o and satisfaction the account given by James Miller for aron, in New York city. Murder in New York.-There are now sev-

Two bright-eyed little boys, one aged two and the other about five years, sons of Mr. Horton, of Boston, died a few days since from eating candy which had been colored with some poisonous substance.

An application for divorce has been made by Christopher Robinson, formerly of this city, before the Supreme Court of Maine, from Mrs. Eliza Robin-son of this city, and an order of the Court was served on her on Wednesday last,—Lynn paper.

Great Speed by an Eronaut .- A telegraphic

'Elliot, the zeronaut, who made an ascension at Bal timore to-day, landed at Christians, in this county, making a distance of eighty miles in an hour and ten minutes. The last thirty miles was done in the almost incredible time of twenty minutes. He says he reached an altitude of four miles, and was hurried along by a heavy gale nearly the whole distance.'

The colored people of Cincinnati hav succeeded in establishing a reading-room, and are about a few dollars only sent from each town in Massachu to start a paper devoted to their interests, to be edited setts, how greatly would our funds be increased!

Rev. James Gallaher, late chaplain to Congress, died at Brunswick, Mo., on Tuesday of week before last.

Henry Ward Beecher has seven hundred applications to lecture before Lyceums this winter New applications are coming in every day.

The twenty-eighth annual report of the Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham, shows that institution to be in a flourishing condition. It has 609 pupils, 302 males, and 357 females. H. H. Robinson, editor of the Cincinnati

Enquirer, has instituted a suit, laying damages at 20,000, dollars, against Gen. S. F. Carey, the Temperance lecturer, for slander issued through the Ohio Or-Attack of Paralysis .- Hon. Charles G

Attack of Paratysis.—110n. Chartes G. Attack of Nashua, N. H., was last Thursday afternoon attacked with paralysis—rendering the whole left side of his body useless to him. Yesterday he was unable to talk, yet he had his senses, and wrote some few letters to his friends, being possessed of the use of his right arm.—Boston Chronicle, Saturday.

[Mr. Atherton expired on Tuesday. He was th author of what was called the Gag Rule in Congress, and his memory will be infamous with posterity. He was a most unscrupulous politician, of the worst stamp of New Hampshire demagogueism, and a servile tool of the Slave Power. His exit is the gain of Humanity.]

High Rate of Postage .- It is calculated that the postage on letters sent by the President of the U. States to the Emperor of Japan, will have cost about \$1,246,767.—N. Y. Herald.

The returns of the California election, nearly complete, show 35,975 votes for Bigler, Demo-crat, for Governor; and 35,107 for Waldo, Whig. Big-

Cuba.—The Washington Union, in an article headed 'England and Cuba,' says:—

'If Spain chooses to retain Cuba in its present horri-ble condition, we have nothing to say—it is her busi-ness; but when she surrenders the protectorate into British hands, or otherwise endangers our safety, we stand "prepared to enforce" those great American principles which have been so repeatedly enunciated and so heartily responded to by the people of the United

Quick Work .- The Printery of the Manchester DeLaine Company, with all its machinery, was destroyed by fire on the 22d of September last. And yet, on the 27th of October—a little over a month yet, on the 27th of October—a little over a month thereafter—the Company were prepared to commence printing again in their own works, and on the 2d of November, the first sample case of their goods was laid down in the New York market.

Mortality on Shipboard .- The packet ship Albert Gallatin, cleared from Liverpool with 785 pas-sengers, arrived at New York, on the 20th ult., having lost thirty of her passengers and two of the crew with

cholera.

The packet ship Forest King, from Liverpool, reports thirty-eight deaths among her passengers and two seamen; and the Garrick, from the same port, arrived on the sa the 30th ult., had twenty-five is. The aggregat number of passengers brought in both vessels amounted

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts, from Aug. 5, to Nov. 1, 1853. Rec'd from Worcester Co. A. S. Society, donation on account of agents.....

Rec'd from S. May, Jr., for collections at Framingham celebration.....

for his collections at Cummington Convention 5 24, from R. H. Ober, to re-to redeem pledge..... Rec'd from A. T. Foss, for his collections

from M. M. Brooks 1, a friend 3, at Cummington 10, Brewster 1 19...\$15 19 Rec'd from S. May, Jr., collections from Thos. J. Hunt, Abington, to re-deem pledge, 10, J. M. Flint, Ran-dolph, Vt., to redeem pledge, 2, Asa Cutler, Quinebaug, Ct., 25........ 37 00 Rea'd from Sarah H. Earle, proceeds A.

Rec'd from G. B. Stebbins, for collect Rec'd from Wendell Phillips, to redeem

Brookline, Nov. 1, 1853.

WORCESTER COUNTY (S. D.) A. S. SOCIETY. The Treasurer of the Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, through ANDREW T. Foss :-

Collections and Donations, viz. Collections and Donations, VIZ.

Milford (county meeting) \$13 93
Upton 1 00
Westbore' 0 86
Hopkinton, Hayden Row 5 00
Centre 2 15
Millbury 4 87
Uxbridge 8 50
Mendon 1 06
Webster 0 31 Webster 0 81 Feltonville 0 11 MANDWAL AVE 6 10
 Shrewsbury.
 1 07

 Northboro'.
 1 00

 Berlin.
 3 00

Dr. McGill, the Governor of Maryland, NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The National A. S. Barnar will open at Honricci URAL HALL, SCHOOL-STREET, on Wednesday, Decem ber 21st.

The Managers would take this opportunity to entres a more carnest and generous cooperation on the part of all the members and friends of the American A. S. So Over two-thirds of the members of the ciety than on any previous occasion. Having enlargext Congress will serve for their first time in that ca- ed the sphere of its operations, and increased the num ber of its agencies during the present year, it will stand in need of larger pecuniary supplies, which will, we trust, be furnished to it through the Bassar's inthree emancipated slaves, from the interior of Kentucky, destined for Liberia, under the care of Rev. A. M. Cowan, passed through town yesterday, en route for their final destination. selves essentially aided.

First, by Donations of money. We shall thankfully re ceive any sums that may be sent us immediately, for the purpose of being expended in the purchase of materials for manufacture, or that may be given at the time of the Bazaar and through its Treasury, for the purpose of increasing the general receipts. All such donations will se acknowledged in the columns of the Standard and Liberator, and in the Bazuar Gazette. It is not the power of all the slave's friends to give much of their time or personal service to his cause. Of such we claim only the bestowal of their money and sympathy, and beg them to believe that the former shall be econly and faithfully appropriated, and the latter received as a fresh source of encouragement and stimulus. Were setts, how greatly would our funds be increased !

Second, by Donations of articles. Almost every kind will be suitable and acceptable. Very few articles have ever been sent us, for which we were not ultimately able to procure a market. We would in an especial manner request the Ladies connected with the Anti-Slavery enterprise to send as large supplies of manufactured goods as if we received none from our Foreign friends. We have found, by experience, that the larger our supplies, the greater is the demand; there is no loss on the articles that are unsold at the time the Bazaar closes We receive constant applications for assistance from Fairs held all over the country, whose funds are in one node or other devoted to the help of the American So ciety, and hence it will be seen our market is unlimited Clothing for Ladies and Children, of a useful descrip tion, knitted Stockings, Gloves and Mittens, Bedquilt and Comforters, if not too high priced, will all be found particularly saleable; and we would especially request of our country friends, that they would, in these respects, remember us.

Third. We need larger supplies for our REFRESH MENT TABLE. The more economical its arrangements the better; but for the last few years, we have been obliged to purchase tea, coffee and sugar, that, had our wants been known, some friends of the cause might have contributed. It is our wish that the Bazaar's expenses should be such only as are absolutely unavoid able. We can hardly expect the use of Horticultural Hall rent free, or that the U. S. Custom-House will remit the duties on our foreign goods; but with a few exceptions like these, we wish that all the Bazaar's expenses should be, like our own time and energies, free-will offerings in this great warfare. We beg the farmer as well as the manufacturer to remember this occasion. Fruits and Vegetables of every description, Cheese and Butter, are articles for which a ready and certain sale could be pro ured.

attendance and pecuniary patronage. Let all the coun try friends esteem it a duty no less than a pleasure t give one day, at least, to the Baznar. Our prospect from abroad are such as warrant us in promising as large and beautiful a collection as in any former year, and we trust it will be in our power to make such arrangements as shall ensure eloquent speaking in the Bazaar during most of the evenings that it continues open. All letters in respect to the Bazaar may be addressed to Miss A. W. WESTON, Weymouth, or to

Mrs. S. May, 21 Cornhill, Boston. Boston, November 6.

MARRIED-In Andover, Nov. 2, by George Foster Esq., Mr. Thomas Younger to Miss Jane Duncan.

Wotires of Meetings, &c.

EF SALEM FEMALE A. S. SOCIETY.—The concluding lecture of the course, before this Society, in the Lyceum Hall, on Sunday evening next, Nov. 20th, will be delivered by WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

BF REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will lecture as follows :-Portsmouth, N. H.,... Sunday Nov. 20. Bradford, "Sunday "Hopkinton Tuesday eve'g "Henniker "Wednes "Weare Thursday Dec.

East Weare Friday " "....... Sunday 4.

G. B. STEBBINS, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:— Knightsville, R. L...... Friday eve'g ... Nov. 18 North Attleboro' Sunday 20.
Attleboro' Monday evo'g 21.
Foxboro' (Paine School Tuesday 22.
Gardner Sunday 27. Gardner Sunday "
Fitzwilliam, N. H. Monday eve'g. "
Winchendon Tuesday "
Fitchburg. Wednes. "

NOTICE.—HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings in Hopedale, Sunday, the 27th, on God and Man, and the relations of man to God, and of God to man.

REMOVAL.—The Prisoner's Friend Office is conoved to B. H. Greene's Bookstore, 124 Washington NOTICE. HENRY C. WRIGHT will h ings in Berlin, Sunday, 20th inst., day and evening Subject: Human Nature—its diseases, causes, an

WORCESTER COUNTY (SOUTH) ANTI-SLA-VERY SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Wor-cester Co. South Division A. S. Society will be held in WORCESTER, at Horticultural Hall, on Sunday, Dec. 18. A general attendance of the members is requested, and all persons are invited to attend. Further particulars hereafter.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President. EMILY A. LOVELAND, Secretary.

CIRCULAR

CIRCULAR.

The Twelfth Baptist Church of this city, of which Rev. L. A. Grims 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 afficen hundred dollars.

The Ladies of this Society are preparing to hold a Pair, to assist in finishing said church, the sales to commence on the 21st of November, 1858. 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.
Boston, Oct. 10, 1853.

Boston, Oct. 10, 1863.

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

Letters addressed to 'Prof. W. B. 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. 80.

paper of hat week, Oct. 21st, to spare, will gree usf blige by sending it to this office.

The Year 1853

Has been a year prolific in good Books.

John P. Jewett & Company, ong their numerous issues, have published the following, which have met with great favor from the public, and large sales, and which should be found in every Library.

Mrs. Child's Tife of Isaac C. Bopper, One of the most intensely interesting books ever published. 10,000 copies in 4 months.

THE SHADY SIDE. BY MRS. HUBBELL.

A thrilling tale of the vicissitudes of a country minister's life. 5,000 copies in 8 months.

THE MYSTERIODS PARCHMENT OR. SATANIO LICENSE. A powerfully written Temperance Tale. Fourth Thou

LECTURES TO VOUNG MEN. BY REV. BUFUS W. CLARK.

First thousand sold in four days. Voices from the Silent Land, OR, LEAVES OF CONSOLATION FOR THE AFFLICTED. BY MRS. H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS.

A beautiful gift for a friend in affliction. THE LAST HOURS OF CHRIST. BY W. G. SCHAUFFLER, Missionary at Constantinople

A religious work of rare excellence and beauty. THE PERSIAN PLOWER, Being a Memoir of a daughter of Rev. Justin Perkins,

DR. E. C. ROGERS'S GREAT WORK

Philosophy of Mysterious Agents. The most learned and satisfactory explanation of the spirit rappings yet published.

Similitudes from the Ocean and the Brairie. BY LUCY LARCOM.

Literally, a book of gems, or string of pearls. A SABBATH SCENE. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

With thirteen Illustrations, by Billings. The Writings of Prof. B. B. Edwards, WITH A MEMOIR BY DR. PARK.

THE KEY

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. A new 12mo, edition just out, 13 90,000 copies published of the 8vo. edition.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD, BY REV. WM. M. THAYER.

TOM'S CABIN, And the EDINBURGH DOLL AND OTHER TALES, for CHIL-DREN; being Nos. one and two of a new series of Ju-

PICTURES AND STORIES FROM UNCLE

NEW MUSIC BOOKS. POLYHYMNIA, AND EUPHONIA. The first, a collection of Sacred Music. Euphonia, a collection of Glees and part Songs. By HEUBERER and

In press, to be issued in a few days, a thrilling work THE CONVENT AND THE MANSE.

THE DOVECOTE: OR, HEART OF THE HOMESTEAD. A genuine New England Home Story.

The Infidelity of the Times:

Being an exposure of the crudities and absurdities of Andrew Jackson Davis, and others of like faith. By a clergyman of Connecticut.

A Series of Letters addressed to Judge Edmonds, A. J. Davis, Dr. Dexter, and others, on Spiritualism, by Dr. E. C. Rockes, Author of the Philosophy of Mysterious Agents. We anticipate a series of very, able letters. All who know Dr. Rogers are aware that he is equal to the task. For sale by all Booksellers.

The Boston Almanac for 1854, AND ITS NEW COMPANION, THE

LADY'S ALMANAC. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO. will publish the above beautiful and useful Annuals, the Boston, Dec. 19, the Lady's, Dec. 1st. A work so long and favorably known Lady's, Dec. 1st. A work so long and favorably known as the Boston Almanac simply needs announcing to secure its sale. This number will contain sixty new and superb engravings, twenty-four of these being the new churches of Boston built since 1842, elegantly engraved, with the usual variety of other matter. The Lady's Almanac, after the elegant style of the other, is a new claimant for public favor, which we believe it will find. It will be a most useful little pocket manual for the ladies, containing a great variety of useful receipts, bequets of flowers, and calendar and memorandum vignettes, pages for each day and month of the year, portraits of our most distinguished female authors, hints for the toilet, numerous engravings, &c. &c.; elegantly bound in cloth, with gilt edges. Same price as the Boston Almanac. For sale by all Booksellers.

1,000 Book Agents Wanted, To sell Pictorial and Useful Works for the year 1854. \$1,000 A YEAR.

WANTED, IN EVERY SECTION OF THE UNI-TED STATES, active and enterprising men, to engage in the sale of some of the best Books published in the country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make from \$3 to \$5

a day profit.

The Books published by us are all useful in their character, extremely popular, and command large sales wherever they are offered.

For further particulars, address, (postage paid,) ROBERT SEARS, PUBLISHER, 028 1m 181 William Street, New York.

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 osave 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.

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

Messages left at his residence, 13 Avery street, will

Boston, Nov. 4, 1858. WORGESTER HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION.

NO. 1 GLEN STREET. THIS Institution is well arranged for treatment at all acasons. It will remain under the medical direction of Dr. Georges Horr, until the return of Dr. Bogess from Paris, in April, 1854.

TERMS, usually, from 7 to 89 per week.

For treatment without board, 3 to 84 per week. Oct. 10, 1858, a supress 3 nd levely

JOHN CURTIS, JR., & CO. TAILORS,

No. 6 ANN ST., CTHREE DOORS FROM UNION. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Also, a

JOHN CURTIS. GEO. P. ATKINS.

From the Practical Christian

The following highly creditable effusions are ta ken from an unpretending little volume of poems, by J. M. WHITEPIELD, of Buffalo, a young colored man who is employed professionally as a barber, but wh evinces genius of no common order. Every encourage ment should be given to him to enable him to surmoun the difficulties of his position, and develop the faculties of his mind .- [ED. LtB.

SELF-RELIANCE I love the man whose lofty mind On God and its own strength relies; Who seeks the welfare of his kind. And dare be honest, though he dies : Who cares not for the world's applause, But, to his own fixed purpose true, The path which God and Nature's laws Point out, doth earnestly pursue. When adverse clouds around him lower, And stern oppression bars his way: When friends desert in trial's hour, And hope sheds but a feeble ray; When all the powers of earth and hell Combine to break his spirit down. And strive, with their terrific yell, To crush his soul beneath their frown; When numerous friends, whose cheerful tone In happier hours once cheered him on, With visions that full brightly shone, But now, alas! are dimmed and gone; When love, which in his bosom burned With all the fire of ardent youth,

And which he fondly thought returned With equal purity and truth, Mocking his hopes, falls to the ground, Like some false vision of the night, Its vows a hollow, empty sound, Scathing his heart with deadly blight, Choking that welling spring of love, Which lifts the soul to God above, In bonds mysterious to unite The finite with the infinite; And draw a blessing from above, Of infinite on finite love; When hopes of better, fear of worse, Alike are fled, and naught remains

To stimulate him on his course-

No hope of bliss, no fear of pains Fiercer than what already rend, With tortures keen, his inmost heart-Without a hope, without a friend, With nothing to allay the smart From blighted love, affections broken, From blasted hopes and cankering care, When every thought, each word that's spoken, Urges him onward to despair; When through the opening vista round Shines on him no pellucid ray, Like beam of early morning found,

But like the midnight's darkening frown, When stormy tempests roar on high, When pealing thunder shakes the ground, And lurid lightning rends the sky; When, clothed in more than midnight gloom, Like some foul spectre from the tomb, Despair, with stern and fell control Sits brooding o'er his inmost soul : "Tis then the faithful mind is proved, That, true alike to man and God,

The harbinger of perfect day;

By all the ills of life unmoved, Pursues its straight and narrow road For such a man the siren song Of pleasure hath no lasting charm; Nor can the mighty and the strong His spirit tame with powerful arm. His pleasure is to wipe the tear Of sorrow from the mourner's cheek, The languid, fainting heart to cheer, To succor and protect the weak.

When the bright face of fortune smiles

Upon his path with cheering ray, And pleasure, with alluring wiles, Flatters, to lead his heart astray, His soul, in conscious virtue strong, And armed with innate rectitude, Loving the right, detesting wrong, And seeking the eternal good Of all alike, the high or low, Seeks out the brave and faithful few. Who, to themselves and Maker true, Dare, in the name and fear of God. To spread the living truth abroad! Armed with the same sustaining power Against adversity's dark hour, And from the deep deceitful guile Which lurks in pleasure's hollow smile

Or from the false and fitful beam

That marks ambition's meteor fire, Or from the dark and lurid gleam Revealing passion's deadly ire. His steadfast soul fearing no harm, But, trusting in the aid of Heaven And wielding, with unfaltering arm, The utmost power which God has given-Conscious that the Almighty power Will nerve the faithful soul with might Whatever storms may round him lower, Strikes boldly for the true and right.

DELUSIVE HOPE. In the bright days of early youth, Hope told a fond, delusive tale Of lasting friendship, holy truth, And steadfast love which ne'er should fail. I listened to the flattering strain With all the fire of ardent youth ; And long I sought, but sought in vain, To find the dwelling-place of truth. Though many in her garb appeared. umed her name and simple mien. Ere long the vile deceit was cleared, And all the hypocrite was seen.

And friendship, too, though long and loud Her tolee I've heard in many a place, Among the fickle, thoughtless crowd, I never have beheld her face Love, next, its bright and glittering chain Around the captive fancy threw;

But soon its vowe proved false and vain.
As the chameleon's changeful hue.
Now, when the hopes and joys are dead, That gladdened once the heart of youth, That gladdened once the heart of youth,
All the romantic visions fled,
That told of friendship, love and truth,
Turn we unto that steadfast Friend,
Who guards our steps where'er they rove,

Whose power supports us to the end,
Whose word is truth, whose name is love

ODE FOR THE POURTH OF JULY. Another year has passed away, Another year has passed away.

And brings again the glorious day

When Freedom from her alumber woke,

And broke the British tyrant's yoke—

Unfurled her standard to the air.

In gorgeous beauty, bright and fair—

Pealed forth the sound of war's alarms,

And called her patriot sons to arms (

They rushed, inspired by Freedom's name,
To fight for liberty and fame;
To meet the mercenary band,
And drive them from their native land. Almighty God ! grant us, we pray, The self-same spirit on this day, That, through the storm of battle, then Did actuate those patriot men !

May those great truths which they maintained Through years of deadly strife and toil, Be by their children well sustained, Till slavery ceases on our soil— Till every wrong shall be redressed And every bondman be set free; And from the North, South, East and West, Pmans shall rise to Liberty. May that same God whose segis led

Our patriot sires on Bunker's height, Shed the same blessings on our head, The heroes of a nobler fight— A fight not waged by fire and sword, And quenched in gore and human blood But only by that Sacred Word, The mandate of Almighty God. Our cause is Love, our weapon Truth, Our ally is the living God : Matron and maiden, sire and youth, Shall feel the power of his rod. Prone to the dust shall Slayery fall,

THE LIBERATOR

Shall swell through earth, and air, and sky.

And all its withering influence die,

While Liberty, the boon of all,

THE JUSTICE OF GOD.

In your paper of last week, C. K. W. has some remarks on the work of Dr. Edward Beecher, on which I it seems to me the most probable and natural belief, desire to make a few strictures.

C. K. W. says, 'An eternal hell must remain an imputation, either upon the prescience or the benevolence atheist on one hand says to me, 'There is no God,' and ment of such a hell, do ascribe to him something at war a character as not only to have created millions of with the principles of honor and right.'

principles of honor and right, in reference to his creather their fear cometh, to refuse an answer to their call, tures in this world ? Setting aside the Bible and pre- and to hide himself from their search, I must say to existence, is there any evidence from our observation of the constitution and laws of nature, and the providential course of events in this world, that God does regard our principles of honor and right in his intercourse with his creatures?

Let us consider some of the most obvious principles of honor and right, and see whether they are regarded ined to be the crowning wickedness of their fabled Devil by the Creator in the mode in which the government of this world is conducted.

· For instance : It is one of the plainest principles of the breach of laws of which they had no knowledge, and no power of gaining knowledge. Is this principle observed in God's natural system? Is not man born an ignorant and helpless creature, in the midst of an infinitely complex system of natural laws, of which centuries of study and experience have given us as yet but very uncertain and imperfect knowledge,-and is not the world filled with the suffering which this ignorance produces? Is this just?

come to entirely wrong conclusions as to what are the man beyond description, to continue plucking leaves laws of the physical system, and under these wrong con- at such a cost? And could we reconcile ourselves to clusions, done most conscientiously exactly the wrong these dreadful results, and continue the deliberate manthings ;-yet, has not the penalty of these laws, thus blindly expressed, been visited in sickness and death, not only on themselves, but their patients? Should we call such legislation just in human law-givers? Is not tain brief portion of his existence? Allowing both Caligula held up as a monster, because he published his laws in such a manner that the people could not read them, and then punished them for their infraction? Can we say of a Being who has done, as we see, this thing, that he will not create an eternal hell, because we think it uniost?

Would we not say, a priori, that justice required the Creator of sensitive and suffering beings, when he placed them under such an inflexible system of natural laws, at least to endow them with an intuitive perception of what they were? Such a perception, in many cases, is given to brutes, and saves them a deal of suf-

innocent should not suffer for the sin of the guilty. But the burning of a child's finger, by which it learns does not the unoffending infant often inherit from a li- keep away from the fire. It is plain that, after that centious or drunken parent suffering and disease? Are child has become intelligent, holy and happy, those not the sins of the parent visited on the children to the temporary blunders and consequent sufferings through third and fourth generation? Is this just? But is it which it has passed in the journey towards intelligence. not a fact ? Nay, what is still more unjust, a licentious holiness and happiness, will seem of comparatively intemperate man often enjoys, through a naturally firm constitution, many years of health and comfort, while he is infringing the laws of his being, while the whole weight of the punishment accumulates itself on the broken constitution of a miserable infant who comes after him? Can these facts be denied? Can they be reconciled with justice? What may we expect hereafter of a Being who thus deals with us here?

Again : Our sense of justice would require that human beings, entering into this world, should be placed in situations favorable to their development in virtue. Is this a fact with regard to the majority of our race? Are not a large majority of the human race born under influences, under which for them to grow up just, unseland haunts of infamy in our cities ; then think of those sequitur from slavery, intemperance, licentious nations in which impurity, revenge and cruelty are a and their results. I, at least, will avoid this blunde India and our American Indians.

C. K. W. says, . We cannot reasonably attribute to the All-Wise such a blunder as the teacher of a Primary School would make, 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,' &c.

It appears that, on the supposition now assumed ust what the All-Wise has done, in very many cases in this world-and that with new-created, inexperienced minds ; and if he has done it once, why will joy unspeakable. he not again ?

C. K. W. speaks of this world as the 'primary school.' Look at the teachers! Legree, Sambo and Quimbo are the teachers in it. True, they are so in the begin Quimbo are fair representations of a large class of the ning of it. But Sambo and Quimbo have already Quimbo are fair representations of a large class of the teachers, under whom new-created beings are placed in the first forming years of existence, and it does not seem likely that a Being who has for ages thus exposed inexperienced minds, will cease to do it in future ages.

But it is said, all this is to terminate in the perfect holiness and happiness of every mind at last. How do we know that? Do we reason that because things never have been, therefore they will be? Because the Ruler of the universe has systematically acted contrary to all our ideas of right, kindness and justice here, that therefore he will bring all things out in accordance with

pre-existence to solve. The facts they cannot deny. Can they solve them? H. B. S.

REPLY.

[Having chanced to call at THE LIBERATOR office fore the above communication was printed, I was in-dulged with the privilege of reading it in time to append to it the following reply .- c. k. w.]

I have no disposition to deny the facts so foreibly stated by H. B. S. I frankly confess, also, my inability to explain them; and I can recognize them as the work of Infinite Benevolence only by the exercise of faith.

I further admit, that the superintendence of perfect Wisdom, Power and Goodness cannot be proved, nor even reasonably inferred from the past history and present state of mankind, although a very plausible case may be made out by selecting the convenient portions of that history, as Paley and Butler have done. If we look at the evil with the good up to the present If we look at the evil with the good up to the present time, and refuse to look further, the ways of God are Ha and justified to man.

Moreover—for I do not shrink from disclosing all that to H. B. S. will seem the difficulties of my position—no opinion expressed by any writer of the books collectively known as 'the Bible,' and no argument of any later writer, within my knowledge, seems to me adequate proof, either for my own acceptance, or for presentation to a doubting mind, of even the existence of a God. I recognize his existence, perfections, and superintendence of human affairs, only through the exercise of faith.

If will forther Moreover-for I do not shrink from disclosing all

If, still further, you ask me, Whence comes this faith? I must frankly reply, I do not know, unless God gave it me; it is perfectly in accordance with my idea of His character that He should give it to me; and if to me, equally to every other human being, in what He sees to be the appropriate time and place; but thus much is certain, I repose upon this idea, of a God, perfect in every imaginable excellence, with as constant, as entire, as unfailing assurance as upon any of the things that I can prove; for instance, that two and two make four. I feel no more doubt, I have never any more tendency to feel a doubt, of the former than of the latter. The existence of such a God, and the immortality of men, seem to me two of the most probable things in the world; and I have repeatedly been amared at the additional confidence felt by persons who had always reckoned themselves believers in these things, after a supposed interview with the spirits of their de-ceased friends. My own trust is already absolute and

perfect, and seemingly incapable of augmentation.

With this idea of a perfect God, (thus taken for granted, because I cannot help believing it, and because the existing and recorded sin and misery of the world come in conflict. If now, in view of this conflict, the of Gad; that those who ascribe to him the prearrange. the bibliolator, on the other, says, that God is of such souls, knowing that they were to suffer unspeakable Allow me to ask C. K. W. how he knows that the Au- agonies through all eternity, but under these circum thor of nature does regard, or intend to regard, the stances to 'laugh at their calamity, and mock when both, Friends, I cannot accept your conclusions. My reason rejects the hypothesis that chance has originated the globe on which we stand, with its productions and inhabitants, and my reason, conscience and affection all revolt from the idea of ascribing to the Infinite Fa ther that malignity and cruelty which men have imag-Even though I cannot reconcile all I see in this world with my idea of a perfect God, there is no need of as cribing to him the gratuitous and infernal barbarity of honor and right, that men ought not to be punished for having provided, before the creation, for more and infinitely worse evils than exist in this world, to continue and increase through the endless ages of eternity. My perfect God would not have created men at such a cost

Let us suppose that you and I have the power to cre ate an unlimited number of sentient, immortal beings Suppose that as fast as we pluck leaves from a forest each leaf becomes conscious and immortal, and we as suredly know that the result of this creation will be that a certain proportion, amounting to many millions, of Is it not a fact in medicine, for example, that excel- these living beings, must suffer unspeakable agonies lent and well-disposed men, after years of study, have throughout eternity. Should we not be base and inhuufacture of such sufferings, by the plea that thousand were happy for one that was miserable, or that each of the sufferers would have a chance of escape, in a certhese pleas to be true, I ask, could we be considered hu mane and beneficent beings, if we voluntarily com menced and continued these creations, knowing assur edly all the time that such would be the result? As t the theory of preëxistence, whatever useful purposes it may answer, it does not remove my difficulty, which is that a perfect God would not create beings, the known result of whose creation would be their everlasting misery, however numerous their chances of escaping

There is no necessity for us to suppose that any of the evils in this world are eternal in their duration. A great proportion of the temporary evils which we see Again: Our sense of justice would require that the are plainly beneficent, both in purpose and result, as ning, would form no valid objection to the creation of that child. But to create the child with the certainty that it would go on increasing in sin and suffering through all eternity, would be appropriate to the character commonly ascribed to Satan, but absolutely in compatible with that which I ascribe to God.

All classes of Christians expect, as they advance be yond this world, to learn more of God's purposes, and ee more of the excellences of his character. Perhaps we shall ultimately see, that all those events in human history which now appear unmixed evils to us, are links in a grand chain of beneficent action, as truly as the burning of the child's finger, which also, to his igno fish, generous and pure would be a moral miracle? In rance, appeared an unmixed evil. The deduction of a Being who has all power, is it generous or just thus an endless hell in the next world from ten minto locate new-born, inexperienced minds? Think of utes' smarting of the child's finger in this, seems to the slave plantations of our own country-of the dens me a palpable non sequitur. It may be equally a nor systematic part of education, as among the Thugs of Believing in God, I do not believe in a devil, or in the eternal continuance of any thing devilish.

If, with my limited knowledge, I were to plan the creation of a world, I should of course leave out what seem to me to be evils in this; but knowing that God is perfect both in wisdom and goodness, I know that his plan is better than mine would be, and that these evils will be temporary, while good only will be permanent. 'The end is not yet.' In the entire bene unblemished excellence, the glorious beauty of that end, though now I see it not, yet believing, I rejoice, with

You urge against my suggestion of this world being the primary school, that Legree, Sambo and Quimbo been converted, in this very primary school, the first stage of being. They are now to receive and impart blessings through all eternity. Probably Legree will be converted in the grammar school, the next stage of existence, and Loker in the academy, the third stage, and Marks, if he hold out so long, in the college, the fourth, and every human being in some one of the countles stages that remain ; and all this, because such a cours or something better, is the obvious and necessary course for Infinite Love, which may be better than our highes idea, but is certainly not worse.

It seems to me that there is an immense differe between temporary evil, at the commen series of changes, and permanent, everlasting evil, an that the former does not at all involve or imply the lat ter. We must both admit that evil seems to exist now but my idea assumes its ultimate extinction, yours perpetuity. Which is most likely to be God's idea?

PREDERICK DOUGLASS IN CHICAGO CHICAGO, Oct. 28, 1858.

Dean Sin,-During the last two weeks, Frederi Douglass has been through northern Illinois, speakin anti-alayery to the people. We of the Garden City habeen especially favored with his presence; he has speak here eight or ten times, and I have been one of hauditors nearly every time. I went to his meeting with peopliar interest, because it has not been my for ane before now to hear him since in-sith regard to the character of the Constitution of United States, and the duty of political action under Control States, and the duty of political action under the duty of political action unde Having heard him frequently when his home was in New England, and remembering the character of the New England, and rem

anti-slavery testimonies he then bore, I felt quite desirous to ascertain from his own lips, whether his change I think it due to all concerned that the facts should be of views had made him lukewarm in this good cause. During his sojourn in this city, I heard him make six speeches, each of which was more than an hour in

length, and most of them more than two hours.

Crowds of people flocked to hear him; the largest halls in the city were thronged to overflowing, and his entrance into the hall was always the signal for a tumult of applause; not a single hiss or disorderly dethese meetings; respectful and earnest attention per-vaded them to the last. Do not imagine that it was the weakness and coldness of Mr. Douglass's speeches that caused this treatment. Charge not this result upon him, but credit it to the anti-slavery heart of the people of Chicago. It has been my good fortune to hear most of the prominent anti-slavery men of Massachusetts many times, and the simple truth compels me to say, that never from one of them, nor from all of them, have I heard stronger and more faithful testimonies against the giant sin of our land, Slavery, and every thing and ask, in the name of all that is humane and liberal and every body that helps to support it.

While his dignified and manly bearing, his strong

and vigorous eloquence, have captivated and enchanted our people, he evidently came among us not to 'prophooth things,' but to tell us the whole truth. duty of immediate, unconditional emancipation was distinctly and forcibly enunciated; the two great political pro-slavery parties of the land received such a castigation as they richly deserved and will long remember; the cruel and wicked prejudice against color re-ceived its fitting notice in terms of rebuke and condemnation; that atheistic abomination, the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, received its due share of execration, and resistance to it, at all hazards, even unto shedding blood and the killing of the kidnappers, was proclaimed as the doctrine of the speaker. Nor did the pro- 1850, sweeping over the land, blighting every thing it Nearly the whole of two evenings was devoted to a consideration of the character of the American Church. ken, was distinctly and positively affirmed, and not only affirmed, but proved. Slaveholders and churches at the South, and their pro-slavery abettors at the North, were placed in the same category with sheepstealers. Resolutions of Methodist Conferences, Baptist and Presbyterian Conventions and Assemblies, were fluently quoted from memory, to prove their respective characters, as tried by the anti-slavery test.

I have always had (or thought I had) a just appreci convulsing with laughter his crowded audiences, speak-

On one occasion, he spoke of his change of views about the nature of the Constitution; told how you and other Massachusetts abolitionists early took him by the On one occasion, he spoke of his change of views other Massachusetts abolitionists early took him by the hand and called him a brother, and passed upon you a merited compliment for your sympathies with the low-ly black man, whether bond or free. He told how early he took The Liberator, and that for a long time it was his meat and his drink; how, under the instruction. And those who cannot quite approve so extreme a remarked with the order of the other States are not difficult of reconciliation, except in the matter of polygamy. On account of this peculiarity, it is suggested in some quarters that war must ultimately be made upon those who cannot quite approve so extreme a remark with the other States are not difficult of reconciliation, except in the matter of polygamy. On account of this peculiarity, it is suggested in some quarters that war must ultimately be made upon the conciliation. tion of yourself and your coadjutors, starting from the premises you had laid down, he very naturally arrived at your conclusions, and having no counter influences the evil in question ne at work, retained those opinions for a series of years. When he went to Rochester, his faith was strong in the pro-slavery character of the Constitution and the duty of standing aloof from the government, and laboring for its overthrow. In his new locality, he was brought into overthrow. In his new locality, he was brought into overthrow with new man and lost the progressive enlightenment of the people it is a false institution, and carries within itself into connection with new men, and lost, to a considerable extent, the society of yourself and friends. He arrayed himself in argument against William Goodell, and it with the same man, and subsequently with Samuel R. Ward and Gerrit Smith, and found himself beaten every time, by each and every one of them. As he fawas in his ability to maintain his views, and not in the views themselves; but as he continued to meet the men I have mentioned and others in debate, and found himself worsted at every encounter, the thought gradually stole upon him that it was possible his views might be wrong. He reëxamined the subject, in the light of history and experience and of law, as well as of morals and religion. He read upon the subject, he reflected upon it, and after careful, mature and anxious deliberation, came to the conclusion that his former views were all wrong, while those of Gerrit Smith and his compeers on this subject were all right.

Now, Mr. Garrison, what ought an honest and faithful man to do under circumstances like these? What would you yourself do, if fully convinced of the unsoundness of your views on a given point? Renounce

I know that you tolerate such difference in others; if why not, then, in Mr. Douglass? You welcome to your platform and your sympathies. Theodore Parker and T. W. Higginson; yet both of these gentlemen, I believe, it are in favor of political action. You speak in the linguistic terms of praise of that noble man, Gerrit Smith, and he probably had more influence in converting Mr. agiass than any other man. Now, if the latter de-ves to be rebuked and cast into outer darkness for course, what kind of condemnation is sufficient for instigator thereof?

ings, what is the reason? Is there some secret his the yeasty connected with it? I, for one, desire to know all everywher

Is not Frederick Douglass faithful to the cause of the slave and to the highest convictions of his soul? Is he not bestowing upon that cause all the energies of his mind, his peu, his God-given genius, and his all-powerful eloquence? Can you possibly answer these latter questions otherwise than in the affirmative? I How can you, then, say that such a man is " wayward

and hostile ' to you? I have been accustomed to think that nobody could be true to the slave, and hestile to you at the same time. O! that these bitter personalities might be sunk in the fathomiess ocean, or buried deep in the earth, beyond the possibility of a resurrec

It was natural and right that you should labor ha to prevent Mr. Douglass from changing his views, and be sorry when he did change. But, granting him to be sincere and conscientious, as I think you must, why, I Christian among men, and particularly among brethren in the same good work should he not be received as before to your sympathies and your hearts, and welcomed to your platforms as a brother beloved ? Having recently come from the East, I miss very

much my anti-slavery associations. Why do not you and others of the war-worn veterans in this noble caus sometimes extend your visits as far as this goodly city You labor much in Ohio-why not come further? A warm reception awaits you; so thinks your humble servant. As 'westward the star of empire takes its way,' so the true national eagle, bearing impartial liberty for all in his beak, must plume his wings for a flight beyond the western lakes. This has been a very strong anti-slavery town, but the compromise views of slavery churches of the land escape the thunders of his touched like the simoon of the desert, made Chicago anathemas, and the sarcasm of his cutting rebukes. quail. 'Presto-change!' says the little giant who bears the surname of the man who has occupied most of this article, but ' the latchet of whose shoes he is un-You, Mr. Garrison, and our friends Foster and Pillsbu- worthy to stoop down and unloose'; and straightway ry, have a reputation for being peculiarly severe in the big men and the little men of Chicago hurried back our animadversions upon the character of the church into the ranks of one or the other of the pro-slavery in our midst. Never in my life have I heard any of parties, it was quite immaterial which. Editors and you deal harder blows in stronger language against the newspapers changed front 'with alacrity,' and swore American Church as a whole, than I have heard from by the Fugitive Slave Law; and all the people said the mouth of Frederick Douglass during the last two Amen. But, stay ; I should not have said all, for weeks. At one of the meetings, after Douglass had spoken an hour on this branch of the subject, he gave The great anti-slavery heart of Chicago and of northway to Dr. Elder, of Philadelphia. This latter gentle-ern Illinois, also, beats yet, though less strong and firm man, while assenting to the general proposition that the than formerly. Notwithstanding the 'adjustments' churches are unfaithful to the slave, was less strong and 'settlements' of 1850, the pro-slavery deluge in his expressions about their character. He seemed to which subsequently swept over the land, and the atrothink it was not reasonable to expect them to come out clous black laws which disgrace our statute books, antiright upon this subject all at once, and thought they slavery 'still lives' in the hearts of the people. It would come up to the work by and by-all in good time. needs but the trumpet tones of the tried and true advo-I thought his remarks had a tendency to act like a qui- cates of our cause to rouse it into life and action. Shall etus upon the troubled waters which the previous we not have a portion of the attention of those who speaker had stirred up. At the close of Dr. Elder's plead the cause of the suffering and the dumb? Send remarks, Douglass again spoke for half an hour. Evout to us, then, the missionaries of freedom, for verily,
ery statement he had made, every position he had ta'The fields are white already to the harvest.'

MORMONDOM, PRESENT AND FUTURE. From an editorial article with the above title in the N. Y. Tribune, commencing with some reflections upon the Destiny of this Republic, we take the following :-

We are led to these remarks by seeing in some English journals a degree of editorial unhappiness on the solution of the Mormon problem. The rapid ation of the ability and talents of Frederick Douglass; but as I have heard him night after night, for six successive times, always glowing with eloquence, unanswerable in logic, keen in satire, sparkling with wit and hands the desert is made to blossom like the rose, humor remarkably fertile in pertinent illustrations and humor, remarkably fertile in pertinent illustrations and interesting anecdotes, now moving to tears and anon their skillful enterprize is gradually making their skillful enterprize is gradually making their skillful enterprize is gradually making. them independent of foreign manufacturers. All the external characteristics of a thriving, social ing so many times without repeating a single illustration or train of thought, I have looked upon the man
with admiration and with wonder. It really seemed
as though the half had not been told of the wonderful
abilities of this whilom fugitive slave.
On one occasion he stoke of his change of viscos.

remedy, still regard the phenomena ouered by the increase of the Mormon church with great anxiety. Both these classes of people overlook the fact tha order in time to work its own cure. Wherever in dustry, newspapers, and the English language he certainty of its extinction. We must apply to rayed himself in argument against William Goodell, and free discussion. Like the other ramifications and was thoroughly beaten at every point. Again he tried absurd features of the Mormon theocracy, it must it with the same man, and subsequently with Samuel be suffered to wear itself out from its own hostility to the culture and wants of a civilized people, an from the pressure of the superior manners and in telligence of society round it. If there be Stat cetiously remarked, it seemed to be getting fashionable interference legal coercion, to oblige the Mormons to give him a drubbing. At first, he thought the fault to surrender their oriental interpretation of femiwas in his ability to maintain his views, and not in the

would you yourself do, if fully convinced of the unsoundness of your views on a given point? Renounce them, like a man, would you not? I know you would. No honest man could do less than this; and the repunciation should be public and wide-spread as the preaching of the sentiments had been before. Is it said that Frederick Dougiass is not sincere in his change of opinions? Who dares affirm this? I have yet to see the first man that will make such a charge.

Now, in view of these remarks, I desire to ask a few questions, and I ask them not in a critical or captious spirit, but with a since desire to understand fully the reasons for Mr. Douglass's estrangement from his old casens for Mr. Douglass's estrangement from his old up a worse state for woman than that which elect her to fill offices of shame, dirt, hardship and bra friends.

Why is he ostracised from the sympathles of yourself and of the Society which acknowledges you as its exponent and head? Why do you characterise his course as wayward and hostile? Why do you place his articles in the 'Refuge of Oppression,' side by side with the vilest pro-slavery venom from the vilest sheets in the land? Is it on account of his change of opinion on the constitutional question? Shall it be said with truth that you and your particular coadjutors cannot tolerate an honest difference of opinion? I hope not. I am bound not to believe it, if I can help it.

I know that you tolerate such difference in others; why not, then, in Mr. Douglass? You welcome to your platform and your sympathies. Theodore Parker and T. W. Higginson; yet both of these gentlemen, I believe, are in favor of political action. You speak in the highest terms of praise of that noble man, Gerrit Smith, and he probably had more influence in converting Mr. then our morality will be less pharisaic. Let us bove all, revere the tenderness and devotion of wo ten. Let their innocence and simplicity be their word and shield against all dishonor and outrage et their voice be heard as potent as that of concience, though as suit.

-in republican Ohristendom—their due, irrive of education, wealth, fushion, blood, or and the polygamy of the Mormons will me the yeasty waves of the sea of opinion which werywhere roll around it.

THE NEW YORK INQUIRER

THE NEW YORK INQUIRER
Says, in its notice of the late World's Temperance Convention, in which it rebukes the rowdyim manifested there: 'We are not inclined to predict any very marvellous triumphs of any Rev. Miss in the pulpit, if she is left to the force of her own logic and the free will of the public.' And 'it'left to the force of their own logic and the free will of the public,' we should not be inclined to predict any marvellous results from the mass of incumbent that are now in the pulpit—so proverbially dell and soporific. There is not a mass of mind in the country, with half the amount of culture and sequirement, that is so unimpressive and powerless as the clerical. About nine tenths of them are so much in subserviency to Mammon, that they seem afraid to utter an original, a new, manly, and un popular thought, lest they should lose their places. Probably one half the people that go to hear them, go from the force of tradition, custom, fashion, superstition, or pecuniary interest, far more than from the attraction of the minister's 'logic,' or from their own 'free will.' And yet prosy parsons, who find it impossible to keep an audience awake for a half hour, bid such women as Lacretta Mott, Lucy Stone, and Antoinette Brown, key silence in public; and cry 'shame, shame,' when one of them lifts up her voice for God and Humaity! We are quite sure that the 'free will of the public would cause many thousands to vacate their present pews to hear such earnest, stirring, and public' would cause many thousands to vacate their public' would cause many thousands to vacale their present pews to hear such earnest, stirring, and effective speech as is heard on Woman's Rights Platforms. Let the women have an open field and fair play, and see what will be the result. The Inquirer seems disposed to allow them this privilege, notwithstanding its small faith in woman's lore.

REFORT UPON A JUDGE.—The fierce and bloody Jetfreys, wishing to impair the credibility of a witness in a
case before him, said, in open court, that 'he knew him'
The assailed witness answered, that it would teach him
to be more careful ever after how he made acquaintances.—Phil. Register.

Our Philadelphia neighbor should be careful. Judgs
Jeffrey's heirs, or some humble modern imitator of his
honor, might prosecute for libel.—Pittsburgh Despatel.

Our friend's advice comes too late. We have already

honor, might prosecute for libel.—Pittsburgh Despatch.
Cur friend's advice comes too late. We have already
been prosecuted and bound over to answer for libel, act
in a civil suit, where we could give the truth in suidence, but in a criminal one, where the greater truth,
the greater the libel. However, we shall probably get
through safely, unless the prosecutors resort to the revolvers they used so freely at Wilkesbarre.—Phil.
Daily Register. Daily Register.

COTTON FROM INDIA. Mr. Hugh Fleming, Secretary of the Manchester Commercial Association, has received information that Mr. W. Rathone, of Liverpool, has been directed by the Hon. East India Company to farward to him for disposal in Manchester, 299 bales and eight half bales of cotton received from Bombay, per the Marian Moore. Mr. Fleming is requested to conthe Marian Moore. Mr. Fleming is requested to communicate to the court any observations of the association respecting the cotton. It appears that 246 bales at this consignment are from the Dharwar collecterate, grown from New Orleans seed; 34 bales and eight balf bales from the Belgaum collectorate, also grown from New Orleans seed; 15 bales indigenous, from the same collectorate; and four bales from the Ahmedabad collectorate, grown from New Orleans seed.—Maschater Guardian.

PROPOSED ANNIHILATION OF LONDON. Rome, seting through her slaves—Naples, Tuscany, Spain and Pertugal—is bent on insulting and humiliating Protestant England. In Naples, under the sanction or permission of the Government, a pamphlet has recently been published, containing the following passages:—'The world will never have peace until all the sovereigns united shall be able to destroy this plundering people (Eagland), and wipe them away from the nations of the earth—until the English people are dispersed like the Hebrews—until London, like Jerusalem, shall be in ruin and ashes—then Europe will be safe. Let us consels and ashes—then Europe will be safe. Let us consist ourselves in God. France will do it—the time approaches."—Edinburgh News.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. The following quotation, in regard to the benefits of this law to the South, are from the Charleston Mercury:—

'The South has gained nothing but a less by this lav.'
'It was a stupid blunder on the part of Southern statemen.'
'The value of the slave lost is eaten up, if cipture follow, while hatred to the institution abrod, and opposition to it at home, are increased by its hard features, and the barbarous enforcement of them."

Progress of the Magnetic Telegraph.-The first American Magnetic Telegraph Line was established in 1844, between Washington city and Baltimore. The aggregate number of main and branch lines in the U. States, at the present time, is about one hundred. There are completed and in operation, 27,000 miles, and 10,000 more are in progress of construction.

Three Hundred and Forty-eight Lices Lost. -English papers by the Niagara announce one of the most terrible catastrophes on record, -the total loss of the British ship Annie Jane, Mason, com longing to Liverpool, which was driven ashere on the iron-bound coast of Barra Island, during the recent gales on the night of Wednesday, the 28th Sept., when no fewer than three hundred and forty-eight passengers, —men, women and children,—met with a watery grave.

At the trial of fire engines at Hartford, on the 29th alt., the Phænir Company, No. 3, three a stream of water 161 feet in height, and won the siter pitcher presented by Gov. Seymour of Connecticut.

Common School returns show the full number of pupils in attendance in New Espland, to be 641,938. The cost of instruction for the year has been \$2,025,131. In Massachusetts, the law requires each town to raise by tax at least \$150 per child between five and fifteen years per age.

The proprietor of a livery stable, writing from Sacramento, says he keeps five hostlers; three of the five were formerly 'Broadway dry goods clerks,' and the other two, Baptist clergymen!

Oberlin.-The catalogue of this institution presents a grand total of 1305 students, viz: 717 main and 587 females: of the latter, ten are in the solici and 587 females; of the latter, ten are in the college ate department, and fourteen preparing to enter it.

WILLIAMS, PLUMB & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE No. 71 BARCLAY STREET, (One door East of Greenwich street,) and in the imme diate vicinity of the NORTH RIVER STEAMBOAT LASD-INGS, and the NORTH RIVER AND ERIE BALLEGAS

THEIR assortment being complete in all the styler and qualities that comprise the stock of a Creeky House, they feel assured that they will be able to give the fullest satisfaction to all who may feel dispered to purchase their goods.

N. B. One of the partners (Mr. WILLIAMS) is a cotoned Man, and has been connected with the CROCK-DERY TRADE of New York for twenty years, and for exceed years has conducted the business on his own

several years has conducted the business on his era account. A leading object in establishing the presst firm, both by the parties themselves and their friends and advisers, having been to contribute to the SOCIAL ELEVATION of the COLORED PEOPLE, they feel use ranted in making an appeal for patronage, as they now do, to all that class of merchants throughout the contry, who sympathize with the object new expressed, and who would gladly avail themselves of so direct a method and so favorable an opportunity to subserve it. We hope to see all such in our establishment, and se express the confidence that the favors bestowed upon at by our friends will be the interest of themselves as reli express the confidence that the favors bestored spot by our friends will be the interest of themselves as we

This House sells at the lowest NET CASE PRICES, out will take the notes of responsible parties by adding seven per cent. per annum. JAMES WILLIAMS,

DAVID PLUMB, JAMES J. ACHESON

WEST BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE.

LEWIS HAYDEN would respectfully call the attended tion of his former customers and the public generally, to his ample stock of CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, BATS

AND CAPS.

Being connected with one of the very largest Clothing.
Houses in Boston, he is prepared to furnish every kind
of garment. He would also inform his friends that he
will get up every kind of custom garment at the shortest notice. He hopes the friends of freedom, especially,
est notice. He hopes the friends of freedom, especially,
est lot in alavery. One and all are invited to call,
where they will always be treated fairly, and with good
bargains, at

121 CAMBRIDGE STREET, BOSTON.
Boston, April 20, 1858.