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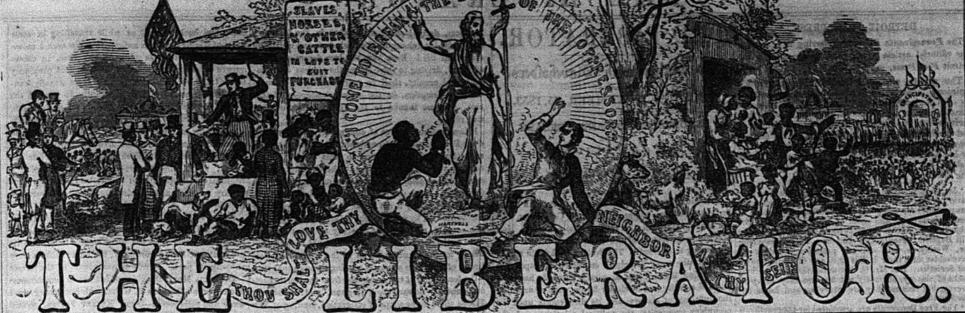
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every question are importially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholderet;

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

EQUAL THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty res

THE STIPULATION TO SURARNDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal
to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for SLAVIS—for articles of merchandize, under
the name of persons.... in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed!... To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of
mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of
riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the
government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THERENT

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF BLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT. OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, '- John Quincy Adds

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slave

tords of the South prescribed, as a condition of

of preserving the African slave trade; the sec

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1853.

WHOLE NUMBER 1190.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION AT CLEVE-LAND.

The following account of this Convention is by a Cleveland correspondent of a paper published in Portland, ludicrously styled ' Zion's Herald,' and characperized by nothing but its trimming policy in regard to the reforms of the age, especially the anti-slavery movement. The anonymous scribbler deems the Convention to have been 'a farce'—yet 'not wholly a farce, for there was much to pain the heart of a Christian' !though 'the ladies,' such noble women as Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone, Frances D. Gage, Antoinette L. Brown, and Ernestine Rose, 'enjoyed it exceedingly'!

This same 'Woman's Rights Convention' is another of the things which indicate that Ohio is a free State. It held its sessions for three days, three sessions per day. It was quite orderly, (we in Ohio do n't make disturbances as some people do.) and well attended.

The prominent actors on the stage now (naming

the women first) are, Rev. Miss Brown, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Bloomer, and Mrs. Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Bloomer, and Miss Lucy Stone: and (men.) Wm. L. Garrison, C. C. Burleigh, Joseph Barker, Stephen Foster, and Hon. J. R. Giddings. There was, on the part of the ladies, some very pretty school-girl declamation, and quite a respectable display of fine dress and rich jewelry, while the wearers talked poetically and pathetically of the oppression and wrongs suffered by woman from her brother. As a sensible lady remarked to me, it was hard to make one's self believe that any body was serious in any thing said or done during the Convention. To my jaundiced eyes, it seemed manifest that the ladies were enjoying exceedingly the farce which gave them so fine an opportunity to display thems to the public, and get their names into the daily papers, and the mouths of the populace.

Yet the scene was not wholly a farce, for there was much to pain the heart of the Christian. With

was much to pain the heart of the Christian. With scarce an exception, the men who engaged in the discussions of the Convention to advocate 'wo-man's rights,' were men already notorious for their shaneless abuse of the Church and the ministry, and their hatred to and ridicule of the Bible. Some openly avowed their infidelity, and one especially (Barker) distinctly claimed that the movement is an infidel movement, and can only succeed by subverting the authority of the Bible.

Rev. Miss Brown was the only one of the speak-ers whom I heard claim that the movement was a

Christian movement; nearly all the rest, ladies in cluded, seeming to ignore Christianity altogether. Thus, the house was fairly divided against itself— Miss Brown claiming that its only foundation was the Bible, and Barker as distinctly declaring that if the Bible be divine, it is without foundation and must fall. It was painful to see a lady like Miss Brown co-operating with such men as Foster and Garrison and Burleigh and Barker, while it is so palpable that their only motive for mounting this new hobby is, that it gives them a new means of pouring their hatred of the Bible and of religion into the public car.

I was present when Miss Brown rehearsed the story of the wrongs inflicted on her at the Temperance Convention at Metropolitan Hall, New York. Doubtless (as the press generally have said) that was a disgraceful scene, and Miss Brown was ill-treated, but her own narrative made it clear to my mind that her conduct was as unlady-like and fa-natical as that of those who opposed her was un-

gentlemanly and unchristian.

Garrison followed Miss Brown's narrative by resolution, such as he knows how to frame, and a speech, in which his hatred of the ministry and the Bible had free opportunity to vent itself, and in which the term 'clerical mobs' was applied. without sparing, to the members of the New York

Miss Brown is esteemed, by those who know her well, a lady of genuine piety. Alas! that she should not be able to see that such infidels as Garrison and Foster are making her a tool to aid them in spreading their poison sentiments!

Disgracerus. The Woman's Rights Convention which was recently held at Cleveland, was quite as stormy as any of its predecessors, and ended in rather more of a 'row.' The major part of the leaders were avowed infidels or atheists! and, however much the Convention might agree on the ab-stract question of woman's rights, they were by no means agreed in the matter of blasphemy. Rev. Antoinette Brown and Abby Kelley were at loggerheads on this point-and Garrison and a Mr Nevin got to nose-pulling. If we must have these cap-pulling exhibitions by women, some step should be taken to keep the he feminines out of their contracts. their conventions, or compel them to appear in pet-ticoats and bonnets.—New Haven Register.

From the Detroit Free Press. RELIGIOUS ACTION ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

We stated, some time since, that the Synod (N. S.) of New York and New Jersey had adopted a resolution on the slavery question, declaring its agitation in ecclesiastical bodies as inexpedient and uncalled for. This resolution is as follows:—

Resolved, That, without any reference to the action of previous General Assemblies, we believe that, in the present aspect of Divine Providence, the agitation in our General Assemblies, by any portion of the Church, of our relations to alavery in this country, is undesirable and inexpedient. Committing this whole subject, therefore, to the Governor of Eternal Providence, we company to the committee of the country o mend to our churches to offer increasing prayer for our country in all its sections, and for our own church in all its interests.'

This resolution is highly gratifying at the present time, when anti-slavery fanatics are using every means to induce the adoption of such an expression of opinion, by the various religious denominations of the North, through their respective conferences, conventions, assemblies, &c., as would inevitably have the effect to sunder the bonds which now units the various settions of sure corrections. which now unite the various sections of our country in Christian brotherhood, and to destroy the spirit of unity which should prevail among all the members of the Christian Church, no matter in members of the Christian Church, no matter in what portion of the Union they may be located. We are glad, in view of these facts, that the Synod of New York and New Jersey has taken the sensible position indicated by the above resolution. It shows that it considers the interests of religion to be of too great importance to be endangered by being mixed up with those of any extraneous doctrine whatever; and that it regards the maintenance of the Christian Church as paramount to all other considerations. We trust that the example of this Synod will be imitated by all the other ecclesiastical bodies at the North.

MEDINA, O., 12th Nov., 1853.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON : Among all my letters since coming to Ohio, I do not ecollect that your types have made but a single misake. Your printers and proof readers could hardly pay themselves a higher compliment; for my hurried way of writing, especially when at the West, makes my etters. I fear, hardly worth decyphering. In my last, you read a quotation from Milton, undrest from its rythm, a little wide from the author. You say of he Mother of Death, 'as she sat prostrate at the gate of hell.' It should be, 'as she sat portress at the gate' of that tropical locality.

To sit prostrate is a position peculiar only to Ameri can politicians, before their adored mother and goddess, Slavery ; and to prostrate themselves is not only to bow lown to the earth, but to wallow down into it. The apostle describes a class of worshippers 'whose god is their belly.' In this instance, the belly is not the god, but the means or instrument of the worship. The old Hebrew shepherds used to sing, let us lift up our eyes and our voices, our hearts and our hands unto God, in solemn adoration. Our devotees have another anthem. They say, 'Let us bow down our bellies, let us root and wallow in the dirt, before the Power that alone can cast us down, or lift us up.' And the loathsome dragon they thus adore, and from whose entrails they have been torn, grins ghastly approval upon them, and makes some of them her presidents and prime ministers; and this baptized, and most Orthodox church of her creating, we must call the ' United States Government.' And who shall say the deity, the worship, and the worshippers, are not all worthy of each other !

But it is most gratifying to see that McLean and Grier [God forbid they be called Judges !] are overacting their parts. The murderous scenes at Wilkesbarre sent a shudder across the Alleghanies, that shook the waters of the Mississippi. But the decisions and declarations of the bloody ruffian Grier, upon the trials growing out of that tragedy, have eclipsed the acts of the kidnappers and their accomplices, altogether. His wrath and fury, like fire, have paled the blackness of their guilt into ashy whiteness. Never before had Calvinism such an argument in favor of its favorite doctrine of Total Depravity. No monster ever before so shook my faith in the possibility of Universal Sal-

O, is it not glorious to find, particularly here in the West, such universal condemnation of those doctrines Court Records and Reports of Judge ' Beelzebub, the in the past will pass into newer forms, and yield such and decisions !-decisions without precedent in all the prince of devils.' It seems as though such screams of fruit as shall meet the wants of the present. We only horror should stun him into sensibility. But, like his ask men not to cling to the dead husks which no longer fellow adders, 'he stoppeth his ears,' and Humanity weeps in sackeloth, sitting in the very ashes of her consumed victims. How glorious and supporting the thought, that above the wrath and wickedness of man, Eternal Justice sits enthroned, like the shining sun behind the clouds which wrap the wintry tempest ! How do our hearts rejoice to know, that, after all, yesterday, to-day, to-morrow, and for ever, 'the Lord God amiss, though I have no incidents greatly out of the mnipotent reigneth ' 1

But my intention was to say something about antislavery here on the Western Reserve—the most antislavery part of the country. Two influences alone keep the people from the highest anti-slavery positions; first, the hoarse, raven cry of the pulpit about ' Infidelity,' and second, the leading politicians, most of hilosophy of former Freesoilism to that of what seems ow willing to be known as 'Progressive Whigism.' The former of these influences, fortunately, has no pow-

ighest account. The greater part of the original Free Soil men are in the grave more days than did Lazarus, and with sim- a high steeple, said, 'Yes, we must do something for ilar results on surrounding olfactories. The specious of the Lord; let us make it twenty feet higher than the cry is, for a reorganization of parties on the 'platform' old one.' There are, however, some good friends in of progression.' The Whigs might have to advance a Bridgewater, notwithstanding the loftiness of its rival step or so from the Baltimore platform, to meet the demands of their Free Soil spouse ; but that the Free Soil party itself will advance, or attempt to advance, or propose to advance, except backward, like the Hibernian's again preoccupied, for a Whig meeting, to be addressed flea, is out of the question. The bargain seems to be by two Boston men, 'solid' in repute and politics, of this: They say to the Whigs- You are dead-we know course. I went to hear, and found an audience of some you are dead—we saw you die. Indeed, we were not only witness of your giving up the ghost, but the cause quite a majority, I judged. This was at the beginning of it. But now, if you will get up out of your graves, peel off your cerements, shake off your mould, and kindle up souls again beneath your ribs of death, we, who are yet but in embryo, and so about your equals, will part, their addresses reminded me of a labored dispart, their addresses reminded me of a labored dispart of the meeting. unite our fortunes in a common cause, and divide whatever spoils we gain, between us.' And as neither had aught to lose, and both, perhaps, something, at least, creased, the faithful who remained kept up good couraught to lose, and both, perhaps, something, at least, to hope for, the alliance was concluded—all but the conclusion. That is to come. Free Soilism decently died by a grave-yard. At the close, the hundred or so the clusion. with Whigism; and from the ashes of the two has remained gave a loud cheer, and walked away.

I spoke the next evening to some four has

oprung Free Democracy!
One of the fusion candidates here on the Reserve, deand should go against the repeal of the Fugitive Slave
Law, if sent to Congress—though for some change
in it, he avowed himself willing to vote. Every one of
them, so far as I can learn, affirms his willingness to uphold a law that shall give the slave hunter a right to
his victim, wherever in the next can be a star of the sta his victim, wherever in the nation be can find him. Like Charles Sumner, they only ask, that in respect to slavery, the government go back to where it stood in

1793, and, under it, hunted a slave woman

have braided upon them. They are zealous for the Maine Law, beyond any I have seen. In Columbus, at an immense gathering for a discussion of its merits, when the question was taken, the house was about equally divided, but every woman in the immense gathering voted in its favor. At Randolph, on election day, the romen assembled with the men. They had a ballotbox of their own, and about sixty voted for the Law, and not one against it. And their zeal and fidelity turned the vote of many a man in the same direction. The West is producing a harvest of women, whose sphere cannot be determined for them, but with their own con-

> Yours, in faith and patience, PARKER PILLSBURY.

LETTER PROM GILES B. STEBBINS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 14, 1858. FRIEND GARRISON :

THE LIBERATOR is filled with good news from the West and from England, touching the progress of our good cause. The same pure love of impartial liberty is growing deeper, more earnest and more active among those who dwell in the ancient homes of our fathers, and in the land where but yesterday all was a wilderness. This all helps to create that public sentiment, before which slavery must and will go down, dragging to utter ruin in its fall all that upholds it. You, too have been in the great West, farther than ever before, I rejoice that you have, both for your sake, and for that of the thousands you have met. It must, it will, give you new strength and cheer, to meet so much of fresh and vigorous feeling as one finds among the Western abolitionists. Of the multitudes who have seen and heard you, many must have had the scales drop from their eyes, their prejudices weakened and destroyed, and they made ready to hear and practise the truths of our glorious movement. A Gospel of glad tidings, indeed, to the enslaved-of a higher freedom to the poor slaves of sect and party, who never dared think for themselves, and thus win the glorious privilege of being ndependent.' Almost the entire company of lecturer are in the West, too, doing a noble work, I believe ; for there is a moral soil warm and rich, in which the seeds of truth take root and spring up to bear abundant harvests, even as the grain grows and thrives on the deep mould of the prairies. On the prairie, too, the old vegetation decays, and whatever was rich or strong therein passes into the new crop, giving it a nobler luxuriance So it is with our moral harvest field ; all that is good ity which grow stronger by being tried.

For the past month, I have been doing what the hin drance of political party meetings and autumnal storms would allow, and a word of home news may not be common course to relate.

Commencing at North Bridgewater, some few week since, I found the hall engaged for a Free Soil lecture on the New Constitution. Of course, I could have no meeting, and went to hear the lecture. A good audience present, and the speaker threw in now and then a radical anti-slavery sentiment, which, it was very nowhom are now laboring to conform the morality and billosophy of former Freesoilism to that of what seems else that was said. I noticed in this, as well as in several similar addresses, that the Whigs were treated as though they possessed about all the servility and huner, except over a few, and these generally not of the kerish hatred of new good things. It is true, these bad qualities were also attributed to the small part of the Democrats who have not joined the Coalition; but really Gerrit Smith men; and so avow themselves in the larger portion, who grasp the Baltimore platform nearly every one of our discussions. But their leaders with the right hand, and reach out a kind of lefthold them back, in order to fuse them, as it is called, handed reluctant token of fellowship to the Free Soilers with the scattered and discouraged fragments of the were treated in quite another fashion. One speaker Whig party. This fusion is to be attended with some said they united with the Free Soilers as 'kindred confusion; for the truly anti-slavery men of the party, drops mingle into one '! This is, I suppose, the poli-who have any eyes to see, are unwilling enough to submit to it. At the recent election, they have been re- tell. North Bridgewater, judging from its three churchquired to vote for some of the shabblest specimens of es now building, must be a very religious place, and olitical humanity that were ever cast in the darkest, rivalry seems active in regard to the height of the stee rainlest day of creation. The Free Soil leaders have ples of said churches. Perhaps the idea of piety, in declared, over and over again, that the Whig party is the minds of those who build them, is like that of s dead; and yet they have dug it up, and married it. church member - a 'pillar' of no mean repute of a They have even required that some of its exhumed church in a large interior town in Massachusetts-who, members be voted for to fill high offices, who have laid as I was credibly told, being asked if they should erect

I next went to East Stoughton, and spoke to a small

age by cheers and clappings, as boys whistle in going

principally young men, who stayed until the close, so that, on an average, I outdid the 'solid men,' even in

cordial welcome from the friends, and a hospitable home with A. M. Chase and wife. In the evening, we had a slavery, the government go back to where it stood in the days of We hington—of Washington, who, as President of the United States, signed the Fugitive Law of workers in large iron and copper works, with a 1793, and, under it, hunted a slave woman himself, all gling of cotton and silk factories, to give the

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE LIBERATOR.

The way to New Hampshire; and this is the 'Party of Some of the Women here are made of stuff too stern much longer to bear the tethers which custom and law much longer to bear the tethers which custom and law sometimes.

THE LIBERATOR.

THE LIBERATOR.

THE LIBERATOR.

The way to New Hampshire; and this is the 'Party of Some of the women here are made of stuff too stern my mind, which he proposed as the commencement of sion, but to become the defender of the poor and needy, like that Redeemer whom it professes to serve.'

'Ye sons of iron, copper, brass and steel, Who have no heads to think nor hearts to feel.'

A mingling of truth and poetry somewhat applicable, I fear. They may think about copper and iron, feel a wish for the gold they sell for, but slaves, and black nen, too- 'it don't pay.'

A visit to Foxboro', in a drenching rain, meeting a andful of people in the church, who met amid storm and darkness, a cordial word from Mr. Slade, who is there on Sunday evening in the church of Rev. Mr. Clarke; and then the next week, storms prevented week, I held six meetings, most of them well attended ; topping at Raynham (where the large school-house ras crowded with an attentive audience) with the Gil-

of their condition by the fact, that an Orthodox deacon, after my lecture, warmly insisted that in 1840, you vere paid large sums by the Whigs, because you induced people not to vote against them. Some of his neighbors, however, knew enough to deny this, and to give you credit as a friend of the slave. A seeker for moral and mental antiquities might find some rich specimens there among a class by no means small.

The past week, storms have prevented two meetings but at Manville I found, to my surprise, an appoint-ment made, and had a good audience, through the forts of two nieces of Oliver Johnson, who are teachng there. At Mapleville, had two meetings. At Pasag, yesterday, found no notice given, and a very seere storm, lasting until this morning, prevented a neeting. Only a beggarly half dozen were out even at church. No great desire, either, for a meeting among the Free Will Baptists, although the clergyman was

Coming down in the stage to-day, a passenger said e should vote against the amendments of the Rhode Island Constitution soon to be acted on by the people. Others agreed he was right, and at length I asked what he amendments were. 'I can't tell, exactly,' said he, something about voters, I guess.' The fact was, he knew nothing about it, and the rest were in the same predicament. I ventured to suggest that a knowledge the suggestion as good as thrown away. That man was a Hunker, no doubt. A score of arguments, all good and sound, would no more reach him than a pop-gun would pierce the hide of a rhinoceros.

Had not the incidents of that field been so often re orted, it would be pleasant to say a word of my tour n Plymouth county, in October; but the aboliti there are well known by their faith and works. I would like some time, ere long, to say a word about lassachusetts Free Soil, &c.

Yours, truly,

ANTI-SLAVERY IN ENGLAND.

In the American Baptist, the Rev. EDWARD MA HEWS, (who is zealously and effectively laboring in the anti-slavery field in England, in behalf of the American Baptist Free Mission Society,) reporting progress, in a

After lecturing in Monmouthshire, I visited Lon-lon to attend the Anniversary of West India Eman-cipation, which was held in Crosby Hall, on the cipation, which was held in Crosby Hall, on the first of August. The Chairman of the meeting was that devoted friend and dioquent advocate of the slave, George Thompson, Esq., late M. P. from the Tower Hamlets, who, after making a very appro-priate introductory address, introduced to the audience Mr. W. Wells Brown.

priate introductory address, introduced to the audience Mr. W. Wells Brown.

Mr. Brown reviewed the progress of the antislavery reform, and showed that the prospects were increasingly bright. He showed, also, the connection of the American religious bodies with the slave power. Mr. James Miller McKim next addressed the meeting in an extended speech, which was well adapted to remove those prejudices which have been so industriously manufactured and spread abroad to injure the anti-slavery working of some of the most self-sacrificing, energetic and talented of the slave-redeemers. When in the United States, I always read with deep interest the Pennsylvania Freeman, but how little did I imagine that I should have the pleasure of meeting its (then) editor on the platform of an anti-slavery meeting in London. Prof. Allen, of New York, gave the audience some account of the aristocracy of complexion as established by custom in America, and of the dangers he had incurred, becaus, he had ventured to think and act for himself, without regard to such a regency. Your humble correspondent gave, also, a very brief address.

I was glad to see on the platform Victor Schoelcher, who once was a member of the French Assembly, and to whom the slaves of the French

cher, who once was a member of the French Assembly, and to whom the slaves of the French Assembly, and to whom the slaves of the French West Indies owe their liberty; also L. A. Chamerovzow, Esq., the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, who has made some noble efforts in the anti-slavery reform. Miss Russell was also present at the meeting, who, with her sister Emily, endeavored to escape from the tyrant-scoundrels at Washington. Both were re-taken. One laid her down and died—the other has obtained her liberty, and is now rejoicing in it in England. At the close, a resolution thanking the speakers for their interesting addresses, and in favor of the anti-slavery cause, was unanimously adopted, and after a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned.

after a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned.

On the evening of October 5th, I lectured in the Investigate of the State of Jamaica in the chair. He offered prayer and made an able introductory address. He spoke of the superiority of a condition of freedom to that of slavery, not to the bondman alone, but to all others. I then gave in artended lecture, at the close of which the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

'Resolved, That this meeting holds slavery to be the law of violence, at war alike with the divine commands, the graces of Christianlty, and the attributes of the Almighty; that it is a system of heathenism which the

A collection for the F. M. Society was taken at the door, amounting to £1 6s. As from the crowded state of the Hall, a large number were unable to obtain admittance, I lectured again the next evening to a full audience. Mr. Blanche in the chair. The above resolution was again adopted. Collection tion £1.

TRIBUTE TO OUR CO-LABORERS ABROAD.

At the late annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, JAMES MILLER McKIM, (recently rever ready to give such to the abolitionist ;- a ride to turned from England,) in paying a merited tribute to Norton, by the kindness of Mr. Hodges, a good meeting some of our trans-Atlantic coadjutors, for their untiring efforts in aid of the anti-slavery cause, said-

'Then there was George Thompson, whose name meetings, except two in Dighton. But space will not allow particulars. It must suffice to say, that the next week, I held six meetings, most of them well attended; devotion to the anti-slavery cause. Mr. Thompson is not officially engaged in the anti-slavery cause, but so deeply is his heart interested in its success. nore family, who rendered good service in getting up and so strongly is he attached to its champions the meeting. They live on their own soil, in their own that he is ready whenever called upon, in public houses, work resolutely day by day, and, strange to or in private, to bear his testimony to its principles say, have no intention of going to Liberia, although of and to vindicate the character of those whose lives say, have no intention of going to Liberia, although of say, have no intention of going to Liberia, although of the race for which we are told that pestilential place is the proper home.

Mansfeld you may set down as in the polar region. Mansfield you may set down as in the polar regions, an apportunity of speaking a good word and doing of far as frigidity to anti-slavery goes. At Seekonk are few earnest friends; but for the rest, you may judge she had so much at heart. The same was true of Mrs. Chapman and her sisters in the city of Paris. The amount of genuine and effective anti-slavery work done by these zealous and devoted laborers, it would be difficult to estimate.'

would be difficult to estimate.'

Mr. McKim also spoke in strong terms of the good done by Miss Sarah Pugh during her residence of nearly two years in England. She had been the means of establishing one or two anti-slavery societies, and by her labors, in a variety of ways, had unostentatiously but most effectively aided in bringing about the better state of feeling that now prevails in England, in regard to American abolitionism. Of the disinterested zeal and devotion of our British condjutors, Mr. McKim felt that he could not speak in too high terms. It would be invidious not speak in too high terms. It would be invidious to mention names, but there were two that stood so conspicuously—that were so well known to our friends on this side of the water, that he could not repress an allusion to them. He referred to J. B. Estlin, of Bristol, and Richard D. Webb, of Dublin. The amount of anti-slavery labor performed by these gentlemen, it would be difficult to over-esby these gentlemen, it would be difficult to over-estimate. On them devolved principally the support of the British Anti-Slavery Advocate, that admirably conducted and most useful anti-slavery paper; the former bearing the chief expense, and the latter disinterestedly assuming the labors of editor.—Others there were who were not a whit behind them in zeal and devotedness. It was a fact that ought to be noticed, that abroad, as well as in this counter the most active abolitionists were, with a few try, the most active abolitionists were, with a few exceptions, to be found among the women. In Bristol, Leeds, Edinburgh, Belfast, the principal work was performed by ladies, and on them everywhere the cause seems to depend for its life and vigor.

From the National Era. THE ADMINISTRATION AND GREAT BRIT-AIN.

The articles on Foreign Intervention in Cuba, have lately been appearing under the editorial head in the Washington Union, are not in the usu-al style of its editors, and abound in historical al-lusions, for which it is impossible to give them credit. The tone and diction of the series are sug-

credit. The tone and diction of the series are suggestive of the Hon. Caleb Cushing.

The author, whoever he is, pretends to have information from Havana of the scheme of tripartite intervention, Cuban Africanization, &c. If this is so, why not submit the original information to the public! Let us have positive evidence, not indefinite rumor. Who has furnished such information! From what quarter does it emanate! When was it furnished! What is its precise nature! Why has it been supplied alone to the Union and a few kindred journals! And why invest it with so much mystery!

Why has it been supplied alone to the Union and a few kindred journals? And why invest it with so much mystery?

Every one must be struck with the venomous hatred of Eogland pervading these Union articles. No epithet is deemed too severe to apply to her statesmen and the whole policy of her government. She is throughout charged with unscrupulous ambition, audacious intermeddling, insolence, violence, fraud, perfidy, utter and habitual recklessness of all interests but her own. In a newspaper, representing no feelings but those of its editor, or its patrons, all this might be overlooked, or set down to the credit of a coarse, national antipathy; but the paper, in which this violent onslaught is made on the government of a nation with which we are at peace, and which buys of us and sells to us more than all other nations, is a recognized organ of the Administration. Suppose the British government had a similar exponent—a journal known as its organ for communicating with the public, and that from day to day its columns contained carefully prepared diatribes against our government, against its leading members, against its whole policy, charging it with worse than Punic faith, with worse than Roman oppression, and laboring to inflame the anti-American prejudices of the English people, how should we regard conduct so utterly at variance with that courtesy and respect which should always be observed between nations at peace with each other—conduct which could be excused only by the assumption that it was designed to herald, and prepare the way for, an open rupture!

Does our Administration intend this! Does it

Does our Administration intend this! Does it intend to prepare the hearts of the people for war! What does it mean by this systematic attempt to provoke hostile feelings between the two countries! It is the more marvellous, as at this time certain important questions are pending with Great Britain, the favorable settlement of which must be retarded, if not prevented, by wanton provocation. It is understood that the government of that country is willing to treat on terms mutually advantageous, in regard to reciprocal trade between the United States and her North American colonies, in regard to the free navigation of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. John, the concession of a concurrent right with British subjects to the sea fisheries near the shores of the colonies, and to the remission of the export duty levied in New Brunswick on timber and lumber cut within the limits of the United States, and floated down the St. John for shipment to American ports. These are great questions, of wast importance to the commerce and agriculture of this country, and on the settlement of some of them depends, to a considerable extent, future relations of amity between the two countries. They afford the administration a fine opportunity for the an open rupture!

Does our Administration intend this! Does i

exercise of a wise and comprehensive statesmanship, and of doing such service to the great interests of the country as shall be remembered through
all time. Does it expect to succeed in its negotiations on these important questions, by denouncing
the party with whom it is treating, as unscrupalous, selfish, base, insolent and perfidious! Do private gentlemen bully and abuse each other when
they are striving to form amicable arrangements!
The confluct of the 'Organ,' and of the Administration, so far as the 'Organ' speaks its sentiments, can be explained only upon the presumption, that in their insane lust for the possession of
Cuba, they have forgottan all other questions, all
other interests. Slavery and its peculiar interests
are to be cared for, whatever else suffers, cost what
it may.

CHARACTER OF JERRY.

We clip the following from the Baldwinsville

FRIEND GILLET :- In a notice of the death of the man Jerry' in last week's Gazette, you say among

other comments, that
"Jerry" was rather a bad boy, having been in
prison several times for different offences. He
learned the cooper's trade in the Onondaga Penitentiary, while confined there for some misdemeanor, and we understand he followed the trade in anada. He had few if any friends in Syracuse, Canada. He had few if any friends in Syracuse, as a man. The excitement which led to his rescue, was brought about by opposition to the law, alone, and not by any feeling of regard for the subject of it. Many will tell us, no doubt, that we should not speak of the dead, except in their praise; but it seems necessary sometimes, as in this case, to speak of those whom we cannot praise. "Jerry' has become a subject of history. His rescue will be recorded as one of the events of this age, and recorde of after times will pass their judgment of people of after times will pass their judgment of approval or condemnation of the event which com

memorates his name."

There are several mistakes in the above extract, (unintentional, of course,) hardly worth correcting, however, were it not that the whole tenor of the article is calculated to give a wrong and very unfavorable impression as to the real character of

Jerry was one of Nature's noblemen, with a bear large soul full of lofty aspirations; with a heart overflowing with the kindliest sympathies. He was just such a man as you, if in danger or distress, would like to meet; for to the full extent of his would like to meet; for to the full extent of his ability to serve you, would you have his aid. Generous to a fault, he would, aye, he did devote the earnings of his daily toil to the support of little children, who had no claim but that of our sommon humanity upon him. Few men have such respect and reverence for the laws of the land as he had. Herculean as he was in bodily strength, yet a child could have led him by the hand to prison, or any where else in the name of Law. It is true that two or three times he was committed to the Penitanor three times he was committed to the Peniten-tiary, and it is also true that while the real culprite tiary, and it is also true that while the real culprise escaped, poor Jerry suffered as did poor Tray, and for precisely the same reasons. The offences charged against him were simply misdemeanors, such as are often committed by some among us who hold somewhat elevated positions in society. He possessed great intellectual strength also, and while possessed great intellectual strength also, and while laboring at his vocation rarely let a day pass without devoting two or three hours to reading. Upon all political subjects, especially, he kept fully posted. His favorite reading was the N. Y. Tribute, the N. Y. Evening Post, and the Liberator.—

'As a man,' the few in Syracuse who knew him, were his friends. So far as my knowledge extends, all those for whom he labored were his friends, and could testify to the truth of what I have stated above. He was amployed by me and worked at above. He was employed by me, and worked at turning, mainly, for eight or ten months. During that time, he toiled for me and toiled with me, side that time, he toiled for me and toiled with me, side by side, day after day, and no mean, malignant, dishonest, or dishonorable act was chargeable to him. He was a working-Mar, and being a member of that Great Brotherhood myself, in the name and behalf of the 'toiling millions,' I protest against any attempt to blacken his memory. He had frailties and imperfections—who has not? He yielded often to temptation—who does not? He was a sinner—who will cast the first stone at him! Frail, imperfect sinner as he may have been, taken at the worst, his character would not suffer in comparison with thousands who move among us, wearing hopworst, his character would not suffer in comparison with thousands who move among us, wearing honors. filling office, and receiving homage from fellow-men. While Jerry was in this breathing world, and while misrepresentations of him were confined to the parlor organs of selfish conservatism, or the gutter organs of the late Whig Administration, there seemed little occasion to refute them he could hee them down. But he has passed away, and has 'become a subject of history.' Then let history engrave upon her tablets the facts. 'Bad boy' or wicked man, Jerry was not! Wiser, more learned, more pious men—men more correct in life and manners than he, have lived; but a truer hearted, more generous, noble and forgiving soul was never enshrined in human frame, in this generation.

Syracuse, Oct. 29, 1853.

ANTI-SLAVERY OPERATIONS IN BRAZIL

A Society for the abolition of slavery has been for some time in operation in Braxil; and the following extracts from one of the newspapers of the capital will give the grounds for an abolition asylum which has been introduced into the legislature of the Empire by an enlightened and parsevering member, and which has passed one of the Cham-

bers.

It is decreed by the General Legislative Assembly of Brazil. It must pass another House to become law:—

1. That all children of slaves, born after the date

1. That all children of slaves, born after the date of this law, shall be free.

2. All those shall be considered free, who are born in other countries, and come to Brazil after this date.

3. Every one who serves, from birth to seven years of age, any of those included in Article I., or who has to serve so many years, at the end of fourteen years shall be emancipated, and live as he chooses.

fourteen years shall be demonstrated to the chooses.

4. Every slave paying for his liberty a sum equal to that which he cost his master, or who shall gain it by honorable or gratuitous title, the master shall be obliged to give him a free paper, under penalty of article 179 of the Criminal Code.

5. Where there is no stipulated price or fixed value of the slave, it shall be determined by arbitrators, one of whom shall be the public promoter of the town.

7. The government is authorized to give precise regulations for the execution of this law, and also to form establishments necessary for taking care of those who, born after this date, may be abandoned by the owners of slaves.

SILVA GUIMARAES, Deput

LONDON, Nov. 1st, 1862

Den nig sla qui bui bui for for grant we wis Pri hoo det who seas this we do, ohe fee

Giff bin ple infi ing the government of the motor of the motor of the mit is,' the den with mit lig and proper are unit of the control of the

LETTER PROM HARRIET MARTINEAU

MY DEAR Sin, -I see with much surprise, and more

concern, an attack in your paper upon the character of

Mr. G. J. Holyonke, signed by Mr. W. J. Linten.

could have wished, with others of your readers the

you had waited for some evidence, or other testimony,

before committing your most respected paper to an at-

tack on such a man from such a quarter. Of Mr. Lis-

ton, it is not necessary for me to say any thing, because

what I say of Mr. Holyoake will sufficiently show what

'CAN'T ACCOUNT FOR IT.—The Natcher Mirror, in noticing the fact that Mrs. Stowe makes from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars out of Uncle Tom's Cabin, says: 'Mr. Fletcher has written the ablest, most learned, and critical defence of slavery which has ever appeared in print, and it will bring the publisher in debt; while the 'Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin,' which has just arrived, is going off rapidly.' '—Sandusky Mirror.

We do not doubt that this thick, sluggish, im We do not doubt that this thick, sluggish, imperial octave volume is the 'ablest, most learned, and critical defence' of slavery ever written. No man will attempt to read it, without thinking it the stapidest, too. We would go a great way to see a man that had achieved such a labor. Is there a living man, North or South, who would dare to say that he had read the thing through! Men of a alender constitution would sink and die before they reached the middle. And the strongest and toughest fibre could not be made to endure the labor of the whole of it. How then did the author survive! Oh!—it makes us shudder to think of it. Just let Oh!-it makes us shudder to think of it. Just le a man read the table of contents, that is enough If a prudent man, he would make his will before ing farther. A walk through fifty miles of jungle: a wading through twenty leagues of nasty lagoons, of the Lower Mississippi, would be a re-creation and a pleasure, compared with one reading of this monstrous abortion of dullness.

Here is a man that goes to the Ark, and back of that, and rummages the archives of creation, grab-bing remorselessly in every nook and corner where tyranny or falsehood had dropped a precedent, to find stuff for his book. The islands of the Pacific,

find stuff for his book. The islands of the Pacific, on which sea-birds have reared up cliffs of guano, are nothing to this feat of deposition.

We must not, however, slander the sea-birds by leaving it to be supposed that their buge work is on a par with this. Guano is precious. All the land that slave-tillage has skinned and exhausted, is looking for the advent of guano to give it back its tilth. But this monstrous deposit may be carted all over the exhausted and arid soil of proslaveryism, without restoring to it one element of humanity, or one particle of honesty. It is good for nothing but to be cast under foot of men.

But the problem stands yet unsolved, how did there ever come to be a man who could conceive and achieve such a work as this! Hercules cleaned the Augean stables; but he built no pyramid of their contents; he never mourned that it brought him neither praise nor profit! That was reserved for Mr. Fletcher. When a flock of geese can sail not only up the current of the Mississippi from its

not only up the current of the Mississippi from its mouth to its source, but draw its whole current along up after them; when enterprising eels can wriggle right up the sheet of Niagara Falls, then may an author expect to navigate a treatise justify-ing human bondage, up the current of American common sense. As for ourselves, we had as soon make our bread out of the dust in Pharach's cofmake our bread out of the dust in Pharach's coffin, and carve our steaks out of the thigh of some old mummy that was once his chief slave-driver, as to attempt to draw nutriment from this modern catacomb of dead abominations. But it will not always be without value. By and by, it will be a rare grab for antiquarians. In 1953, men will dispute and tussel at auctions for a copy of this book, like jackals over a broken-down camel in the desert of Arabia. But the publishers need not wait till then. If they are ingenious and thrifty, they may sell it to those curiosity lovers, who hunt up grotesque statues for their grounds, who carve bears and foxes with lines of ugliness transcending nature, and feel themselves rich if they can import an exhumed Momus, or ridiculous Bacchus, or some an exhumed Momus, or ridiculous Bacchus, or some nondescript cross between an ape and a mythologic satyr. Let this book be set in the garden on a pedestal, and neither ape, monkey, Momus, Bacchus, or Pan, can for a moment be compared with it. Nor need one fear that exposure to our inclement skies will damage its value. All the rains of a deluge would fail to make any impression upon a book so dry as this.

There! the publishers have our book-notice, and if it will sell their book, they are welcome to do by it as Udolpho Wolfe, or his agents, did by our article on his Schiedam Schnapps—garble it, make it lie, and then use it for an advertisement.—[Henry Ward Brecher.] an exhumed Momus, or ridiculous Bacchus, or some

ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH.

The New York correspondent of Frederick Doug lass's Paper, in a recent letter, says-

Talking of Episcopacy brings to mind the cheering fact, that the labors of John Jay have triumphed in gaining the admisssion of Sr. Philip's Church

into the Union of the Diocess of New York!

In 1843 or 4, the first attempt was made in this matter: it required two years' hard work to obtain the least notice of the convention. In 1845, memorable for the trial of Bishop Onderdonk, and for the attempt at resisting his sentence made in the Diocesan convention—a determined effort was made to get St. Philip's admitted, as she was known to be of the Bishop's party. By dint of a sharp, carnest letter from the Secretary of the Vestry, addressed to the Bishop, the credentials of St. Philip's were endorsed by the standing committee of the Diocess. And this curious thing occurred; Mr. Jay, and his father, Judge Jay, of the Anti-Bishop party, actually struggled to gain admission for this church which would vote against them, while the Bishop's party were too cowardly to yote in their Bishop's party were too cowardly to vote in their own supporters. In 1846, I believe, the matter again came up, and was dropped by a vote in which the majority of the clergy voted indirectly for, and of the laity against the admission of St. Philips. In the following year, the matter came up again, and was submitted to a committee, from which the Hon. John submitted to a committee, from which the Hon. John C. Spencer wrote a reportagainst and the Rev. Evan Johnson in favor of the admission. In the report of Mr. Spencar, it was stated, that the Rev Peter Williams, the founder and Rector of St. Philip's, had been ordained with the special pledge that he would never seek admission into the Diocesan convention. Next year, 1848, the Vestry of St. Philip's published a complete confutation of Mr. Spencer's statement, and renewed their application; cer's statement, and renewed their and have renewed it each year since.

The success at this time is mainly owing to the fact, that John C. Spencer, who had hitherto dodged and manœuvred so as to keep St. Philip's out, was this year kept out himself, and no other layman had the courage to face John Jay's artillery. The Bishop is understood to have favored the admission, which shows him true to his English birth and education. There were present, also, several distinguished English clergymen, and the convention qualled at the thought of making them witnesses to a research of their questionic archivists. witnesses to a renewal of their uncatholic exclusive

The delegates from St. Philip's are Peter Ray, senior warden, superintendent of Loillard's immense tobacco factory, Philip A. White, chemist and apothecary, and Henry Scott, merchant—all worthy, intelligent and respectable gentlemen. I have not learned whether any of them took their

The reviewer of L. Maria Child's Life of Isaac T. Hopper in a London paper, closes his notice of the work in these terms :

'In saying that Isaac Hopper was a great and good man, we employ no exaggeration of terms.—
He was great in the fearlessness with which he exposed himself to the most imminent personal dangers in the prosecution of a purpose—in the unwearied activity which for ever found work for his energies—in the lofty contempt for every authority, constituted or usurped, which had no moral mission or which sworved from it—in that invincible determination to sweep all obstacles out of his path, which was never defeated. He was good in the highest sense of the word, in the utter abaegation of self which secrificed all personal advantages to the one object of benefiting others—in the ready sympathy which never allowed him to rest while misery was to be relieved—and in the unceasing care that he took to put himself in connection with every agency in operation for doing good to mankind. He lived long and worked faithfully. He is one of the heroes of humanity, whose works are more felt than seen, and whose character is best summed up in the words of one who knew him well:

"The Bible requires us to love our neighbors as well as ourselves: and Friend Issae." 'In saying that Isaac Hopper was a great and "The Bible requires us to love our neighbors as well as ourselves; and Friend Isaac has loved them better."

The Charleston Standard says—'It is said of England, that no slave can breathe her air'; and adds, antithetically, 'Ne Woman's Rights woman, such as Locy Stone, Lucretia Mott, &c., can breathe ours.' The true antithesis would be, 'And no freeman can breathe the air of South Carolina.'

DETROIT FREE PRESS.

The Pennsylvania Freeman, referring to a scanda Detroit Free Press, says-

The article, which is headed 'Mr. Garrison' The article, which is headed 'Mr. Garrison's Opinions, 'asserts with the positiveness and authority of Omniscience, that Mr. G's opposition to the Constitution is not because it sustains slavery, but springs from his hostility to all civil governments; and further, that his denunciations of the church are not because it is pro-slavery, but are prompted by his hatred to all church organizations, and his disbelief in 'the divine authority of Revelation.' The following is an extract: The following is an extract:

posed to them.

'The Free Democrats are associated for the overthrow of slavery, and he knows it. They are much more opposed to slavery than M. G., for they hate it bad enough to vote against it, while he does not. Still, he denounces them as pro-slavery; not because they are hold it, for they do not, but—because they are friends to the Union and to Civil Government, which he desires to see abolished. And he deems the Free Democrats more dangerous than any others, because he thinks they may purify and maintain the government.'

.The acuteness of this criticism is hardly less rewitnessed among our opponents, we have never before found the man who could not understand the common phrase, 'the American Church;' nor have we often found pro-slavery men who could not be made to see that a general statement of the guilt be made to see that a general statement of the guilt of the church, as a body, did not criminate the few noble exceptions of Anti-Slavery churches. Such general statements are constantly made in our daily conversation and in all our literature, and the colored people of the country being 'disfran-chised, outlawed and colonized from the pale of human sympathy; hurled from the stage coach, steamboat, and even the temples of religion.' If he does not know that no one is more prompt than Mr. Garrison to recognize and make public every movement against slavery in the church, his ignorance is scarcely less excusable, than the dishonesty that could write the above assertions in the face of the facts.

The method of proving that the Free Democrats

are 'much more opposed to slavery than Mr. Gar-rison,' is as amusing as it is original. It is the hint of a new principle in ethics, the development hint of a new principle in ethics, the development of which may yet immortalize the discoverer and astonish the world; viz: that the depth and strength of feeling are measured by the unscrupulousness of its manifestations; those men possessing the strongest convictions, who show the least respect, in action, to the dictates of conscience and an enlightened judgment.

By this marvellous theory, the English Whigs and moderate Tories of '76 were much more opposed to ministerial aggression upon the American Colonies, than were Washington, the Adamses and their fellow disunsenists: for the former stuck to the Government, and voted against extreme mea-

sures, while the latter cut loose from it. So the liberal Methodists and Presbyterians, who cling to those old corrupt churches, and vote in them, are much more opposed to slavery' than the Wesleyans, Free Presbyterians and other seceders who have deprived themselves of vote and voice in the old churches. In like manner, the anti-slavery' Whigs and Democrats who stick to their old particular than the state of the s ties 'are much more opposed to slavery,' than the 'come-outers' represented by the Free Democrats, who have lost their vote in those party caucuses: and would the Free Democrats extend their license and would the Free Democrats extend their license to conscience beyond swearing to support a slave-holding Constitution and Government, to the extent of lying, perjury, theft, or murder, as means of helping their cause, they would prove to the anoint-ed vision of their Michigan organ, a most cheering enlargement of Anti-Slavery feeling and principle. Perhaps an ulterior design of its late articles upon Mr. Garrison and his associates, has been to teach its readers this large liberty from the laws of courtesy and veracity; for are not men who will resort to calumny and falsehood, and play the blackguard in their Anti-Slavery work, ' much more opposed to slavery' than those who will not use h means !

REV. E. H. NEVIN-NOSE PULLING. In the last number of the Practical Christian, 'W. H. F.' in noticing the assault made upon us by a brother of the Rev. Mr. Nevin at Cleveland, says-

rounds, that it was he that attacked Mr. Garrison. An unfortunate letter, alas! for him and for his bune by saying of his brother- As he could not get an apology from his (Mr. G's) lips, he concluded to take it from his nose.' There can be but one opinion about it. Out of his own mouth is he condemned. Further comment is unnecessary.

CONSERVATISM DEAD-RIPE.

its readers to a morsel, which might be described in the sledge-hammer dialect of Mr. Carlyle, as the putrescent cant, —the very carrion of ultra-con-servatism. That journal has championed the cause servatism. That journal has championed the cause of Austria against Hungary and the sentiment of the civilized world, and sought to defend the usurpations of Louis Napoleon against the moral instincts of all whose souls have not been petrified. It now attempts to turn back the dial of the world's history till its shadow shall cover the declaration of American Independence, and hide those truths which are the inspiration of human freedom—enjoyed or longed for—the world over. Is this harsh language! Read what our Russo-American Review has the front to utter in the seventy-eighth year of the Independence of the United States. year of the Independence of the United States:

· Slavery, therefore, exists rightfully in the South.

our shores.'

Men are enslaved 'for their own benefit!' They are shockingly ungrateful. Charles the First claimed to be 'the martyr of his people.' The ministers of George the Third Jamented our hardness of heart in acknowledging so rudely the care and indulgence of the mother country. It is the old song. We thought that 'Lillibullero' and 'Yankee Doodle' had between them effectually supplanted it in all Anglo-Saxondom. But a concert of penny-whistles pipes it from Cambridge,—from Cambridge, where the first army of the Revolution mustered. If the hearts of American readers are not as dead as that cannot-shot with which Washington's batteries adorned the front of Brattle Street church, the publishers of the Review will find that they are paying dear for that whistle.

The editor of the Review is Professor of Moral Philosophy in Harvard College. Unless his pupils are wiser than their master, some precious scions of republicanism will be graduated there one of these days.—Boston Watchman and Reflector.

THE LIBERATOR.

No Mnion with Slaveholders,

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 25, 1853. SECOND DECADE ANNIVERSARY

FORMATION

American Anti-Slavery Society

'Mr. G. denounces the "American Church" as proslavery. We know of no such Church. There are
many churches, some of them anti-slavery, some of
them pro-slavery, and some of them divided on the
subject. The Anti-Slavery Friends, Covenanters, Free
Will Baptists, Seventh-Day Baptists, Free Presbyterians, Wesleyans, &c., are not pro-slavery—admit no
slaveholder into their bodies or to any of their benevolent Societies. But Mr. G. denounces them as the bulwarks of slavery, obviously not because they are proslavery, but because they are churches, and he is opposed to them.

'The Free Democrats are associated for the overthrow SLAVERY SOCIETY was organized by a Convention held for that purpose in the city of Philadelphia. How eventful is the history of the Society and of our coun-try during this period! The Society, faithful in a good pecuniary prosperity, the political relations, and the moral character of the Nation, and demanding, as the right of the slave and the duty of the master, Immediate and Unconditional Emancipation. Happy would it have been for our country, and O, how happy for those who now pine in bondage ! if the voice thus lifted up in the name of Justice and Liberty had been heeded and obeyed. But, alas! the American People, like Pharson of old, hardened their hearts, refusing to obey markable than the freedom of its assertions and confidence of its judgment of motives. Much of 'Who is the Lord, that we should obey his voice, to let ignorance, and prejudice and stupidity, as we have our bondmen go? We know not the Lord, neither will we let our bondmen go.' The area of Slavery has been immensely increased by iniquitous legislation and at the expense of a bloody and atrocious war; the number of slaves has augmented from two and a half to nearly four millions; and the Slave Power exults in the enactment of a new statute for the recovery of fugitive bondmen-a statute worthy of the spirit of Caligula daily conversation and in all our literature, and every page of our public press, in discussions of politics, religion, morals, history and every department of science, art, or business; and the stupidity that cannot comprehend this language, should be tenderly commended to the idiot school. This caviller himself uses precisely a similar form of expression in this very article, when he speaks of the country heing 'disfrance the colored results of the country heing' disfrance. and Draco, and disgraceful alike to our professions of Constitution so contaminated as to leave no alternative to the friends of freedom but to repudiate its obligation or renounce their allegiance to God.

> But notwithstanding these developments of nations 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 Sla very to exhibit itself in its true character before mankind ; we have succeeded in fixing upon its hideous fea tures the steady gaze of the whole civilized world; we have formed a nucleus around which is gathering, sure ly if not as rapidly as we could wish, a MORAL POWER which will ere long prove itself too mighty to be success fully resisted. We now know, as we did not at firs the height and depth, the length and breadth of the evil which we are struggling to overthrow, and this knowl edge is an important preparation for the work that renains to be done. Profiting by the experience of the past, and having a never-failing source of encourage ment in the consciousness that our cause is just, and that God and Truth are on our side, we must go for ward, regardless of every obstacle, and undismayed by every danger that may beset our path.
>
> In accordance with the vote of the Society at its las

Annual Meeting, we hereby invite the members and friends to assemble in Sansom Street Hall, Philadelphia on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, December 8d, 4th and 5th, to celebrate the Twentieth anniversary of its Formation. The meeting will open on the first day above named, at 10 o'clock, A. M. We hope to see representation of friends of the cause from every free State, and that, by the presence and labors of many eloquent champions of freedom, the meeting may be instrumental in strengthening the Anti-Slavery Sentiment of the country, and hasten the day when Liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land unto all the

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

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Rec. Secretary.

A more circumstantial account of my tour to the West, than has yot appeared in print, may not be un-

interesting to the readers of THE LIBERATOR. I left Boston on the 3d ultimo for Cleveland, design ing to reach that city on the 5th, (taking the night train from Albany to Buffalo,) in order to participate in the proceedings of the Woman's Rights Conven-But the principal reason of my taking up my pen at this time, is simply to allude to a letter of the Rev. Dr. himself, in reference to the matter, published in a late N. Y. Tribune. The design of the letter was to correct the rumor that was going the letter was to correct the rumor that was going the season, up to the present hour inclusive, the wind being boisterous, and so full of asperity as to make the letter was to correct the rumor that was going the blasts. Yet, in the spacious cars, the whole distance from Boston to Albany (two hundred miles) was trav-An unfortunate letter, alas: for him and to the side. It reputation—a fortunate one for the other side. It will be proof positive to all the discerning, that senger was sitting by his own parlor fire, congratulate there really is something of a rowdy spirit in the clerical gentleman, and that a slight effusion of it—or not a slight one—must have got into the speech which Mr. Garrison reproved. The Rev. directly ahead, and stubbornly resisting every inch of Dr. expresses no word of disapprobation of his brother's course—he rather, in a tacit manner, seems to justify it. He closes his note to the Tritude of passengers, thus pleasantly and speedily trans ported from this city to the Hudson river, had been compelled to resort to the old mode of travelling-sub stituting the lumbering coach for the airy car, horse power for steam, six miles an hour for twenty-five, and the common road for the iron rail ! What an immens difference on the score of time, expense, speed, ease The North American Review for October treats and good temper! Add to this, all the other railroad in the country, with the millions of travellers annually passing over them, and who can compute the advanta ges accruing from their construction? As Sanch Panza gratefully invoked blessings on the head of 'th man that invented sleep,' so I bow down with venera tion to the heads that conceived and the hands tha have made so admirable a mode for transportation, and offer praise and thanksgiving for so sublime an achieve ment. Its effect upon the growth and destiny of the country, in the lapse of ages, is inconceivable—especially in regard to that wast portion of it, yet to be densely populated, the "Great West." The thought filled my mind with awe, as, listening to the roar of the flying trains at night, while stopping at some little village or the line of the railroads in Michigan, extending far Slavery, therefore, exists rightfully in the South. No rights of the negro are violated when he is made a slave. His right, like that of all men, is to be governed for his own benefit. Some even go so far as to maintain that a social condition, founded on the same principle, and modified to suit different circumstances, a relation more strict than that of master and apprentice, and less severe and permanent than that of slavery, might with equal justice and much advantage, be introduced into some of the Northern States, in relation not only to negroes, but to the swarms or emigraxity who croud our shores.'

Men are enslaved for their own benefit! They are shockingly ungrateful. Charles the First children. How miraculous the transformation! "Tis somewhat like the burst from death to life— From the grave's corements to the robes of heave

Beyond all doubt or denial, 'Westward the star of em pire takes its way,' and the fate of the republic is see to be in other hands than those which now hold the sceptre of dominion. Is it not on the American soil that 'the Great Debate, the Conflict of the Ages,' is to be settled—not in regard to the questio rexata, namely, as to how sin got into the world, and the exact morning that the secondary of t

ighbors, daily looking each other in the face, and land, and back, as well as while travelling in so ontinually interchanging the kindnesses and courtesies parts of Michigan, I was anticipating just such a catas of civilized life! Even from the iron despotism of the trophe as liable to take place at any time, in consected world, driving to these shores the victims of its raquence of seeing multitudes of trees in such proximity. d world, driving to these shores the victims of its ra-acity and cruelty, shall be extracted the solution of to the track, on both sides, (some of them actually lean-

han in a very interior lerry-boat—thereby often causing a very tedious delay, and subjecting multitudes to much discomfort. Some day or other, this will undoubtedly be remedied. May it not be far distant! Especially is to be desired, by every consideration pertaining to hu-Europe offers in the shape of emigration, landing at New sense and solid worth-ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, Second even a tolerable sham to offer as a substitute. At six o'clock in the evening, I took the night train for Buffalo. It was a very long one, and yet not sufficient to furnish all the passengers with seats. Nothing

surprised me more, in my experience of 'night travelling' during my absence, than the number of people hurrying from place to place thus unseasonably, and with so much discomfort-men, women and children. No one seemed to think of stopping by the way, even to obtain the so much needed repose, if another train could be found ready to be put in motion. They were bound to go 'through by daylight' or without it, according to the distance of the point at which they aimed. In none of the cars did I find any conveniences for this nocturnal travel-nothing on which to rest the head, even. It was very amusing to see the company, one after another drop into a state of somnolence, their heads bobbing up and down, or falling heavily on one side, -some coiled up with extraordinary compactness, others stretched to their utmost length by a monopoly of the seats, others yawning and gaping, others with their legs up and their eads down, &c., &c. One man rode the whole night in the manner last mentioned, and so profoundly did he sleep, that the repeated attempts of the conductor to arouse him to consciousness, so as to make him show his ticket, were wholly in vain. I began to fear that a congestion of the brain had taken place, but was relieved n seeing him awake in the morning, apparently none the worse for giving his heels the supremacy over his head. As it is settled that the night transportation is to be enormous in amount, surely the cars ought to be so constructed as to facilitate repose, even if an additional charge be made for an accommodation so essential to the health and enjoyment of the travelling world. Far greater punctuality is needed in the arrival and departure of trains. No reliance can be placed upon

the promises held out, to be in this or that city at a specified time. The farther West, the more uncertain, the longer the delay. Our train did not reach Roches ter till the hour it should have been in Buffalo, eighty miles distant, and there appeared to be no cause for the detention on the route. From R., a number of esteemed friends went on to the Woman's Rights Convention at Cleveland, some of whom took a prominent part in its proceedings. We arrived in Buffalo several hours beyond the regular time, (if there be any such thing,) and, consequently, too late to enable us to take the day train for Cleveland; so, being tectotallers, we all went to the Temperance Hotel. As it was the first opportunity afforded me to take a survey of the city, I traversed its principal streets, and examined its public buildings, though greatly needing rest, and notwithstanding the clouds of dust raised by a very strong gale, that threw foreign, chiefly Germans, I should infer. Its proximity to the Lake is the only attractive thing about its location. It is the head quarters of Hunkerism, and a very fitting about a higher vindication of his race, or rather a nobler testimony to the beauty and force of character, than all the works of fiction that studious invention ever conceived. The volume describes the head quarters of Hunkerism, and a very serves to be extensively read.—Salem Register. fitting place on which to shake off the dust of the feet, in We have received a copy of the same Men verest commentary that can be made upon the manners

far distant from the hotel. It swept over some three or whence Pierre Toussaint came, to do with abolition

of a driving rain-storm, we made comparatively slow progress the entire journey. At Dunkirk, which seems to give promise of a large city ultimately,—and also country, the free negroes and some of the Quakers tried at Erie, which has nothing inviting in its appearance,—
a change of cars is required, in consequence of a differthat a man's freedom was his own right. Inst the later surposition is the true one is rendered probable by the statement—'When Toussaint first came to this country, the free negroes and some of the Quakers tried to persuade him to leave his mistress. They told him that a man's freedom was his own right. "Mine," said a change of cars is required, in consequence of a dinerence in the guage of the road, making it a double nuisance, which never fails to be duly characterised by the
passengers. Just as the train approached the latter
station, the rain poured down as though all the windows
of heaven were opened, and every door in addition; and the stones being of an extraordinary size. While all this was taking place, the passengers were hurrying from one train to another, eagerly scrambling for seats, and very many finding none for a long time, the number of cars not being sufficient. It was both an amustude? Yet, while thus disposed to cringe to the whites,

uman redemption, in the widest conception of that ing directly towards it,) as constantly to jeopard the erm. But no thanks to the despots: their memory lives of those passing over the road. Not one of them, on the entire route, ought to be allowed to remain sufficient It is a continual source of annoyance, on the arrival ciently near to touch the track, in case any of their face the Boston trains at Greenbush, that there is no betof the Beston trains at Greenbush, that there is no bet-er method for the passengers to cross over to Albany han in a very inferior ferry-boat—thereby often causing oldent, which almost missing the late ac-tivery tedlogadelar and frightful catastrophe should at once lead to such preca onary measures as to render another such occurred

Of the Woman's Rights Convention at Cleveland, an comfort, that a depot, worthy of the name and have already given some account. The women needed qual to the necessities of the case, should be erected in no help whatever from the men, to give interest to its ilbany for the accommodation of the almost countless proceedings; and, accordingly, the latter took a very throng of travellers annually passing through that city, ethe focal point of transportation from the North-East-en boundary 'toward the setting sun,' and for whatever of character—Frances D. Gage, with her strong good York, and pushing onward by steam power on the waters to none on earth in moral heroism, disinterested phiaid along the banks of the majestic Hudson. At present, lanthropy, and the spirit of self-sacrifice—Lucy Stone, there is nothing better than a rough shed and an open so well-balanced intellectually and morally, and so reyard, with the greatest amount of confusion and the markable for her powers of persuasion and reasoningporst possible arrangements. All this is inexcusable. Anyonnerre L. Brown, with her orthodox catholici Albany, by its situation and receptivity of travel, ought and fine mental endowments-Errestine L. Rose, ti have as large and commodious a depot as any other profound and courageous thinker, and one of the best cay in the United States; instead of which, it has not speakers that ever occupied a public platform—together with other 'honorable women not a few,' is sufficient to indicate the variety of talent and amount of moral excellence brought together on the occasion. A more impressive or more successful gathering, for any purpose, was never held in this country; and yet some unscrupulous villain aviled himself of the telegraphic wires to circulate all over the land the monstrous falsehood, that the Convention 'broke up in a row'; and the press every where eagerly giving currency to it, multitudes still imagine that the report was literally true !

visit to Michigan.

DEPENCE OF MR. HOLYOAKE.

Our much esteemed friend, HARRIET MARTINEAU, vinces her characteristic sense of justice, in her defence of Mr. HOLYOAKE, (alias 'Ion' of the London Leader,) from the imputations cast upon him, as a reformer, by Mr. W. J. LINTON, of the ' English Republic.' Most certainly, we have no wish to decry that gentleman, or to do him any injustice, -as we have shown by copying into THE LIBERATOR all the criticisms we have seen from his pen upon the course pursued by the American abolitionists. Whatever boldness, however, he may have exhibited in promulgating his Atheistical sentiments, nothing more puerile or unphilosophical has appeared in print, in our judgment, than his articles in the Leader, respecting the true method of conducting the Anti-Slavery and Temperance movements. The review of those articles by Mr. LINrox, vindicating an uncompromising adherence to principle, and the propriety of calling things by their right names, we thought warranted by the facts in the case and, therefore, we transferred it to our columns. Still we have such confidence in the sagacity and clearsightedness of Miss Mantineau, and know her to be se true an abolitionist, that the high panegyric she be stows upon the character of Mr. HOLYOAKE serves to modify the opinion we have entertained of him-at leas so far as to consider him more unfortunate in the pre sentation of his objections, than designedly uncharita ble. Reform is not a sentimental pastime, but a stern conflict with the powers of darkness. Truth must be without concealment and without compromise.

PIERRE TOUISAINT. Crosby, Nichols & Co. have re PIERRE TOUSAINT. Crosby, Nichols & Co. have recently published a 'Memoir of Pierre Toussaint, born a
Slave in St. Domingo,' a very noble and remarkable
character. The Memoir is written by Mrs. Lee, author
of 'Three Experiments in Living,' &c. &c.—an assurance that what is said is well said. Tousaint (a portrait of whom is prefixed to the Memoir) attended his
mistress in her flight from St. Domingo, in 1787, and
accompanied her to New York, where he continued her Lake Eric into the wildest commotion, making navigation exceedingly perilous. Buffalo looks more like a foreign city than any other I have seen in this country, I is story is a very extraordinary one, and his country, it has been well said, is a higher vindication example, it has been well said, is a higher vindication or was paid to his memory. His story is a very extraordinary one, and his example, it has been well said, is a higher vindication example, it has been well said, the beauty

more senses than one. It is, moreover, the residence of from the publishers. While the writer of it (Mrs. Lee) Ex-President Fillmore, the signer of the world-execrated pays a well-merited tribute to the remarkable charac-Fugitive Slave Bill, whose name is to be consecrated to teristics of Pierre Toussaint, she indicates that her eternal infamy. His organ, the Commercial Adver- own mind is still enveloped in a pro-slavery mist, and tiser, is one of the dirtiest and most venomous sheets poisoned by colorphobia. For instance : describing an in the land. A specimen of its quality was given in entertainment given by him, at his own house, to som last week's Liberator, in two articles respecting Horace Greeley, Antoinette Brown, Lucretia Mott, Lucy
ter, sat at the head, and waited on them with her de-Stone, and others, which, for indecency and vulgar per-licious French coffee,' she did not herself partake of the sonality, transcends every thing in that line hitherto entertainment; and he kept out of the room until it was embraced in the 'Refuge of Oppression.' Nothing could finished. 'It was thus,' she adds, 'his sense of prohave induced me to give publicity to such unmatched priety (!) led him to draw the line. He never mingled scurrility, but the desire to exhibit to the gaze of all the two races.' Again she says- 'He was a true neratchful observers of the signs of the times, the nature gro, such as God had made him, and he never strove and mode of the opposition which is made, in behalf of to be any thing else. The black men represented as the Church and the State, by a profligate press, to the heroes in works of fiction [a sneer at 'Uncle Tom's noblest reforms of the age. That such a journal should Cabin '?] often lose their identity, (!) and cease to interbe selected as the 'official paper of the city,' is the se- est us as representatives of their race, for they are white men in all but color.' (!) 'He never forgot that he and the morals of that city. No wonder that no moral "lived in a black house," nor wished others to forget life, no religious vitality, is found within its precincts. 4. (1) How purely American is such stuff! Then, Though anxious to be in Cleveland at the opening of thrust is given at the anti-slavery movement-thus :the Convention, I did not feel justified, in view of the 'He seemed to fully comprehend the difficulty of emanlabors before me, in riding two nights successively with-out sleep, and therefore remained at Buffalo till the Abolitionist, he shuddered, (!) and replied, "They have next morning. At about 8 o'clock, I was awakened by never seen blood flow as I have ;" and then he added the cry of fire, and a strong light in my chamber, in- "They don't know what they are doing." Now dicating that a large conflagration was in progress, not what had the flowing of blood in St. Domingo, from four acres, covered by Irish tenements principally, the It was not the result of emancipation—for not a drop abodes of the poor and despised, and there seemed to of blood was shed by that act—but simply of the atbe no disposition, on the part of the fire companies, to tempt of Napoleon's troops to make slaves of those who exert themselves for its extinguishment, until it began for years had been in the enjoyment of liberty. If he its encroachments upon buildings of a more valuable had no better opinion of the Abolitionists than to say character, used by more wealthy and respectable citi- that they knew not what they were doing, he must have ens!

Leaving the city in the morning train, in the midst sures, or else excessively servile in spirit. That the latthis was suddenly congealed into hail, which came that 'he declined the honor they assigned him, saying down with great force, in a few moments covering the "I do not owe my freedom to the State, but to my mis ground and the roofs of the adjacent buildings—some of trees." How narrow and selfish! Again it is said—the stones being of an extraordinary size. While all . He never felt degraded by being a slave (!). No failing and a pitiable spectacle. Very many got thoroughly drenched, having no protection over their heads, and a most uncomfortable ride they must have had to the end of the route. Most provokingly, the storm wholly absted just as soon as it mattered not to any how long it continued.

In this week's Liberator is an account of a serious rail-road accident, a few days since, not far from Eric, in consequence of a hemlock tree having been blown down, and falling directly across the track—the night train dashing against it, unperceived, at a speed of forty miles an hour, and being thrown off, greatly damaging the engine and several of the cars, injuring a number of persons, but fortunately destroying no lives.

Singularly enough, all the way from Buffalo to Cieveing and a pitiable spectacle. Very many got thor- Mrs. Lee tells us that he considered himself as muc

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR :

I think of his testimony.

I wish I could give you an idea of the absurdity that it appears to us in this country to charge Mr. Holyaks with sneaking, with desiring to conceal his opinions and get rid of the word Atheism. His whole life, the he grew up, has been one of public advocacy of the principles he holds, of weekly publication of the under his own signature, and of constant lecturing in public places. One would think that a man who but been tried and imprisoned for Atheism, and has ever since continued to publish the opinions which brought him into that position, might be secure, if any man might, from the charge of sneaking. The adoption of the term Secularism is justified by its including a large number of persons who are not Atheists, and uniting them for action which has Secularism for its object, and not Atheism. On this ground, and because, by the adoption of a new term, a vast amount of impediment from prejudice is got rid of, the use of the name Sernlarism is found advantageous; but it in no way interferes with Mr. Holyoake's profession of his own unalter. ed views on the subject of a First Cause. As I am writing this letter, I may just say, for myself, that I constantly and eagerly read Mr. Holyoake's writings, though many of them are on subjects-or occupied with stages of subjects—that would not otherwise detain me, because I find myself always morally the better for the influence of the noble spirit of the man; for the calm courage, the composed temper, the genuine liberality, and unintermitting justice with which he treats all manner of persons, incidents, and topics. I certainly Another number must be devoted to a sketch of my consider the conspicuous example of Mr. Holycake's kind of heroism to be one of our popular educations

> As to his opinions on the subject of American slavery, and his expression of them, I quite agree with Edward Search, that he loses no opportunity of denouncing the institution of slavery. I think, and I have told him so, that he wants more knowledge of the history of abditionism in your country; and I have told him a good deal about it, and found him anxious for the fallest knowledge he can obtain.

advantages at this time.

As for his ' requiring a personal inducement before he would help the subscription for European freedom, and all that set of charges, the only possible answer is, that the whole accusation is totally unsupported. No evidence is offered; and all that any body can say is, that nobody knows of any 'personal inducement,' &c. You may be aware, also, that, whatever may be Mr. Linton's opinions, it is not a proved fact that Lord Palmerston is a 'liberticide,' or Sir James Graham an 'assassin.' Most of us think very differently; and it is rather hard if Mr. Holyoake's character is to be implicated with the difference.

You have printed Mr. Linton's account of Mr. Ho-

lyoake ; I request of you to print mine. I send it simply as an act of justice. My own acquaintance with Mr. Holyoake is on the ground of his public usefulness, based on his private virtues; and I can have no other reason for vindicating him, than a desire that a cruel wrong should be, as far as possible, undone. And I do it myself, because I am known to your readers as an abolitionist of sufficiently long-standing not to be likely to be deceived in regard to the conduct and character of any one here who speaks on the subject.

I am, yours, very respectfully, HARRIET MARTINEAU.

DUBLIN, 3d of 11th mo., 1853.

LETTER PROM RICHARD ALLEN.

Better late than never,' is an adage which lary or procrastinating people love to call to their aid; and as one of that class, I commence, under its friendly protection, to indite a few hasty lines, firstly, for the purpose of thanking thee for thy valued gift, 'Warr Stavery,' received by me several months since,-additionally acceptable from its being a book I had been wishing for. It is a potent ally to your cause, not the indirectly,-at least, such was the impression it made on my mind, when I read it, soon after it came to

On this side of the Atlantic, we seem wavering between peace and war-our great mercantile interest, nay, the mind and talent of the land, swayed about lite a thistle-down by the slightest and most vague report. Verily, the electric telegraph tells two ways; at preent, it is potent for mischief in stock-jobbing hands It seems to me little short of humiliating to see how masses of long-headed men can be swayed about by the wildest rumor which reaches them, provided it be from far off. Vienna seems head quarters for such work However, it is cheering to observe, within the last few days, that the hope of an amicable adjustment of diferences is gaining ground. May we be saved from the horrors of a European war ! Meanwhile, the Peace party are following on the

work steadily, and, I feel satisfied, are making much way. The Conference held in Manchester in the enty part of the present year did good work. The buglest of the French Invasion fell prostrate before its plan. common-sense reasoning, and is now a thing to be laughed at. That held at Edinburgh, last month, but, I trust, been not less telling, although it has, like its predecessors, been held up to almost ceaseless ridicals by a large portion of the press, who denounce it and its proceedings as the result of wild fantasy. This much, however, is clear, that the Peace party are no longer is the shade, or looked on as unimportant. The Eliburgh Conference was, for a considerable time prior to its being held, a prominent subject of conversation, and to man of common understanding, no matter how much he may bluster or ridicule, could avoid being impressed with the truth and cogency of the positions advanced by most of the speakers during its sittings. The wife spread love of travelling, the consequent amalgamatica of different countries, railroads, international address. &c. &c., are all rapidly, let despots say as they ell, promoting the great cause of universal brotherhood Our winter anti-slavery campaign commenced last evening. It was a small gathering, but still there was a little life in it. I think the feeling is increasing, that we have a good deal of home work to do. Irishness emigrate in thousands. They go out in gross jenerate. for the most part, as regards anti-slavery. Among you, they rapidly become politicians, roters, &c., as almost universally go the wrong side, and thus real the pre-slavery ranks. These are admitted to be tro-It is also clear, that they are under better infiences for receiving anti-slavery truth here, than what they get amongst you. Hence our work appears clear-

class, both previous to and on their embarkation; bet as I shall be away a good part of the winter, I can only But, whether we labor or not, the cause of freeloa is onward. I have ceased to be discouraged at the nemerous spasmodic efforts which are being made by the Slave Power to maintain its sway. I call them sparting made by the models become to maintain its sway. modic, because I believe they are really so. The demand of Slavery feels that he is invaded on every side; pay,

ly to be, to do all we can to enlighten them on the sin, the iniquity, the anti-Christianity of holding ther

fellow-men in bondage, or abetting it in any say. am not without hopes that a good deal will be door.

during the next six months, amongst our emigration

he knows that his hours of oppression are numbered, that the Genius of Freedom gathers strength daily, and that it will be vain to struggle against her onward footsteps;—at least, such is my conviction. I fed siieded, that each day adds converts to the ranks of freedom, and that, so sure as light is spreading, so sure is the Genius of Slavery and Oppression nearing the ter-mination of his sway in your land. Farewell ! Sincerely thine,

RICHARD ALLEN.

LETTER FROM REV. E. A. STOCKMAN CUMMINGTON, Nov. 7, 1853.

DEAR MR. MAY : Think not that we are snugly housed in our humble country home, afraid of the rough winds and biting night air of these Hampshire hills, forgetful of the poor slave's utter wretchedness, to whom each hour of our quiet joy is an eternity of unutterable wretchedness hat be assured, we are still working, with what might Gol gireth, against the fell Slave Power—the common

for of the race. Since last we wrote you, we have given the following lectures :- West Village, one ; Worthington, three ; williamsburg, one; Goshen, one; Springfield, one; all by invitation. We are sure you will rejoice to learn that the cause is gaining nerve and numbers every day in this rigid quarter of the great anti-slavery fieldthis stronghold of pro-slavery religion and clerical su-

Our meetings are every where well attended, often very full. Invitations to lecture come to us faster than we are able to meet them, and an increasing interest is visible in every direction. Had we but the power of a Philipper or a Phillips to do this great subject justice, how joyfully would we spend life's last energy in its defence ! But, thank God, the weakest man is strong, when his soul is stirred with Humanity's great impulses, and Heaven kindly gives to each, power to do something in the mighty conflict of old systems with the Word.' That something be it ours in cheerful haste to do, never tiring till God's image shall no more weep in chains, and perish unpitied at the Christian-tyrant's

At the close of our lecture at West Village, Rev. Mr. Gifford, (Universalist,) in an earnest speech, committed himself to the anti-slavery cause, and called on his peopie to 'awake and work for the slave.'

At our second lecture in Worthington, a leading member of the Orthodox church, and a man of decided influence, arose and said, 'I am denounced for attending these "Infidel" meetings, and thereby endorsing the speaker's " outrageous attacks on the church and government"; and to prevent all mistake, I rise to say, that I do most cordially subscribe to all that has been said, and am ready to meet the issue." Such is the cheering evidence that the sovereignty of

the pulpit and the bitter pride and power of sect will not always control the better sympathies and conscience of the people. The reign of the Church is fast giving place to the reign of reason and humanity.

At Williamsburg, a Methodist minister met us in de fence of the church against our 'Infidel attacks and intentions'; but succeeded only in helping us to prove the more clearly her stupendous wickedness-the audience strongly expressing their appreciation of the confessions extorted from him. In most places, the churches adopt the policy, taught them by the pious anti-slavery Whigs. of staying at home and keeping closed doors. But when one does venture out, ' just to see what Infidelity is,' that he may the more effectually warn and preserve the weaker brethren, lest they fall into the ' great condemnation' of 'remembering those in bonds as bound with them,'-when a church member, and specially a minister, deigns thus to meet us, O ! Sir, is it not a religious duty to arraign him at the bar of outraged and perishing humanity, and bid him answer, in the presence of God and men, to the solemn charges which are written with the blood of the slave against him?

We went to Springfield, by invitation from a leading Free Soiler of that city—not consenting to go, however, of our position, and the course we should take in our lectures. We were invited to speak on free evenings. We had a very rich and valuable experience with the Free Soilism of Springfield, ending in a defeat of the second lecture, (the house not being opened,) and our noor self left to return as we went; at our own charge Is there not a difference between an Anti-Slavery Free Soiler and a Hunker Free Soiler? We hope to go to Springfield again soon, under other circumstances.

To-morrow we go to Williamsburg again, and Thurs day to Windsor; and this evening's mail brought an invitation to speak in Hinsdale. So you see, Sir, there is work to be done in this region. . .

Our Sabbath meeting is quite prosperous, increasing in numbers beyond our expectations. My feeble efforts are cordially and strongly supported by the fast and active friends of the slave in this place and vicinity. Our singers accompany us to many of the meetings. and by their well-selected anti-slavery songs make impressions on the icy heart of religious hunkerism deeper than any words of ours can do.

Be assured, my dear sir, a cordial welcome awaits you, and any of the anti-slavery friends, whenever you may find it convenient to visit us.

Yours for the right, E. A. STOCKMAN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Helen Mulgrave; or, Jesuit Executorship: being Pasanges in the Life of a Seceder from Romanism. An Autobiography. New York : DeWitt & Davenport. Publishers, 160 and 162 Nassau Street.

This is an intensely interesting work, powerfully descriptive of the devices of Jesuitism to control the conence, heart and person, against the strongest convictions of duty. Its style is remarkably attractive, and to commence its perusal is to be rivetted to the story to

The Countess de Charny; or, the Fall of the French Monarchy. Being the Final Conclusion of the Memoirs of a Physician,' 'The Queen's Necklace, and 'Six Years Later; or, taking of the Bastile. Complete in Two Volumes. By Alexander Dumas Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson, 162 Chesnut Street.

We have received the second volume of this work from J. Philbrick, 62 Hanover Street, but not the first, and are therefore unable to express any opinion as to its merits. It is like sending us half of a pair of scissors, to decide upon their quality.

An Address before the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, on Occasion of their Seventh Exhibition, Sept. 27, 1853. By George R. Russell. A very sensible, tersely written and valuable Address

justly eulogistic of Art and Labor, strongly inbued with the spirit of Peace, and promotive of true National Greatness. We have marked some extracts for insertion in our next number.

NEW ENGLAND SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN. We have received the Annual Report of this useful, and, we are happy to add, successful institution. It is to reero, for three years, an annual grant from the State of fifteen hundred dollars. The following statements are taken from the Report :-

The average number of pupils throughout the year was sixty-two. Twenty-one of the pupils have employnest by which they are contributing to their own support, of whom seven are at factories in Lowell and else

port, of whom seven are at factories in Lowell and elsewhere, seven are employed by wood engravers, one is engaged in making designs for ground glass, two are employed in making drawings for engravings, and four are teaching. All these are now employed away from the school. Some still remain in the school, who are as well fitted to design or draw.

It is not proposed to make any material change in the plan of the school as hitherto conducted. The present instructors are, Mr. Albert F. Bellows, principal, Mrs. Jane F. Clark, assistant teacher. Mr. N. Brown, teacher of wood engraving. Other teachers in special transhes will be employed as the pupils may seem to require them. Occasional instruction will be given in the elements of Geography, Botany, and Anatomy, according to the wants of the pupils. The best teachers will be employed to give practical instruction in the various branches, and every effort will be made to perfect the school.

About 6 o'clock, Wednesday evening, the express train from Buffalo came in collision with a tree across the track, three-quarters of a mile cast of Springfield, a station 25 miles west of Eric. The severe gale from the Lake had torn up a bemlock two feet in diameter, and cast it angularly over the track. The tree struck the rails about twenty feet from its roots. The evening was dark and stormy. The accident occurred in the woods, which rendered objects less distinct. The train had been delayed some hour and a half at Eric, waiting for the arrival of the Buffalo train. When the collision happened, it was moving at the velocity of roary miles per hour.

per hour.

The crash was awful. The tree, two feet in diameter, was broken in three places, and shivered as if struck by a thunder-bolt. The locomotive was smashed to pieces and destroyed. It turned over and over three times. and destroyed. It turned over and over three times. The boiler was broken, letting the steam and scalding water out, to add to the alarm and danger. The tender and two baggage cars were hurled upon the fragments of the locomotive, and smashed into one common wreck. The first three passenger cars, filled with people, were dashed upon the ruins of the baggage cars and engine. They were badly broken, and turned bottom-side up. The last three cars of the train were not thrown from the track, nor very badly disabled.

The horror and confusion of the stene were indescribable. The train had over 400 research.

after striking the tree, before it came to a halt, each of which a ded 'confusion worse confounded' to the general crash and panic among the passengers.

The screams, yells and shouts that filled the night air, after the accident, were horrible. The men behaved with less coolness and presence of mind, in many cases, than the women.

Immediately after the smash, the conductor and a breakman started for Springfield station, to stop the express train going east, which would be due in a few minutes, and made no stop at that point. They barely succeeded in reaching the station, and holding up a red light before the train came thundering along. Had it not been stopped, in a minute more, another, and a more terrible collision, would have happened. The train left its passengers at Springfield, and took on those of the wrecked train, and proceeded back to this city yesterday morning,—Cleveland Democrat.

Great Smash-up on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad .- Yesterday, a freight train from the West on this road, met with a serious accident near Oberlin the result, as nearly as we can learn, of carelessness the result, as nearly as we can learn, or carelessness upon the part of the engineer. The train consisted of the engine, and one locomotive, which was being carried over the road, and of thirteen cars. Horses and mules had been upon the track ahead of the engine, for a mile or two, and notwithstanding this, the train was running upon a down grade at the rate of forty miles an hour.

At length, one of the horses and three mules ran upon a bridge, slipped between the ties, were struck by the engine, and cut into mince meat. The weight of the extra locomotive kept it on the track, but thirteen freight cars were thrown over the bridge and broken into kindling-wood. The engineer was dug out of the rubbish, entirely unhurt.—Cleveland Herald, Nov. 15.

Collision on the Baltimore and Susquehan-Collision on the Baltimore and Susquehannah Railroad.—We learn that about 9 o'clock this
morning, the trains to and from York came in collision
at the Relay House. It appears that the down train
had reached the station, and, as is the custom, was
switched off, preparatory to the arrival of the up train.
Before, however, this could be accomplished, the up
train came dashing along, it is said, at such a furious
rate that its impetuosity could not even be checked, and a general 'smash' was the consequence—the two en-gines, the baggage cars, and six of the eight passenger cars being about used up. Fortunately, however, no a life was lost nor a limb broken. The two conduct ors, the Messrs. Scott, brothers, were the only persons injured, and they but slightly—one in the hand, the other in the hip. Upon the receipt of information of this disaster in Baltimore, other trains were despatched to carry forward and bring down the passengers who were detained by the collision.—Balt. Pat., 18th.

Collision on the Fall River Railroad-Sev-Boston for Fall River, on Monday evening, when passing through Stoughton, stopped in consequence of the breaking of a wheel of one of the second class cars.— Mr. Thomas J. Claffin, conductor of the train, immediately seized the usual signal lantern, and went back to stop the special train for Bridgewater, which was following some fifty rods behind. The signals to break up were either misunderstood or incorrectly given, for the speed of the train was not materially checked. The alarm was given, and some of the passengers had time evil, they propose calling a Convention at Cleveland, to jump from the train before the collision occurred.

The signals to break up to leave the call given, for the bell, Bethany, Virginia, have become dissatisfied with his teachings on the subject of slavery. To remedy the evil, they propose calling a Convention at Cleveland, on the second Wednesday in January next. Mr. C. is the engine of the Bridgewater train passed two-thirds Deaths on Shipboard.—We have reported, from day to day, a most painful and afflictive mortality on board emigrant ships. It is computed that, since the end of the baggage car. Here there were but few passengers, who escaped with bruises not of a serious nature. Of the persons injured, Rev. Mr. Potter of South Carolina, was considerably bruised about the head. A gentleman from Lynn was badly scalded. A Mr. Babcock was bruised, but not badly hurt. A Miss Briggs sprained her ankle in leaping from the car. A brakeman had his arm grushed. Several other persons, whose names we do not learn, were injured, one of whom was a sea captain, badly scalded. Dr. Potter's family is stopping at Roxbury.

ning of a wood train off the track.

which the Russians were compelled to fall back."

The Prosts confirms the news of the arrival of 7000 trops at Kalafat, of the advance of the left wing of the Turkish army, besides 8000 of the Turkish reserve from Sothia. The Vanguard under Numik Pasha and General Prun, had a serious conflict with 2500 Rus-sian cavalry, between Kalaiat and Krajowa. The af-fair lasted two hours, when the Russians retreated to-

Much agitation prevailed at Naples. The king is afraid that France had ulterior objects in reinforcing the army at Rome. The Neapolitan army is numerous and well organized, but the population is discontented and inclined to revolt, and the presence of a few French ships of war along the coast might be the signal for a revolution throughout the kingdom. The people are ill off for feet are ill off for food.

Mr. C. C. Burleigh.—The man of more than seven thousand speeches in the past twenty years, according to our Arithmetic, gave us tast evening, one of the most stirring and eloquent Anti-Slavery addresses we ever listened to. A large and crowded house heard with almost breathless attention the burning words he speke. He made plain the path of duty that northern men ought to assume with regard to slavery, and his remarks on that point were deeply impressive.

The cause of liberty and humanity have in Mr. Burleigh, one of the noblest defenders the world ever produced, and one who has consecrated his whole being to the great enterprise. May his mighty influence be felt in every heart, and may the fires of Anti-Slavery ardor be kindled in every breast!—Oberlin Weekly Times. Mr. C. C. BURLEIGH-The man of more than sever

The Detroit Tribune estimates that a strip of country at least thirty miles in length, has been burned over by the late fires in Michigan; that twenty-seven houses have been destroyed, and the crops and wood on at least one hundred farms have been entirely destroyed.

Death of a Ship Captain.—Captain William oman, master of the clipper ship Winged Racer, which tely made the remarkable trip from Batavia in 76 ays, died at Marblehead on the 12th inst.

The Litchfield (Ct.) Enquirer estimates the loss by the late storm to the towns and to individuals, in Litchfield, at \$15,000; in Welcotville, at \$75,000; in Plymouth, at \$25,000.

A Man and Woman Killed and three Per

A Man and Woman Killed and three Persons bally wounded.—A day or two since we copied from a Memphis paper a statement to the effect that there had been an affray on the steamboat Dresden, near Helena, Arkansas, in which two men were killed, and three others wounded. An esteemed friend, who was a passenger on the Dresden at the time of the occurrence of the affair, arrived here Saturday afternoon on the Pike, and furnished us full particulars of it.

It appears that about one hundred Irishmen, who had been employed to work upon the levees in Arkansas, were deck passengers on the Dresden. An old lady from Kentucky, with her two children, who were also deek passengers, were greatly imposed upon by some of these irishmen. Her children were abused, and the provisions as he had provided herself with were stolen. On one occasion, when one of her children was struck by an Irishman, a Mr. James Sullivan, of Mayaville in this State, a segar maker, took the part of the lady, and remonstrated with the men on their conduct. The Irish forthwith commenced an attack on Sullivan, one of them striking him violently on the head with a poker. He instantly drew his revolver, and defended himself as he best could. One man was shot through the heart, and fell dead in his tracks. Another was shot in the mouth, the ball knocking out his teeth, cutting off his tongue, and ledging in his throat. He was not expressed to the ball knocking out his teeth, cutting off his tongue and lodging in his throat. He was not expected to re cover. A third was shot in the arm, which was badl

the track, nor very badly disabled.

The horror and confusion of the some were indescribable. The train had over 490 passengers. The shock hurled them from their seats, and piled them up among the seats in terrible confusion. The collision occurred before the engineer had time to whistle down breaks, let off steam, reverse the motion, or even jump for his own life. He was pitched out head-foremost into the ditch among the limbs. The firemen followed suit, and the baggage-masters piled after them, all of whom received severe flesh bruises; but, strange to say, escaped instant death, and managed to crawl from under the ruins of broken cars and fragments of smashed baggage. But, more miraculous still, none of the passengers were killed, or even had bones broken. Many received slight injuries, and all were more or less shocked and scared. The train made three or four rebounds and advances, after striking the tree, before it came to a halt, each of which added 'confusion worse confounded' to the general crash and panic among the passengers.

The screams, yells and shouts that filled the night in, after the accident, were horrible. The men behavely with less coolness and presence of mind, in many cases, than the women.

Immediately after the smash, the conductor and a breakman started for Springfield station, to stop the express train going east, which would be due in a few view and the same were taken to Vicksburg for medical attentions. The man killed was buried at the foot of Clark's bar. The wounded men were taken to Vicksburg for medical attentions and missing their work by killing him.

The man killed was buried at the foot of Clark's bar. The wounded men were taken to Vicksburg for medical attentions taken to read the same night. She was satiot in the abdomence, and badly cut, and was left for dead. He was badly out in five different places, one on the throat and one or two on the body, being severe wounds, and one or two on the body, being severe wounds, and one or two on the body, being severe wounds, and on

in the Philadelphia mint and its branches, since the first discovery up to the first of November, is \$205, 000,000, of which probably not more than one quarter part now remains in this country, the rest having been sent away in payment of debts abroad.

Butter.-The Scoharie Republican says, th recent fall in the price of butter, together with present indications of a greater reduction, has somewhat frightened the dealers thereabouts, who have been 'holding on' for better prices—and consequently, they are now rushing the butter to market, in haste. Ten or fifteen tons of butter passed that office on Monday, running towards. towards Albany

The Kentucky Slave Trade.-The Louisvill

The Kentucky Slave Trade.—The Louisville Courier reports the proceedings of the Common Council of that city, to wit:—This body passed an ordinance prohibiting the purchase and sale of claves, as a business, within the city limits, under the penalty of \$500 for each day's offence.

"We would, moreover, have it distinctly understood that we are in favor of, and that we wish each slave-holding city and each slave-holding State in the Union would enact a similar law, not only as to the 'purchase and sale of slaves as a business,' but against the purchase and sale of slaves within their limits in any form.

—Madism Courier.

Arthur Stevenson, a confirmed inebriate Arthur Sievenson, a construed incorate, in Concord, Lewis county, Ky., went home drunk late on Saturday night, and while carelessly walking with a candle in his hand, it is supposed, accidentally set fire to the musquito bar of the bed in which his wife lay asleep. The fiames spread so fast, that before Mrs. Stevenson could get out of bed, her clothes were all on fire, and she was burned almost to death, surviving but a few hours. The house was burned to the ground. a few hours. The house was burned to the groun with its contents. The old man was going about on t following day, talking wildly, like a lunatic, and refu ing to believe that his wife was burned to death.

The French large octavo, of 64 pages The French large octavo, of 64 pages, small type, bearing the title Almanach—Album de L'Oncle Tom, for 1854, is sold at ten sous the copy. It is illustrated by a lithographic engraving, well executed, on nearly every page: the illustrations are chiefly from the text of the novel. A portrait of Mrs. Stowe—a strong likeness—is among them, and accompanied by a biographical sketch. The sale will be unbounded. Considering the quantity of the matter, and the neatness of the type and pictures, it is one of the cheapest publications which the Palais Royal exhibits.

The followers of Rev. Alexander Camp-

Deaths on Shipboard .- We have reported.

family is stopping at Roxbury.

The Uncinnati Gazette is informed that a family of nine recently passed through Dayton, on their way to lows, on a freight train, and that at Belle-pleasure trip on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, on Saturday, put his locomotive through a drove of oxen, and killed five of them. An employee on the same road was killed, and another horribly crushed, by the running of a wood train off the track.

Europe. The following are among the latest items of intelligence received from Europe at New York:—

'Fighting was going on briskly between the Russians and Turks at Wallachia, at the last dates. A body of 2000 Turks had appeared at Giurgeoo, (no date mentioned.) and fired upon the town. A force of Russians was despatched to the assistance of the town, when an engagement ensued, and, after considerable slaughter on both sides, the Turks retreated. Another encouniter had taken place between 4000 Turks and a like number of Russian cavalry, between Kalafat and Sothia, in

What becomes of all the Vessels?—The Res.**

**The Rev. Antoinette L. Brown, this morning, as the officiating elergyman, united a happy couple in the bands of holy wellock—thus probably becoming the pioneer in this interesting department of Woman's Rights. The parties were Delos Allen and Eliza W. De Garmo, both members of the Society of Friends. Those present state that the Rev. Antoinette went through with the ceremony with marked grace and propriety—omitting, however, all allusion to the primeval injunction.—Rochester Union.

What becomes of all the Vessels?—The Rev. A Novel Marriage Ceremony .- The Rev

What becomes of all the Vessels ?- The Boston Allas gives some interesting facts in relation to the destruction of vessels belonging to the United States. destruction of vessels belonging to the United States, deduced from the marine reports and other sources, It appears that for a period of eighteen months, ending in September of the present year, 103 ships and barks, 144 brigs, and 327 schooners, were totally lost at sea. During the same period, 59 vessels which had previously sailed were never heard from, 338 put into port in distress, and 102 wreeks were passed. This is, says the writer, a total loss for the given period of one every 22 hours; one stranded every 44 hours; one abandoned every 75 hours, and one never heard from every ten days.

Prussia, the average cost of which was 12,852l, or about \$64,000 per mile. For every ten miles, there was an average number of 3 locomotives, 7 passenger cars, 6 baggage or freight carriages. Each locomotive ran 13,291 miles in the year. The total receipts had averaged £1875 per mile of line; expenses, £637—leaving a net gain of £788, or \$3,690, for every mile of track. The highest dividend paid was on the Magdeburg-Leipsic road, of 20 per cent. There are 1803 miles of railway

The New York Times says, that Southerners have spent five millions of dollars at the North the past season. How much of it, we wonder, in cap-turing runaway slaves?

According to the last census returns, there are in the United States 800 persons over 100 years old—8,000 over 90—56,000 over 80—and over half a million of persons not one year old.

The Southern Central Agric ciety of Georgia, invite the cultivators of the soil in the slaveholding States, to send delegates to Macon on the 20th day of October next, for the purpose of adopting measures preliminary to the assembling of an Agricul-tural Congress of the slaveholding States.

Death of Judge Leland.—Hon. Sherman Le-land, Judge of Probate for Norfolk county, Mass., died lately at his residence in Roxbury, aged 70.

The European emigrant vessels which have arrived at New York since Monday of last week, report an aggregate of 349 deaths on the voyage. The New York Express calls these emigrant ships ' floating coffine.'

The Railroad War at Eric .- The Co Council of Erie, Pa., Nov. 15, passed resolutions sustain the city ordinance of July last, to tear up re road tracks through the city limits whenever a char of guage is attempted. To carry out these resolution the Mayor was authorized to appoint 160 deputy polymen, to act, and was directed to issue a proclamat to the military and citizens to be in readiness to to out at a moment's notice. A large meeting was hat the Court-house, and passed resolutions to sust the Council and the Mayor in this matter.

Counterfeit American ' Quarters '-The new American twenty-five cent pieces have been extensively counterfeited, and large numbers of the bogus coin are in circulation. When not much worn, they are a good imitation, with one exception—the milling on the outer edge is badly done. They are run in molds, and the creuses are not clear, and show, on particular examination, that they are not made in the manner of the genuine. After use, they become as dark, almost, as copper; but a large number of them are in circulation that look well, and all new quarters should be examined closely—Detroit Press.

Death in the Pulpit.—The Worcester Spy of the 14th says, that 'Rev. Seth Alden, of Lincoln Co. formerly of Brootfield and Southbore', in this county, officiated in the Unitarian church in Westbore', yester. day, and while reading the first hymn in the afternoon service, dropped down suddenly, and instantly expired. He was 60 years of age.' This is the third or fourth case of the kind that has been reported within a year.

A contemptible outrage was inflicted or one of Mr. Purvis's sons, by the Managers of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, lately. By their direction,
a police officer turned him out of the exhibition room,
because he was colored. The skin, however, to say
nothing of his inner man, is several shades whiter than
the unwashed policemen of our cities. If there was a
fraction of principle among the 'Friends' there, they
would coerce those Managers to a public disclaimer and
pledge of good behavior, or make them feel in the softest
spot of selfish men.—Syracuse Wesleyan.

Report from the Underground Railroad .-Within the last five days, several interesting little com-panies of fugitives have landed at this depot, on the in-visible train of cars. Among them we have a man and his wife from New Orleans, several from Missouri, some from Kentucky, Virginia, and three from South Car-

Amherstburg depot, where a still larger lot of this description of freight has been received during the past week, and the cry is, 'still they come.' Self-emancipation is now the order of the day, amon be hereditary bondmen of the United States. Since

the above was written, we have had nine more arrivals in Windsor, from different States.—Voice of the Fugitire, Nov. 12. Population of Prussia.—The population of Prussia, in December, 1852, was 16,935,420 souls, giving an increase; during three years, from 1849, of 537,972 souls, or 2.28 per cent.

Good !- The Grand Jury of Wilkesbarre. the face of the villanous Judge Grier, have found a true bill against U. S. Marshals Wynkoop and Cross, for the arrest of the slave Bill, some time since.

A negro female servant of Secretary Guthrie, while in Cincinnati, on the way to Washing-ton, in charge of a clerk of the Secretary, absconded, and has not since been heard of.

The Portland merchants are making pr parations for celebrating the first arrival in that city a steamer from Europe.

Over 20,000 barrels of apples have been shipped from Syracuse this season. So says the Stand-Mrs. Ruth Emerson.-The death of this ver

erable lady is recorded in another column. She was the mother of the distinguished writer and poet, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and the widow of Rev. William Emerson, pastor of the First Church in this city, from 1799 to his death, in 1811.—Boston Trans. The Monster Tree .- One hundred and twer

ty-one children and their teachers found room to stand in the big tree, exhibiting at Sacramento, all at once. Mrs. Nichols's paper,-the Windham County Democrat, Vt.,—has been discontinued. It advocated all sorts of reform, and was conducted with

The Concert given by the Germania Musical So ciety, on Saturday evening last, drew a full house, and THE JUST AND EQUAL RIGHTS OF WO elicited strong demonstrations of applause. All the performances by that Society evince the highest proficiency,

and are listened to with unalloyed satisfaction. The deportment of its members on the stage is worthy of The Woman's Rights Movement is a PRACTICAL on

Notices of Meetings, &c.

1. Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, Dec. 2.
2. Rev. Antoinette L. Brown, of New York, Dec. 9.
3. Frederick Douglass, of Rochester, N. Y.
4. Rev. Samuel Johnson, of Salem.

Rev. Samuel Somuson, of Color.
Henry C. Wright.
Wendell Phillips, of Boston.
Hon. John P. Hale, of New York.
Rev. E. E. Hale, of Worcester.

9. " N. Colver, "10. " J. S. Adams, " The Lectures will be delivered at the City Hall, on

successive Friday evenings, except that, during part of December and January, they will alternate with the Concerts of the Germania Society. Lectures commence at 74 o'clock, P. M.
Single tickets, 10 cents. Packages of ten, to be use

at any Lecture, 50 cts. For sale at Keith & Co.' Bookstore, and at the Door. T. W. HIGGINSON, President. O. K. EARLE, Secretary.

REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Mas-Bradford, "Sunday Nov. 27.

Hopkinton "Tuesday eve'g "29.

Henniker "Wednes "30.

Weare Thursday Dec. 1.

East Weare Friday 2.

Milford Sunday "4.

Gardner Sunday Nov. 27.

Fitzwilliam, N. H. Monday eve'g 28.
Winchendon Tuesday 29.

Fitchburg Wednes 48.

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.

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 Horticaltural 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.

REMOVAL.—The Prisoner's Friend Office is removed to B. H. Greene's Bookstore, 124 Washington street, corner Water street.

WANTS A PLACE.—A middle aged colored woman wants a place in a family as cook, or to do all work. Also her daughter, 20 years of age, in slonder health from recent sickness, would like a place in a small family, or they would take a situation together, if desired, in the same family.

Inquire at this Office.

LYCEUM SCIENTIFIC LECTURES. Prof. W. Brows, author of 'Chemistry for Beginners,' &c. spectfully announces that he is now prepared to enter to engagements with Lyccums, for the delivery of his w Lecture, 'The Romance or Food.' This is a emico-physiological lecture, embracing the food o ants and animals; new and old theories of nutrition fulterations, and simple methods for their detection nalysis of extensively advertised nostrums, &c. &c. It is strated with practical experiments.

Letters addressed to 'Prof. W.S. Brows, Merchant' rehance Hotel, State street, Boston,' during Septem

Letters addressed to 'Prof. W.B. Date Letters addressed to 'Prof. W.B. Date Street, Boston,' during Septer Exchange Hotel, State street, Boston,' during Septer ber and October 3 or, if later, sent to 'Blackston Mass.,' will receive immediate attention.

Boston, Sept. 80.

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR. The National A. S. Bazaar will open at HORFICE

The Managers would take this opportunity to entread a more earnest and generous conperation on the part of all the members and friends of the American A. S. Society than on any previous occasion. Having enlarged the sphere of its operations, and increased the number 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 Bazzar's interpresentality. strumentality. We will proceed to suggest severa modes of action, by either of which we shall feel our 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 in-creasing the general receipts. All such donations will be acknowledged in the columns of the Standard and Liberator, and in the Bazuar Gazette. It is not in 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 econ ly and faithfully appropriated, and the latter received as a fresh source of encouragement and stimulus. Were a few dollars only sent from each town in Massach 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 manne request the Ladies connected with the Anti-Slavery en terprise 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 ar ticles that are unsold at the time the Baraar close We receive constant applications for assistance from Fairs held all over the country, whose funds are in on mode 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, Bedquilte and Comforters, if not too high priced, will all be found particularly saleable; and we would especially reques of our country friends that they would, in these re

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 bee obliged to purchase tea, coffee and sugar, that, had ou wants been known, some friends of the cause migh have contributed. It is our wish that the Bazaar expenses should be such only as are absolutely unavoid able. We can hardly expect the use of Horticultural Halrent free, or that the U. S. Custom-House will remit the duties on our foreign goods; but with a few exception 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 cured.

Finally, we would urge upon all the duty of persons attendance and pecuniary patronage. Let all the country friends esteem it a duty no less than a pleasure to give one day, at least, to the Bazaar. 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 Ba zaar during most of the evenings that it continues open All letters in respect to the Bazaar may be addressed Miss A. W. WESTON, Weymouth, or to

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

TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF NEW YORK :-

deportment of its members on the stage is worthy of special commendation—evincing a manly bearing united with a nice sense of propriety, to the exclusion of every thing affected or frivolous.

Antires of Missing &c.

Minires of Missing &c.

Minires of Missing &c.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES IN WORCESTER — 1863-4. A Course of ten or more Addresses will be delivered in Worcester, during the ensuing season, by ized by law, which are condemned all classes in society, however much they may differ upon speculative points as to Woman's Nature and Function, agree that there are delivered in Worcester, during the ensuing season, by ized by law, which are condemned all a law and author-the following Speakers:— The wise and humane of all classes in society, how Republican Institutions and the spirit of the Christian Religion. Conscience and common sense, then, unite to sanction their immediate redress. Thousands of the best men and women, in all our communities, are asking such questions as these :

1. Why should not Woman's work be paid for according to the quality of the work done, and not the sax of the worker?

2. How shall we open for Woman's energies nev 2. How shall we open for woman is energies new spheres of well-remunerated industry?
3. Why should not Wives, equally with Husbands be entitled to their own earnings?
4. Why should not Widows, equally with Widowers become by law the legal Guardians, as they certainly are by nature the natural Guardians of their own chil-

dren?
5. On what just ground do the laws make a distinction between Men and Women, in regard to the ownership of property, inheritance, and the administration of estates?
6. Why should Women, any more than Men, be taxed without representation?
7. Why may not Women claim to be tried by a jury of their peers, with exactly the same right as Men claim to be and actually are?
8. If Women need the protection of the laws, and are subject to the penalties of the laws equally with Men, why should they not have an equal influence in making the Laws, and appointing Legislatures, the Judiciary, and Executive?

the Laws, and appointing Legislatures, the Judiciary, and Executive?

And finally, if Governments,—according to our National Declaration of Independence,—'derive their just women, any more than Men, be governed,' why should women, any more than Men, be governed without their own consent; and why, therefore, is not Woman's right to Suffrage precisely equal to Man's?

For the end of finding out practical answers to these and similar questions, and making suitable arrangements to bring the existing wrongs of Women, in the State of New York, before the Legislature at its next session,—we, the undersigned, do nrgently request the Men and Women of the Commonwealth to assemble in Convention, in the city of Rochester, on Wednesday, November 30th, and Thursday, December 1st, 1853.

Elizabeth C. Stanton, S. G. Love, Mary F. Love, C. M. Crowley, Mary Y. C. Greeley, Ernestine L. Rose, Samuel J. May, R. T. Trall, Emily S. Trall, Oliver Johnson Geo. W. Jonson, Antoinette L. Brown, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Corliss, Lydia A. Jenkins, Mary A. W. Joh Mary A. W. Johnson, Sydney Howard Gay, Catharine E. Welling, Mrs. Holbrook, H. A. Zoller, Stephen Haight, Sarah A. Burdis, Mary H. Hallowell, Susan B. Anthony, Wm. R. Hallowell, Lydia P. Savage, Lydia Mott, J. B. Sands, C. H. Sands. Isaac Post, Mary B. F. Curtis,

Zemira Kedzie. Norz. Friends of the Equal Rights of Women, may be unable to attend the Convention, are invite communicate their views and wishes in writing.

For the benefit of friends, we would give notice, Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, will speak in Roche on the evening of Tuesday, the 29th inst.

LORING MOODY will lecture on topics exceed with the Anti-Slavery cause in

Pramingham Tuesday,
Mariboro Thursday,
Southbero Souday,
Westboro Tuesday,
Northbero Tuesday,

The Year 1853

Has been a year prolific in good Books. John P. Jewett & Company, mong their numerous issues, have published the fol-lowing, which have met with great favor from the public, and large sales, and which should be

found in every Library. Mirs, Child's Tife of Isaac C. Bapper, ne of the most intensely interesting books ever pushed. 10,000 copies in 4 months.

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thrilling tale of the vicissitudes of a country minis THE MYSTERIOUS PARCHMENT

\ powerfully written Temperance Tale. Fourth Thou LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN, BY REV. RUFUS W. CLARK. First thousand sold in four days.

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THE KEY

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AND ITS NEW COMPANION, THE 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 as the Boston Almanae 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. LADY'S ALMANAC.

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

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

Boston, Nov. 4, 1853.

Lays of Quakerdom THE publication of a SERIES OF NEW POEMS, KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER These Poems are intended to commemorate the hero-ism of the 'Early Quakers,' and are from a pen thoroughly conversant with the Philosophy and Histo-ry of that people.

The first will be 'The Execution of Mary Dyer,' at

Boston, June 1st, 1659.

An extra edition of the Magazine will be issued, bu Agents and Periodical Dealers should send their order early, to insure a supply.

Nov. 25

Reformed Medical Practice. DR. A. A. OfFFORD having returned to New Bed-ford, solicits a share of patronage in the com Office and residence, Nov. 159 and 161 Union street. New Bedford, Nov. 24.

POETRY.

For the Liberator. THE PUGITIVE AND THE JUDGE. BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY. The blushing sun hid its indignant face Behind the free hills of the golden West; It seemed red with the human blood absorbed From slave-tilled South-lands, where white cotton bl And when the waves of light had ebbed away, The tide of night flowed in and filled the land It covered up the fresh and bleeding wounds That plead like piteous lips for liberty. God heard the blood that shricked to Heaven for help And held the flaming North-star in his hand, And sent an angel down to tell the slave To follow where the torch of freedom led. The negro from his humble cabin crept, While echo slumbered, and the dogs were dumb; The North-star crowned the lofty hills he climbed, And watched his weary footsteps o'er the plain, And smiled like love in every forded stream. Day broke, and found him in the forest shade, Where the low bushes fed him with their fruit, And the soft moss invited him to rest, While cheerful birds sang songs to liberty.

In vain with horse, and hound, and murderous gun

Pale pirates scoured the land for miles around.

The panting fugitive had reached the shores Of proud Ohio, and dreamed that he was free! But he, alas ! was seized by human hounds, And like a felon dragged before the Judge. Charged with the crime of seeking to be free,-Unpardonable sin in this free land. He and the Judge were brothers in the church. Bang the same songs, endorsed the same belief, At the same altar bowed, and hoped to end Life's dreary march in the same Heaven at last. That Judge had power to heal his wounds, and wipe The tears that cut deep channels on his cheeks; But he betrayed his brother for a vote, And scorned the holy charter God had signed, Sealed and delivered to the race of man. He might have made the young West blush with pride And twined a laurel round her lovely brow ; He might have thrilled a nation's heart with joy. And with brave Ingraham shared the honest fame Bestowed by an appreciating world.

But he, a timid and time-serving man, Feared the Slave Power more than he loved his God. He did not love his neighbor as himself; He did not do as he would be done by ; He tore the stripes from Freedom's waving flag, And scourged his brother in the courts of law With his white hands, that morning clasped in prayer He fixed the galling gyves upon the slave; With lips that asked a blessing on his meal, He doomed the negro to a hopeless hell-With knees that bowed before the throne of Heaven, He knelt upon a Christian's heaving breast, Until his broken heart cozed out in tears! Yes, he would send all Afric's sable sons Back into bondage were they brought to him ; And all her dusky daughters-were they pure As his own fair children-he would return To the polluted brothels of the South, Where white man-stealers snatch from mothers' arms The tender infant-where each plantation Is a harem, and where lazy tyrants Drive three millions of mankind to death. Judges and Senators will climb in vain Upon the bleeding backs of helpless slaves ; No man can reach the presidential chair Again by standing on the negro's neck; And he whose platform is an auction block, Will fall beneath the world's contempt and scorn.

Mrs. Lowell, the wife of James Russell Lowell Esq., a lady gifted with striking literary acquirements, died at Elmwood, in Cambridge, on the 27th alt. In the November number of Putnam's Magazine, there is a poem written by her, of singular beauty. We copy it as a gem worthy of the best minds in the poetic world, either side of the Atlantic :-

ROUEN. PLACE DE LA PURCELLE.

Here blooms the legend fed with time and chance, Fresh as the morning, though in centuries old; The whitest lily in the shield of France, With heart of virgin gold.

Along this square she moved, sweet Joan of Arc, With face more pallid than a day-lit star, Half-seen, half-doubted, while before her dark Stretched th' array of war.

Swift furled the battle-smoke of lying breath From off her path, as if a wind had blown, And showed no faithless king, but righteous death On the low, wooden throne.

He would reward her; she who meekly wore Alike her gilded mail and peasant gown, Meekly received one earthly honor more-The formless, flery crown.

A white dove trembled up the heated air, And in the opening zenith found its goal ; Soft as a downward feather fell a prayer For each repentant soul.

From the Literary Museum. THE WINDS.

They moan, to-night, like wandering souls in pain, Begging for mercy at our very door ; Unwelcomed there, far up to heaven they soar, With pitcous cries; they muraur and complain, Till e'en the clouds, black-hearted, weep in drops of rai A moment soothed by those who gave them birth,

Then back, on rushing wing, they speed to earth;

Toying with giant ships upon the m Or stranding them upon the groaning shore Lashing the billows, till, white-lipped with wrath, They seem to mutter curses in their path. Rave not, O ocean ! Soon soft strains they'll pour, And on thy bosom sigh themselves to rest, Calm as an infant on its mother's breast. Portsmouth, N. H., Oct., 1858. A. L.

From the Portsmouth Journal. THE NIGHT WIND. I feel like weeping when the dismal wind
Talks to the chimney of an autumn night—
So strangely talks, with meaning undefined— Or soolds the forest till it shrinks in fright, And with its lips of leaves, all terror-white,

Begs of the winds to treat it less unkind. To-night, before the supper-lamps were lit, The mad wind whistled such a doleful tune My eyelids swelled like rainy clouds in June ; I drew my arm-chair near the hearth, to sit And form the embers into faces quaint; I fancied goblins, bridges, castles drear; But, ah ! that wind, now growing loud, now faint, Hung like a guilty conscience on my ear. New York, October, 1853.

THE POOR MAN TO HIS SON. Work, work, my boy, be not afraid,
Look labor boldly in the face;
Take up the hammer or the spade,
And blush not for your humble place.

Hold up your brow in bonest pride, Though rough and swarth your hands may be; Such hands are sap-veins that provide The life-bleed of the nation's free.

There's honor in the tolling part, It stamps a crest upon the heart,
Worth more than all the quartered fields.

THE LIBERATOR

THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVEN TION.

Ma. Efiron :

The following article, as its caption indicates, was written for, and sent to, the Republican Standard, of New Bedford, over three weeks ago; and as it has not yet appeared in that paper, I presume the editor is un-willing to publish it. I therefore send it to you for

your disposal as you see fit.

I see by the Massachusetts Life Boat of Oct. 5th that Dr. Joseph Jewett has a letter there, in which he shows his colors,' in condemning the women at the World's Convention. Respecting Gen. Carey's resolutions Dr. Jewett says :-

could Miss Brown know that, when it was the World's men to come up to the help—not a famine of bread not Convention, and all, without distinction of sex or color, of water, but of the hearing of the words of the Lore the liberty for a row.

Yours, for Liberty and the Right.

[For the Republican Standard.] MR. EDITOR :

I wish, with your leave, the use of your paper make a few remarks touching an article in the Weekly of man. And as this was a work which the patricular of the 15th inst. It is the first article in the paper, and is headed, 'The Late Temperance Convention.' It appears to be editorial, and the first sentence reads thus :- The Whole World's Temperance Convention, at New York, terminated in a most disgraceful laid on me, and in love and good will to my fellow-mer affair from New York papers, you in the next paragraph

. The occasion of this disturbance was in this Several fanatical, strong-minded women betook them-selves to the Convention, and claimed the right to speak selves to the Convention, and claimed the right to speak and take part in its proceedings. Mr. Lucy Stone and Rev. Antoinette Brown headed this column of strongminded feminines, who were bound to do or die for their "Rights," which people have been bored so much about for the past few years. The Rev. Brown arose to make a speech, and objection was at once made. She was told to sit down, but obstinately refused, illustrating the old saw, that when "a women will, she will, and when she wont, she wont." The feminine Stone, in breeches, came to her rescue. Persons arose in different parts of the house to points of order; some men force of the house to points of order; some men wished these unsexed women put out, others of the Miss Horace Tribune Greeley school were determined they should be heard, while the tongues of Stone and Brown ran on with their everlasting clack faster than ever. The scene must have beggared description '—&c. &c.

You then ask, 'Who is responsible for this disgrace ful affair?' and then reply, that ' the only parties culpable in the matter are Stone, Brown, and their followguided women had been at home, in the discharge of ed, the influence used having more lasting consequ oedure, and upon their shoulders it must rest '-&c

Now, Mr. Editor, will you allow me to express my scenes upon those women. By so doing, you entirely thropist should exert every faculty and energy to per exculpate their opposers, who begun and carried on 'the form it; and sin will be banished from what we might row.' You intimate that women ought not to have then call a delightsome country, and mankind and the been there at all, but that they should 'have been at world enjoy a quiet rest from their sorrows, and the home, in the discharge of their legitimate duties, such many evils which have afflicted them. That this blessas the washing of dishes, the scrubbing of floors, and ed state may soon be, is the fervent wish and sincere the darning of hose.'

I am, Sir, astonished that a Free Soil paper-a pape which holds to human right and the emancipation from thraldom of all those who are oppressed and deprived of their equal rights—should hold such language! Language that Bennett's Herald, the Boston Courier, the Boston Chronicle, and other pro-slavery and anti-temperance papers are familiar with. I am sorry to see ice, on the side of the oppressor and lawles rioters. I had hoped better things of the Standard and its editor, inasmuch as he belongs to a religious society where women are allowed to speak at their religious meetings, and relate their religious experi-

Now, Sir, it appears by the account of that Conven tion, that the women whom you thus abuse were duly chosen delegates to that Convention—the 'World's Temperance Convention-under the call that 'all temperance associations were requested to be represented by delegates,' and a cordial invitation was also extended to the friends of temperance in every part of the world. I would ask, how it could be called the 'Whole World's Temperance Convention, when one half-(and they the greatest sufferers by intemperance) -an entire sex—is excluded?

It has been remarked by able writers and historias that the more savage a people are, the more degraded is the female sex. Among savages, woman is merely the abject slave of her lord and master. She does all the drudgery; does all the work, in doors and out. ns advance from barbarism, woman also advances from her degradation; and as nations become more and more civilized, woman also advances more and more to an equality with man. No nation has yet become so far civilized as to allow the woman an equal chance with the man. But there is a steady advancement of the female sex towards an equality, as nations become more refined and civilized, and Christianity has its more perfect work. There has been a great advance. since my remembrance—and I am sixty-three years old. Once, all the wife's property could be taken for her husband's debts. He could also squander away all her property in his drunken revels, and she had no remedy. But she has now more equal rights than for-

But it appears, by recent scenes, that we, as a na tion, are not yet perfectly civilized. We retain a lit-tle (not a very little) of the remnant of barbarism. We are yet a little sarage. We are not yet willing to have the woman stand side by side, on an equality with the man, notwithstanding our Savior said respecting marriage, that 'they twain shall be one flesh.' ording to the declaration of the writer of Genesis If they are one flesh, of course they are equal. Pro-fessed Christians and ministers of the gospel are loth to believe this doctrine. Lordly men want to assum their authority as the strongest party, and make th women stand one side, not allowing them to speak or t appear in public assemblies, without their leave. But the dawn is commenced of a better day, when the women will stand side by side on a fair equality with the men, when the civilization of the nations of the earth is perfected, and Christianity has free course and is glo-

Respecting Miss Brown, you say, 'She was told to eit down.' By whom, or by what authority, you do not say. It appears that she was invited upon the platform by the President of the Convention. Who had any authority to tell her to 'sit down,' and hise and

reate various noises to interrupt the meeting? Yes inded women,' as you call them 'fanatical, strong-minded women,' as you call them.
As my sheet is full, I pass by your meering manner of
calling Miss Lucy Stone, 'Mr. Lucy Stone,' and 'the
feminine Stone in breeches,' and 'Miss Horace Tribune Yours, &c.,

[Published by special request of the writer.] A SERIOUS CALL

UNTO ALL PROPLE AND LANGUAGES To Catholics and Protestants of these United States of North America, the Republic of Mexico, and the British Provinces of the New World, -Greeting:

I, CALES BISHOP PAGE, a native-born citizen o Haverhill, Essex county, Massachusetts, styling myself the second Joseph, wearing the coat of colors, be-lieving that as the first Joseph was raised up, in God's 'I would have voted for his resolutions, had I been in that Convention, and most heartily approve of the course taken in our own recent State Convention, in having put down the agitation of the Women's Rights question in the outset of the business.' * * "The conviction is inevitable, that a woman who would suffer herself to be urged on to the course pursued by Miss Brown, on that occasion, when she knew perfectly well that it would destroy the harmony of the Convention, did not desire the Maine Law so much as to advance another question; and she rendered herself, in my opinion, just as proper a subject for censure—to use no harsher term—as would the individual who should have come to that meeting with a primary object to promote his own political party objects, or sectarian views, &c. &c. bread in time of plenty against the time of scarcity; Now, Dr. Jewett states that 'Miss Brown knew per-fectly well that it would destroy the harmony of the Convention.' How does the Doctor know that? How love and the drawings of His Spirit to invite my fellowwere invited to attend? And, more than that, the President of that Convention himself invited her to a stand on the platform to speak; but he had not fortitude blessed era that was to dawn upon the world, when namenough to sustain that decision, as he might. Hence petty quarrels and neighborhood disturbances will con to an end in the earth ; when the lion-like nature an tiger disposition of man will become so changed as lose that ferocious and ungovernable action whereby they have been preying upon and destroying each other almost from the creation of the world and the formation of man. And as this was a work which the patr the Spirit of the Invisible wrought upon them; there fore, believing it to be my bounden duty, in obe to the requirements of the great I Am, which he ha row. After giving a short account of the disgraceful I do very respectfully call upon the ministers of every affair from New York papers, you in the next paragraph denomination and name among the Protestants and Catholics, as a body, to exert all their influence in the great cause of a universal and general peace, and a Congress of Nations. Now is the time for their learning and talents to be brought out, and to bear upon this great subject. Fully believing that every reform of man is good that benefits his fellow-men, yet the greatest good that man can do on the earth is the greatest good that man can perform for his fellow-men. An understanding, according to the signs of the times that the earthly man is to be renovated and cleansed from false principles and error in all its forms, that He that will come is to come in all the brightness of his arising, to dispel the fogs and mists of false opinions and unwise policy among the nations of Christendon That war is a work that does not properly belong to this age of the world, allowed of only as mankind were punished with severe judgments, war being the great scourge that has visited man, considering all conse quences and bearings it has had on mankind, to corrup their morals, debase their better feelings, and destroy ers and sympathizers. If these unfortunate and mis- the image of God in man. The evils of war consider their legitimate duties, such as the washing of dishes, than any other one evil; therefore, viewing the time the scrubbing of floors, and the darning of hose, these near at hand when the prophecies of Isaiah are to be disgraceful occurrences would not have been witnessed. completely fulfilled and accomplished, and the strongthe sword is to be beaten into a ploughshare, and the spear into a pruning-hook-that is, the instruments of dissent from the conclusions at which you arrive? You seem to blame those noble and fearless women who were there, and wished to take part in the doings of the Convention against the evil of intemperance, their sex having experienced a large share of its bitter fruits. Yes, you cast the whole blame of those disgraceful and every Christian should pray for, and every philan-

> prayer of the public's devoted servant, CALEB BISHOP PAGE.

A RIGHTEOUS PROTEST.

Last year, in paying her taxes to the city of Boston Dr. HARRIOT K. HUNT sent in to the Authorities a cogent Protest, on the solid ground that taxation without representation is fundamentally anti-republican. A few days since, having again been summoned to pay her tax-bill, she rejoined as follows :--

To the Authorities of the City of Boston, (Mass.,) and the citizens generally:

Harriot K. Hunt, Physician, a native and permaner esident of the city of Boston, and for many years a tax payer therein, in making payment of her taxes for the oming year, protests again against the injustice of lev ying taxes without a right of representation. The pres ent system of taxation is a serious wrong, a violation o justice, as well as a violation of republicanism. If, of all the women in Massachusetts, who are citizens, only ten felt this wrong, those ten should be redressed; but when nearly two thousand petitioners presented themselves through their aignatures, to your Constitutional Con rention, on this vital question, it was 'inexpedient' for the Convention to take any action in relation thereto What woman of thought can 'consent' to be governed (for that is the argument) under the present subversive party elements, that bring into office those who are to

No reasonable or estisfactory answer has ever bee given to woman on this subject, only that man repre sented her, through fathers, husbands, brothers, and sons. Your remonstrant has no such representation and there are many in like situation. State, county and city tax'; the former the expense of the Constitu tional Convention, in which she had no voice, (but petition,) and how farcical that power of petition, when she can neither express assent or dissent to its doings but be unjustly taxed, and, like an idiot, lunatic or in fant, be compelled to meet it. Of the 'city tax,' one word. The inequality and injustice of our Public School system, in having no High School for girls, while our boys have both a Latin and High School, was spo ken of in her last protest, and our privileged right o High School. This petition was duly presented las spring, and whatever action may have taken place is the School Committee, the public are ignorant; no High School for girls has as yet been organized.

With these views, which might be now fully carrie ut, with the increase of her tax-bill, in conse our Constitutional Convention, which can result in n permanent good, since the great central element of just ice was by the Committee on our petitions winked int expediency'; and no minority report, nor any act of the Convention, vindicated or even recognized the right of woman, on the real basis of representation, Hu-

esatisfied with city expenditures, the in y of public school squeation, (serial transfer our remonstrant pays her taxes compulsorily, if cheerfully, feeling within her that element of tism which inspired her, as well as your forefath ne utterance of that deep, full, and clear

"Taxation without representation is tyranny." HARRIOT K. HUNT.

82 Green street, Boston, Nov. 5, 1853

From the Wesleyan. ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

EDINBURG , Scotland, 17th Oct., 1853. Cotland — Peace Conference — Cobden's Speech —
Bright—The Pr b ic Meeting—The presence of St.
Charles Napie.—Cobden and Bright's SpeechesInteresting Incidents—The Source—Anti-Slaves
Meeting—Proposed Anti-Slavery Convention.

Here I am in the land of Wallace and Bruce, Scott and Burns, and in the modern Athens, too, the Queen of Cities. Who that has read Scottish history, and of Scottish heroes, has not longed to visit this beautiful country, and to tread the sacred spots which are immortal for their historic interest?

spots which are immortal for their historic interest? To those who love to gaze upon the most thrilling mementoes of the past, or upon the most magnificent scenes of nature, Scotland furnishes glorious attractions. For the first time, on Tuesday last, did I stand upon Scottish ground; and I will proceed to describe some of my doings since then.

I came here to attend the great Peace Congress, of the preparations for which I have before spoken. It was not without much anxiety that these meetings were contemplated by the friends of the Peace movement, as they were to be held in a country where the War spirit, inherited from the days of Wallace and the Covenanters, had been rife for conturies. And besides this, too, there was the mournful fact that very many ministers were not disposed ful fact that very many ministers were not disposed to cooperate; and we know what influence they must exercise over so religious a people as the

It was, therefore, a source of great gratificatio to us all, that the first meeting, which took place on Wednesday, commenced and ended with the ut-most enthusiasm. The Music Hall, the largest building for public meetings in the city, was crowd-ed to the roof, and thousands of applications for tickets were refused. Several hundreds of dele-

and all producing a deep impression appropriate minds of the auditory.

The great secret of Cobden's power as an orator, is that he does not excite or lead captive your imagination, but appeals to, and convinces your reason. While such matter of fact speaking as reason, While such matter of fact speaking as tans, church membership meant something—it this may not produce such excitement as the more declamatory, depend upon it, it effects far more Church members by the old platform were 'visible permanent good. Cobden evidently well studies his facts before speaking, for he delivers them with try to change all that, and say that they are visible masterly clearness, and with such evident care that sinners. The habit of the New England mind is sinners. The habit of the New England mind is you cannot for a moment doubt their entire correctness. As Sir Charles Napier said, 'He has great power in making you believe anything he chooses.'
At the evening session, the chair was taken by
Charles Cowan, M. P. for Edinburgh. After a
humorous speech from that fine old friend of humanity, Rev. John Burnet, Bright spoke. I regard Bright as the embodiment of a perfect orator.

He has great He has a voice of great power and sweetness, which he modulates with considerable effect. He is hand-

he modulates with considerable effect. He is handsome in his personal appearance, but above all, he
possesses extraordinary reasoning powers and the
highest gifts of eloquence, and well did he exercise
these attributes on this occasion.

I shall never forget the absorbingly intense interest of the people, when he said that our posterity will ask, 'Were there no churches in 1853!
were there no charges! I were there no intenses of ity will ask, 'Were there no churches in 1853; were there no chapels? were there no ministers of the gospel of peace? what were the men doing? were they splitting hairs? were they disputing whether they might lawfully burn candles on an altar? were they disputing as to the precise amount of labor which a man might or might not do on the Sabbath? what were their ministers and their people about i were their sects—their professing Christian sects hunting each other to death! Why were they not pointing the people to this gigantic, this incredible evil! Why were they not endeavoring to wipe away from the Christian nation the the feelings of those concerned. I am not aware heaviest disgrace which has ever attached to it! that any harm has followed or any complaint been What a world of sorrowful truth is there implied made—though a worthy and estimable clergyment. in these questions!

in these questions!

The proceedings of the Conference terminated on the following morning. Very effective speeches were delivered by the Rev. G. W. Conder, Henry Vincent, and others. Conder's speech was one of great power. Vincent spoke with his usual fiery eloquence. His great defect is, his getting too excited, and consequently raising his voice to too high a pitch. The meeting terminated in a most enthusiastic manner, Mr. Cobden acting as fugleman for three cheers to the Lord Provost.

The grand gathering of the series was the pub-

The grand gathering of the series was the public meeting held in the evening, when the Hall was crammed to an unpleasant excess. As viewed from the platform, where I was stationed by the side of my friend, L. A. Chamerovzow, the sea of faces presented a very interesting and inspiring spectacle.

The excitement of the auditory was raised to

The excitement of the auditory was raised to the highest pitch by the rumor that no less a per-son than Admiral Sir Charles Napier had come from London to oppose us, on the Eastern question

rom London to oppose us, on the Eastern question especially. And sure enough, right before me was the old Tar, evidently in excellent health and spirits. Cobden and Bright sat next to him, and they frequently interchanged remarks with him.

Elihu Burrit made the first speech on the folly of an armed peace, and was most enthusiastically received. The fact of his intending to leave for America on the Saturday following, increased the heartiness of the welcome. Towards the close of heartiness of the welcome. Towards the close of his speech he said, 'Blessed, thrice blessed be the union of the two branches of the Anglo Saxon family!' a sentiment which received a most cordial

response.

After a speech from Mr. Burnet, Mr. Cobden addressed the meeting for the space of two hours, amid the intensest silence, broken only by applause. He examined, in succession, all the arguments of the opponents of the Peace movement, and exposed their fallacy. He then expressed, at great length, his reasons for being opposed to war with Russia at this juncture, reasons which I shall explain on another occasion.

with Russia at this juncture, reasons which I shall explain on another occasion.

Sir Charles Napier replied to Cobden, with a good deal of frank, manly, sailor-like bluntness, and his speech, as might be supposed, was listened to with much interest. But Bright followed in a crushing speech, one of the most eloquent I ever heard him deliver, so that when the resolutions passed by the Conference were put to the meeting for its approbation, not more than half-a-dozen hands were held up against them.

The bye-play on the platform, between the admiral and the great advocates of Peace, was very amusing; and, altogether, his appearance on such an occasion, formed a most interesting episode in the proceedings of the Conference. Only think of the naval chief who bombarded St. Jean D'Acre, sitting side by side with Cobden in a Peace meeting. The sight, itself, was worth coming to Scotland to see.

On Friday evening a grand Soirce was held, which

land to see.

On Friday evening a grand Soirce was held, which was attended by some of the most respectable families in the city, as well as by most of the most prominent members of the Congress. Here I met many friends from various parts of the country, with whom I had been unable to converse, or even

with whom I had been unable to converse, or even to speak, at the previous meetings.

I was glad to see a colored man present, one who, for thirty years, had been a slave, and who now found himself on equal terms with the greatest and the wealthiest in that gay and glittering assembly. Mr. Chamerovzow is about to write the story of his life, and the poor fellow himself is seeking to gain a livelihood by lecturing.

On Friday morning a well-attended Anti-Slavery Conference was held in the Committee Room of the Music Hall. One or two members of Parliament, and many ministers, were present. The object of the meeting was to determine whether a World's Anti-Slavery Convention should be held next year.

ollowing, when it is expected a Peace Congres will be held in Paris. Another Conference is to b will be held in Paris. Another Conterence is to be called next May.

The Rev. Francis Bishop, of Liverpool, who visited the United States some time ago, made an excellent speech. Dr. Campbell recently charged Mr. Garrison with being opposed to the marriage tie, than which there cannot be uttered a more atrogious calumny; and Mr. Bishop administered a well merited correction to that literary savage, while Mr. Conder, an eminent Independent minister, on the part of his denomination repudiated the course of the British Banner, and characterized it as 'a disgraceful maper.'

ggestion of the excellent Secretary of the ciety, the Rev. Henry Richard, it was de-that it should not be held until the year

Altogether the meeting was a very gratifying on and reflected much credit on the able Secretary the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, trust that if the Convention is held, it will be form ed on the broadest and most liberal basis. But must reserve further remark to my next letter when I shall describe the sights I beheld in 'Cale

'TALKING RIGHT OUT IN MEETING.

F W CHESSON

In our last number, we acknowledged the receipt of pamphlet, published by Benjamin B. Mussey & Co., Cornhill, Boston, entitled 'The Unitarian Autumna Convention : A Sermon, by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Minister of the Worcester Free Church.' The following extracts are specimens of its plain speak-

most enthusiasm. The Music Hall, the largest building for public meetings in the city, was crowded to the roof, and thousands of applications for tickets were refused. Several hundreds of delegates were present from various parts of the United Kingdom, many of them eminent for their learning or social position.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh very properly presided, and opened the proceedings in an exceedingly appropriate and effective address. Letters of apology for non-attendance, and expressing symptom that the objects of the Congress, were read to the second subject of discussion was the Communion Service. The question was between those who wished to exclude certain persons from that to do so. I respect the sincere liberality of this last party. But what a singular subject to debate upon! Exclude them! why, they exclude them selves. There lies the difficulty. Not one in a hundred of a congregation can be persuaded to come near enough to be excluded. It is the one great and unsatisfied aim of every young minister, for years, to get people in; and to add one male ingly appropriate and effective address. Letters of apology for non-attendance, and expressing sympathy with the objects of the Congress, were read from Sir David Brewster, Joseph Hume, M.P., M. de Cormenin, of Paris, and many other eminent men.

After a speech by Professor McMichael, Edward

After a speech by Professor McMichael, Edward

M. D. made an excellent speech. His clear, 31,760 church members—the Free Will Baptists, 561, the Trinitarian Congregationalists in Massa-After a speech by Professor McMichael, Edward Miall, M. P., made an excellent speech. His clear, unvarnished logic, his mild, thoughtful face, and his earnest manner, reached all hearts.

The great speech of the morning was from Mr. Cobden, whose immense popularity was shown by the exciting enthusiasm with which he was received, all the assembly rising to do him honor. One could see, from the intense interest with which the thousands of upturned eyes were directed towards agreat statesman, that much was expected from the great speech of the morning was from Mr. Trinitarian Congregationalists in many hundred churches in Vermont made a 'net gain' of ten last year,—one twentieth of a member to a church. Trinitarian Congregationalist churches accomb a church so that the professor in the could be a church of the could be

ganization has become a clog upon men, and tha the rite of the Lord's Supper has grown uninterest ing and distasteful, for this and for other reasons Nothing can exaggerate the indifference with which the mass of every congregation regard the rite. No new theory can help the matter. With the Puri tans, church membership meant something-meant, 'I am holier than thou,' and they said so sinners. The habit of the New England mind is fixed, on that subject:—you can drop the usage, but you cannot transform it. No new practice can help it. Throw the door open as widely as you please, and your numbers are hardly larger. I respect the generous intentions of those who clamor for a 'birthright church,' but they seem to me wasted. The original Lord's Supper belonged to a people very unlike ours—and it was a different thing; it was like a Thanksgiving festival to us, the year after the dearest member of the household

thing; it was like a Thanksgiving restrict the year after the dearest member of the household has passed away; a sad sociability, yet cordial and hopeful. The poor phantom of this which appears monthly in our churches is dear to many from tradition or association—and I speak of it with no irre-terence—but how many elergymen are there, who can throw around it a charm sufficient to make the · elements' otherwise than a distasteful thing! I never knew but one—and he barely succeeded. It seems to me the real question is the continuance of the rite under any form. Look at facts. The head quarters of Unitarianism is Boston—this convention was held in Worcester. The largest Protestant congregation in Boston and the largest in Worces ter (for I presume that our evening congregation is habitually the largest—not that that proves us any wiser or better.) have never employed this rite: they omitted it, not from irreverence or hostility, but because the omission seemed better and truer to of this city predicted that no society with this omission could be kept together one year. I never had a particle of doubt on this subject; I have

none now. And yet to these facts no allusion was made in the convention, nor this aspect of the question broached by old or young.

The life of this age has plainly outgrown the life of Unitarianism. About the time I left the Divinity School-six years ago-there was, on one occasio produced from the pocket of a pious layman o Boston, a document containing a list of the graduating class, with a classification of those who were safe and to be encouraged, and of those who were dangerous and to be discouraged. I believe the certificate of heresy did no harm to any one then but it would certainly do good now, and I should be glad to know the practice continued. Let any young man go to a large or growing place, to form a religious society—New York, Worcester, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago—and he will be fortunate if he can exchange his credentials from the American Unitarian Association for a recommendatory letter from Theodore Parker. He will be fortunate as regards his congregation, his influence, and his

conscience.

I have never heard of a time in the history of the rorld, when there was such a movement going or in the human race as now:—when questions so important were grasping the public mind. Reforms, practical, social, spiritual, are rising and have been rising for twenty years, and there has been more free thinking every year. No man can check this movement. Every man can do much to guide it. povement. Every man can do much to guide it.— every public man is taxed to the utmost to do his duty to great thoughts and great labors. Thousands of persons every day are out-growing their old creeds and their selfish customs. Not merely questions of action, but the most subtle problems of thought—God, Inspiration, Revelation, Spiritual-Communication—are debated in every merchant's counting room, and in every shoe-maker's shop, counting-room, and in every shoe-maker's shop, and at every place where women congregate. The strongest man must feel weak from the inadequacy of his attainments and energies to meet the demand. And here, in the midst of this great rush and tumult of American thought and action, stands this little Unitarian body, with three hundred churches in 1844, and some two hundred and fifty now, speaking as if the fate of the world depended on its action:—as if a girl should stand upon the deck of that vast ship just launched at East Boston, and that vast ship just launched at East Boston, and expect to propel or impede its motions by the waving of her fan in the air.

These general facts are so plain to me, that I feel no interest in considering the details of the position of this body, since the adoption of a creed. I remember that when Napoleon asked his marshal Augereau, what he thought of the grand ceremonics on re-establishing Catholicismin France—Augereau on re-establishing Catholicismin France—Augereau said, 'It is very fine. Nothing is wanting but the million of men who have died in putting down all that.' And at this convention, the first held after adopting the new creed, I saw nothing wanting, except the brave men who built up this movement expressly and avowedly to get rid of creeds. And when I knew that the one immediate object of the creed was to keep out the one man in the Unitarian body who combines extraordinary learning and extraordinary popular influence—and when I knew the congratulations which took place, that he did not disturb this meeting by his presence—it took from me the last vestige of respect for this organization, or of interest in this convention

Mr. Steers, the builder of the yacht America, has constructed a model of a ship of 2500 nm, for the California and New York trade, which he adertakes to say will sail 22 tilles an hour, beating systemer that has ever yet frated. He will sail her, hen finished, against any saip in the world, for 10.000.

From the [Portland] . State of Maine. CASE OF DIVORCE. The great divorce case of Christopher Robinson

The great divorce case of Christopher Robinson is Eliza Robinson his wife, which was entered at the October term of the Supreme Court for the county of Cumberland, holden in this city, was continued by agreement of Counsel, from Nov. 2, (the day set for trial) to the January term, 1834. The libellant is a shoe manufacturer of Lyna, and is now residing in this city. He is extensively known as a warm advocate of Prace, Temperace, Anti-Slavery, Socialism and Spiritual Manifestations, and formerly published a newspaper in Lyna devoted to some of the above objects. The substance of the libel is probably without a precedent in the history of divorces, being entirely destitute of a letter, either of a criminal or immoral nature. The respondent lived with the libellant from 1830 to Nov. 1848, a period of twenty-eight year, in which time she brought him thirteen children three sons and ten daughters, of which eight daughters and one son are now living. In Nov. 1848, he compelled her to leave his house, and they have since that time lived separate. She is a laft whose character is above suspicion, and who is high yesteemed and respected by all who Inc. have since that time lived separate. She is a laft whose character is above ruspicion, and who is highly esteemed and respected by all who know but. The facts that will develop themselves at the coning trial will be quite interesting to all married people, as some of them will point out a new way for fathers to bring up a family in harmony, peace that the contract of the respondent is to be ably assisted in and love. The respondent is to be ably assisted in her defence, by her five daughters and son, wheath all, except one daughter, married and son wheat all, except one daughter, married and settled in Lynn. The three youngest are with the libellant in this city, and have not been allowed, since the separation, to live with or see their mother. As this trial will probably be a very interesting one, it will be ably reported. Counsel for the libelant. Gen. Fessenden of Portland, and J. C. Sticker, Esq., of Lynn; for the respondent, G. F. Shepley, Esq., of Portland, Dean Peabody, Esq., of Lynn, and Hon. Otis P. Lord of Salem. Yours.

Tt Is several years since Mr. Robinson has take n active interest in the cause of Peace, Temperate and Anti-Slavery.

Auxious Inquirer' writes to Rev. H W. Beecher, that the statement concerning the farm in Berkshire gave him great satisfaction, but there is ose point on which he and his wife want information: 'that is, whether the brother-in-law of which you speak married your sister, or your wife's sister, or whether you married his sister?' Mr. B. promptly answers, 'ky Dear Sir, I married his sister, about seventeen year ago, and have been very glad of it ever since.'

One of the Cleveland papers says that a canal boat arrived there last week, from Warren, bringing four thousand six hundred and seventy-two boxes of cheese—or, to speak more in a lump, seemly tons. About a third of it was consigned to that market—the rest went to tickle the palates of the Gethamites. Warren wore the broom last year, and from present appearances, will carry away the glory from her cheese-making sisters in 1852.

Carrying Civilization Abroad. - Captain McClure, who has verified the existence of a Northwet passage, says he has communicated with numerous tribes of Esquimaux who had never seen the face of a white man, and who were the most simple, boses, peaceful people he ever met with; whilst all thou who had traded with the English were great reproduct.

A writer in the Boston Medical Jour nal cautions the public against travelling lecturer who cruise the country over, 'explaining the principles of vision,' and peddling certain exhausting cuss, which promise great relief to those whose eyesight wanes. He has examined the subject and the cups, and pronounce the latter not only worthless, but positively injurious.

Certain New York divines are in great rouble. They fear it is very wicked for them to buy fresh milk of fresh milk on Sundays. Foor sous: In the gentlemen have long ago concluded that it is right to cheat a human being out of all his rights—out of his body and soul. Such heathenism is sad to contemplate, but let no man lose his temper over it, for there surely is a 'better time coming.' The sky in the wer looks is a 'better time coming.' The sky in the westlook red—we shall have a fair, beautiful morrow !-Hert

Novel Idea .- During the progress of the fair at Augusta, Ga., the chairman of the executive committee authorized the auctioneer to offer a silver cup as a premium for the best-looking baby, of name growth, fourteen mouths old, which should be exhibi-ed. A little daughter of Robert Glover was the only competitor, and, of course, took the prize.

Theodore Parker, of Boston, preache more sound sense and stern truth than could be sthered from all the priests in Portland. Original in thought, and bold and independent in utterance, he is doing much to batter down those rotten concerns called churches, and prepare the way for something better.— Portland Pleasure-Boat.

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