THE LIBERATOR EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

TI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL. SOBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

Flexes-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum es, if payment be made in advance. ittances are to be made, and all lette

use to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are rected, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 06. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, the Agent Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aurisel to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial the, but are not responsible for any of the debts d the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray d the paper, to Quincy, Samuel Philbrick, and NESSEL PRIMITS.

If in the columns of The Liberator, both sides of of question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

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

No Union with Slaveholbers!

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1854.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY Popular decency and popular intelligence are daily outraged by the Democratic party and its leaders, in their disgusting attempts to nationalize slavery under the lying device of purifying Popu-lar Sovereignty. Popular Sovereignty! Popular

From the Pittsburgh Visitor,

There is a grain of logical truth in the position of the jabbering drunkard, of Gough's stories, who declined signing the temperance pledge, because it would be a surrender of his liberty, the liberty of drinking, upon which depends the sublime privi

lege of getting drunk.

And not half so respectable a function of popular sovereignty, as the drunkard's right, is that lurking in the act to organize the new territories of Vebraska and Kansas, for the sake of which, the North and South are once more arrayed in hostility te each other, and this Union of States is menaced to each other, and this Union of States is menaced with dismemberment. The right to hold slaves, to own and whip niggers, is secured to the people of the future States of Nebraska and Kansas. This is the sole right, the single principle of self-government, which the repeal of the Missouri Compromise secures to the people of the new Territories. To establish a constitution with or without slavery, is the only franchise created by the Nebraska Kansas Act which was not common to all the people of all the Territories of the United States. It follows, therefore, inevitably, that the Popular Sovereignty, about which we hear all this cackling, is the right to 'own slaves,' to 'whip niggers.'
With this interpretation, read the following

LETTER FROM THE HON. S. A. DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1854. Gentlenen.—I am greatly obliged to you for your kind letter, tendering to me the hospitalities of the State of Isdiana, as a mark of your approbation of my course in Congress, 'in support of the inestimable doctrine of Popular Soveresonty, and the rights of the people in the Territories of Kansus and Nebruska to make their

the Territories of Kanaus and Nebraska to make their own laws, and regulate their domestic and local institutions in their own way.

Having received various invitations of a similar tenor, to visit other points in your noble State, I have delayed my answer with the sincerest hope that my time and engagements would enable me to accept them all. I regret that the short period to elapse between this and the meeting of Congress, will hardly afford me the requisite time to arrange my private affairs, and fulfil the numerous engagements in my own State. While I quisite time to arrange my private affairs, and fulfil the numerous engagements in my own State. While I will be compelled, for these reasons, to forego the pleasure of visiting other points in your State. I do not feel at liberty to decline an invitation by the State Central Committee, on behalf of the Democracy of the whole State, to address the people at your capital in vindication of the great principle of self-government. State rights, and constitutional liberty, as recognized in the organic act of Kansas and Nebraska.

In obedience to your request to name such day as will suit my convenience, I take the liberty of indicating the 6th of September.

the 6th of September.

I have the honor to be, very truly,

Your obedient servant,
S. A. DOUGLAS.
To the Democratic State Central Committee of Indiana.

there can elsewhere be seen so disgusting a specta-cle as is afforded by Senator Douglas and his cenfederates in this lying crusade against popular freedom. Popular Sovereignty, forsooth! The ight to own, and the consequent right to whip nigers. Hurrah for Douglas! Hurrah for the De nocracy and their new POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY, to which 'nigger whipping' is an essential!

THE DESTRUCTION OF GREYTOWN. The Liverpool Times of August 8th contains an article on the destruction of Greytown, from which we make the following extract:

'In this age of great exploits, a contemptible, cowardly act must brand even the greatest nation of the earth with a degree of reckless intolerance who, like the Czar, would reduce a town to ashes, or the immediate payment of a sum of money.— But the United States have done this.

It is fortunate that a nation full of power, and It is fortunate that a nation full of power, and endowed with greatness for all the purposes of nationality, should have become the victim of that wickedness and cruelty which was meant to have fallen on the heads of others. The attempted slaughter and desolation was directed against the helpless, and we add hopeless people of Nicaragua. naugher and we add hopeless people of Nicaragua.
But, fortunately, it fell on the heads of the people
belonging to the destroyer; and humanity is left
to blush more at the destruction done by a government to its own people, than to mourn over the ap-halling slaughter which a mighty State had direct-d against a half civilized and defenceless nation. We are incapable of indulging in those feelings which too many are so fond of encouraging, when they find rivals or even enemies committing any which too many are so fond of encouraging, when they find rivals or even enemies committing any pressive extract from a hitherto unpublished letter excess which is likely to bring a blot upon their fame, or to tarnish the boasted perfection of their institutions. But we must say that the burning of a paltry town for such an absurd insult to the form the first town for such an absurd insult to the form the first town for such an absurd insult to the form the first town for such as force the responsible portion of Washinginstitutions. But we must say that the burning of a paltry town for such an absurd insult to the American flag, or to enforce the payment of such a trifling sum as 20,000 dollars, is one of the most disgraceful events that could have occurred in the nineteenth century. It has but one parallel in modern history, and that is the announcement of the ratification of a treaty between the United States and Russia, in which the Gzar's charge daffairs at Washington, and Mr. Franklin Pierce's Cabinet of the United States, mutually bind themselves to perfect neutrality during the present war. The neutrality of the States, pending the contest in which England is engaged with despotism, has been naturally and consistently anticipated; but it never has been humbly solicited, nor will it be mawkishly craved. If a sense of honor, an abhorrence of tyranny, and a love of universal freedom can preserve the States, and keep her within the pale of political rectitude and common morality, England would be better with her open hostility than she is with friendship cloaking a diplomatic spirit which exposes her statesmanship to the contempt and ridicule of every free nation on the earth.'

was in Great Britain, charged with negotiations for the sale of a considerable portion of Washing-ton's landed estate:

'I have no scruple in disclosing to you that my motivos to these sales are to reduce my income, be it more or less, to specialities, that the remainder of my days may thereby be more tranquil and free from care; and that I may be enabled, knewing was from any dependence is, to do as much good as my resources will admut; for although, in the estimation of the world, I possess a good and clear estate, yot so unproductive is it, that I am oflentimes ashamed to refuse aid which I cannot afford, unless I sell part of it to answer this purpose. Besides these, I have another these things—it is, INDEED, MORE POWERFUL THAN ALL THE REST—namely: to liberate a certain species of property which I possess very repuguantly to my own feelings, bu

by bullying and bribery was elected to the United States Senate, and was among the first pursues recommended for a foreign mission, by our covenant-At the Manchester (Eng.) Anti-Slavery Conference,

Aside from all the God-defying wickedness which distinguishes our present Administration, and the wrath of Jehovan which it is sure to bring on the land; the meanness of most of its official acts is, we think, conpletely beyond a parallel. We con-fess to a feeling of absolute nausea in contemplating this last crowning act of baseness .- Free Pres-

THE TWO PROPOSITIONS

For a dozen years past, a little handful of steady-handed, cool-headed, and true, warm-hearted abolitionists have been urging the North to make issue with the South, and give it the alternative, the abolition of slavery, or the dissolution of the Union. To this they have urged them by every consideration of the love of liberty, of justice, and of self-respect. They have been persecuted, derided and despised for the fanaticism of their sentiments, and the ultra disorganizing character of this proposition. Even their fellow anti-slavery laborers, to secure votes, and save themselves from the odium of companionand save themselves from the odium of companion-ship with such wild radicals, have been at times marvellously prodigal of their arguments, and loud in their huzzas for the Union—the Union, the

in their huzzas for the Union—the Union, the source of our prosperity in the past, and the anchor of hope for the future.

Now, the South, with a policy true to slavery, as that of the abolitionists was true to freedom, are hedging in and circumscribing the free States, preparatory to presenting them the alternative of the establishment of slavery by the free States, or a dissolution of the Union. First, they intend to make the North help them steal or buy enough of territory to enable them to set up for themselves, and contribute largely for their setting up in business. This done, they will snap their fingers in contempt at their dupes, and be off.

We have to make our election between these two

We have to make our election between these two courses of action-dissolution is sure to come, if the North maintains freedom, and the South maintains slavery. Notwithstanding past indications, we will not believe that the North will utterly give up freedom. The South, we fear, will not relinquish slavery. Disunion, then, must come. The only question is how shall it come, honorably and nobly to us, from our own election, prompted by our ab-horrence of the wrong? Or, shall we continue, as in the past, to be the accomplices of slaveholding knaves, until they have no further use for our menial service, then to be turned adrift, that their despotism may riot in an empire of slaves? An empire that shall rival Russia in the extent of its possessions, as it shall cover with obscurity her tyranny by its own more flagrant crimes against

It is for the North to make its election between these methods of dissolution. Dissolution itself is one of the most probable events of the future.—

SLAVEHOLDING COMMUNION.

Of what avail is the protest of the Northern min-Regard being had to the real character of the inestimable doctrine 'which Mr. Douglas is about to 'vindicate,' we ask if, on the face of the globe, bolding minister who visits them in his journey, to their pulpit and communion! What is the character of the act which they thus emphatically endorse! The slaveholder, in scripture phrase, is a man-stealer. Is the stealing of a man less a crime, in the sight of God, than the stealing of money or merchandize! On the contrary, is it not far more so! And yet, many, we fear most, of our minis-ters and churches,—if visited by a slaveholder of the same denomination, who holds a reputable standing at home,—will not hesitate to open their pulpits for him, to invite him to their communion and offer him all the courtesies due to a worthy Christian brother and Christian minister. Pro bably there may be, here and there, a minister or a church that would pursue a different course, but

we fear that they are very few.

We ask again, can it possibly be right to frater and cruelty which we had hoped was confined to the nize with men, whatever may be their professions, despotisms of Europe. We little thought that the land of the Penns, the Washingtons, the Frankland of the Penns, the Washingtons, the Frank-lins and the Jacksons, contained men who would be capable of re-enacting the tragedy of Sinope, or ion, the time has fully come, when the churches be capable of re-enacting the tragedy of Sinope, or ion, the time has fully come, when the churches she like the Czar, would reduce a town to ashes, cause it refused to comply with a forced demand the immediate payment of a sum of money.—

the immediate payment of a sum of money.—

the United States have done this.

should kind with slaveholders. Nor do we doubt fellowship with slaveholders. Nor do we doubt that, as a general thing, in the Northern states, they will take this ground,—whenever Northern they will take this ground,—whenever Northern ministers, and the conductors of the Northern reli-

American Baptist.

GEN. WASHINGTON ON SLAVERY. The New York Tribune, a few days since, con tained the following extract of a letter of Gen. Washington, never before published:

the contempt and ridicule of every free nation on the earth.'

The exploit of burning a wooden village of 80 houses, is well worthy the administration of Franklin Pierce. It is quite as glorious as any other achievement of his official character and conduct were not already as intense as it is possible to feel, they would take that hue from the contemplation of this late act of atrocious cowardice and unspeakable infamy.

And the man Borland is equally worthy of the exploit. He was a Kentucky Poeter, emigrated to Arkansas, became involved in two or three duels,

WHOLE NUMBER 1051.

August 1st, 1854. Rev. FRANCIS BISUOP, of Liverpool, said:

SPEECH OF REV. PRANCIS DISHOP,

I most heartily respond to the sentiments utter-

ed by the chairman, when he laid it down as our duty to speak out honestly, and without reserve or

hesitation, on the subject which has brought us together this day, especially in so far us that sub-ject has a bearing on the conduct and the duty of our American friends across the Atlantic: and I believe, sir, that it would only be an act of cowardshould be defeating our own object hy so doing. I feel assured that every true and honest word spoken on this side of the Atlantic, will be seriously and respectfully listened to, and earnestly pon-dered, by the most estimable and intelligent por-tion of our brethren on the other side of the water. I suppose, sir, that I am called forward as a witness, and I shall, therefore, come at once to my tes-timony, without any lengthened introduction. Two years ago, this very week, I was in the city of Richmond, the capital of the State of Virginia. It is a beautiful city, containing about 30,000, or be-tween 30,000 and 40,000 inhabitants. It stands by the falls of James's River. Its public buildings are very imposing; its private residences are of the most elegant and luxurious kind; through its broad, spacious, and lengthened streets, are rows of locust and other trees, adding to the beauy and attractiveness of the city. About the centre of the city, on an eminence, stands the Capitol, or State House—that is, the house where the two uses of legislature, the house of representatives and the senate, are accustomed to meet and make the laws of the State. That building stands on a beautiful public ground, called the Capitol Square, laid out very tastefully with trees, shrubs, and flowers; and at all the entrances—this was the first thing that struck my attention on entering, and in walking about the city-at all the entrances of this square are boards, warning colored persons, wheth-er free or slaves, not to walk in that square, unless on business-that is, unless they are sent by their owners and employers—on pain, in the case of free-men, of a heavy fine, the amount of which I forget at this moment, and in the cases of slaves, the infliction of thirty-nine stripes. (Hear, hear.) From the neighborhood of that city, not long since, there came a remarkable letter to this country, a letter which was published in most of our newspapers, purporting to come from a lady's hand, and it was an amiable, meek, and gentle production, as from a lady's hands it should be : it purported to come, in response to an address of the women of this country, from Mrs. Ex-President Tyler. I think it was well, if she wrote that letter, that she had none of those English ladies near her at the momant she was writing. (A laugh.) Among other things, she said it was an utter mistake and gross abolishe said it was an uter mistage and gross and it was an uter mother and child, was a common thing among the slave population; on the contrary, she said, it was most uncommon, and one that all the respectable families in the South would be ashamed tenance. Now, I say, thus publicly, that a more gross and barefaced falsehood was never uttered than this statement in Mrs. Tyler's letter; for sepestions of families are taking

by broad day-light, on every day in the year, ex-cept on Sunday. There is that outward regard paid to religion in that anomalous part of America, full of contradictions as it is, which does lead to the cessation of these human sales, these heartless separations, on one day in each week of the year.
One morning, I made my way, about nine o'clock,
to a certain street—Wall street—in that city.—
Some public sales were to commence at half-past nine. I went into the auction-room of Messrs.
Pullan & Davis, in that street. I mingled with the slaveholders, about forty of whom were assembled there : I went round with them as they examined and appraised the slaves, men, women and children, in a way which I cannot describe; feeling their shoulders, their wrists, their hips, their legs, in order to judge of the probable value of those several lots of human stock. The room was a barn-like place, one quarter the size of this place, and with a very low ceiling; and at one end of the room was a moveable platform, about 12 feet by 6, with four steps on each side. On that platform afterwards tood the auctioneer, and his victims on each side. Among the slaves to be sold was a group which Among the excited my attention, and that of many others present: consisting of a mother, 38 or 39 years of age, as she was described to be, with her six children. The eldest of that family was a young woman, eighteen or nineteen years of age; a beautiful young woman, nearly white, and it was the beauty young woman, nearly white, and it was the beauty of this young woman which was one cause of the great and marked attention paid to this group. As I returned again and again to this group, the poor mother taking me, I suppose, to be a slaveholder, and imagining that I was contemplating to make a purchase, begged and implored me not to separate them, but to buy them together. The daughter came forward, and united her entreaties with those of the mother. Oh, my friends, have you over of the mother. Oh, my friends, have you over thought of the feelings of a slave mother in such circumstances, with her children clinging about her, and feeling that before half an hour shall pass away, they are to be separated and torn from her

Who can imagine her heart's deep emotion,
As she looks on her children about to be sold?
You may picture the rage of the rock-girdled oc
But the grief of that mother can never be told!

Afterwards I watched the fate of this family with great interest. I cannot tell you of the insults offered to the mother in the presence of the child, and offered to the child in the presence of the mother. They were in the hands of a brutal, coarse and repulsive looking man, who declared that he had only had them in his possession for three days; tobacco juice was running down from each corner of his mouth, and the stench of run seemed to come from every corner of his body, and he was nearly drunk, and the curses and ribaid jests which he gave utterance to, instead of exciting the indignation of those present, and occasioning his expulsion from the place, only caused repeated bursts of laughter. The mother was led to the auctioneer's stand, and one of the little boys, of whom there were two, of less than thirteen years of age, clung to the mother, but he was torn from her by the attendant, and made to go and sit down again beside the wall. That mother was sold with two of her children, and the others were separated from each other. Afterwards I watched the fate of this family made to go and sit down again beside the wall. That mother was sold with two of her children, and the others were separated from each other. The daughter excited great notice when she was placed on the stand, and the auctioneer seemed to take pride in selling such a valuable article: and he said. There, gentlemen, that speaks for itself. Taking her by the shoulders, he turned her round, that they might see her figure. There is not a finer figure in all America than that, he said. And so he went on praising the poor creature.—She seemed indignant at it. She was nearly white, as I have said, and her bosom heaved with indignation at being thus pointed at and so spoken of; and far worse treatment she was subject to than

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 36.

From the Macon (Ga.) Republican. HE DEMANDS OF THE SOUTH UPON THE NORTH.

We cut the following from the Western St.r., an ti-slavery paper, published in Lebanon, Ohio: Hence, ofjour and scandalous as the demands are, outh now asks of the northern democracy, the action of Cuba-by purchase or robbery—and extion to the United States as two slave States ration to the United Dominica and Porto Rico, and soquest of Hayti, Dominica and Porto Rico, and annexation as slave States, after the reduction of of inhabitants to slavery—the conquest and purchase Merican territory with a view to the erection of slave the change of California from a free to a slave s—the change of Mainornia from a free to a slave —the admission of New Mexico with a slave consti-—the admission of Utah into the confederacy demestic institutions of Polygamy and Slavery, let to carry out the Douglas idea of popular sovtion of making slave States-the re-establish-The African Slave Trade to stock the south with negroes—a union with Brazil to perpetuate the a slave trade; and, as the Washington corresent of the Philadelphia Gazette declares to be the purpose of the south, viz: 'the passage of a se-law by Congress, which will prohibit public dison an by coogless, which was promote profile disbolding them there by citizens of slave States-a etion of the democratic element in the govern-at lacompatible with the safety and the interests the south and her institutions; a proposition which mires the abolition of the House of Representatives ion of the powers of the Senate, and a limitan of the number of Senators by cutting off the reppentation of part of the States—and, a modification the form of government as will assimilate it to that

nice, in which the patricians, represented by the ate, shall exercise legislative and executive power. We perfectly agree with the Star that these deads are monstrous, but monstrous as they are, North will have to submit to them, and more and a union man; or, as they used to call us in 1850-51, a submissionist; but since the North has to cutting up so many antics, and making such generally about the passage of the brasks foolery, we have got to be the awfullest had of a fire-enter; and we now not only insist nt as charged above by the Star, but the followspecifications likewise in addition thereto, viz acquisition of all the West India Islands. Yu-Maxico, Australia and Africa. That Conress shall forthwith passa law, giving a hundred sllars bounty to every abblitionist that will steal nigger from Brazil, or any other foreign govern-ent, and bring him into the United States, and ake a slave of him. That California, Oregon, Connecticut, and Massachusetts shall eted into slave States, or be turned out of the ision. That Congress shall also pass a law, that very abolitionist and free-soiler that dares to be a candidate for any office either of honor, trust or posit, shall be immediately hung up by the neck. That hereafter no one shall ever be President of the nor of any State, or foreign minister, or Charge d'-Affairs, or consul, or secretary of legation, that has ever been north of the Potomac, and that all

the free States shall be governed by viceroys or satraps appointed by the South. That the fugitive are law shall be so amended, that for every slave that has beretofore absconded, or that may hereafter abscond from the South, two other niggers shall be returned to the owner of each, and also \$10 a day for every day that said slave may have been absent, to be paid out of the pockets of those pious Yankee abolitionists, whose ancestors used to steal begrees from Africa, and bring them over to this atry and sell them; and the pockets of Seward, Giddings, Wendell Phillips, Chase, Wade, Gillette, Samner, Lewis D. Campbell, and Theodore Parter. If these few trifling amendments are im-mediately made to the constitution and legislation the country, we don't know but we may be in deced to let the Union stand a while longer. But we are not going to wait any length of time about it It must be done immediately, if not sooner.— Perhaps, upon reflection, we might consent to let the bounty law, proposed above, stand in place of be anaexation of Africa, as we are satisfied that every abolitionist was offered a hundred dollars every nigger he stole from Africa, and brought to the South, we should soon have just as many as We candidly admit that these demands are mon-

steps, but still we insist upon them, and we are preently satisfied that the North will accept them. be truth is, that men who stole niggers from Afria eventy five or a hundred years ago, and brought then ever to this country, and reduced them to sla-ter, and who invented all the horrors of the midde passage; who now think that they are doing ind service when they can steal southern proper-ty, and succeed in concealing it in the inhospitable anate of Canada, and leaving it there to sfreeze, who think it a less crime to murder ers and their children orphans, than to civilize and danize a heathen nigger, and make him useal to his race; who teach men to trample the fundemental law of their country, the Christianity of the Bible, and even the Almighty himself, under trather than to recognize the constitutional rights of a slaveholder; who go to Congress, and wear before God and the world to support and maintain the constitution of the United States on one day, and on the next declare that they will not apport and maintain it, and thus blacken their cals with all the guilt and pollution of moral, if an igal perjury; who teach our southern slaves that they are perfectly justifiable in cutting the tota of their masters, in knocking out the brains their masters' children, and violating their masmis wires and daughters, and even encourage them 6 40 so, if thereby they can obtain their freedom; encourage peaceable, quiet, contented and happy slaves, to leave the homes of their infancy, at their wives and children, and seek a refuge hay have the privilege of lingering out a few stars, and then die amongst vermin, pollution, tty, crime and misery; who make a systematic ar upon the institutions of neighboring and con-derated States, upon whose industry they are in-lested for half their wealth, and without which gorgeous dwellings would be the receptacles of criminals and paupers, who systematically ob-tract the execution of the constitutional laws of the land, and who pride themselves upon harassing and mortifying southern gentlemen when they pin quest of their property; we say that the men who did and who do these things, will accept the terms of our southern platform, which we have been put in be put in print for the especial benefit of the Sar, and which all southern men are bound to and which all southern men are bound of tand upon and support. We mean, that they will accept the terms laid down, or any other terms, if they are only sufficiently dashed with rascality and

as there is plenty of that all over the country, we beg the Star to put it in to suit its own taste. If the Star should for a moment suspect that we are not perfectly in carnest in this matter, or that we have colored our daguerrectype of northern men a single shade too deeply, we beg leave to call its attention to its own description of what they are, and what they will do-but we leave it out, for really we do not wish the South to know what a contemptible opinion the Star has of its wn countrymen.

Well, the Star is now in possession of our platform; we wish it to deliberate upon it maturely, and let us know what it thinks of it by next tele-

CONDITION OF THE PUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

If an abolitionist succeeds in stealing a slave from his master, and placing him beyond chance of capture, in Canada, he thinks he has done something deserving of high laudation. If the deed were done purely out of consideration for the welfare of the negro, and means were taken to render the fugitive as comfortable when free as he was when in slavery, some palliation might be found for the dishonesty of the transaction. The fact is, however, that the abelitionists are not in the least Solicitous about the however, that the abolitionists are not in the least solicitous about the well-being of the negroes. In running them off, their only desire is to spite the South. The fugitives may starve, for all they care; and nearly starve a great many of them undoubtedly do. Parker, Phillips, Garrison and their followers, will do almost anything to aid a slave in escaping from his master; but who ever heard of some friends in the Senate. It is just as it is with the Fugitive Slaxe law. No slave State Senator will ever vote for either. So, at least, it will take five years to repeal either. But, even at the end of five years, the slave States will have some friends in the Senate; and, as things are now, there is but one here of evaluation described. any of this set advancing a dime to support a lugitive, when, as is often the case, he finds it impossible to support himself? No one has yet; and in all probability, no one ever will. Abolition philantary thropy extends not as far as that. Charity is a virtue of electing United States Senators.

The new of Col. Benton's defeat has just reached tue with which the professors of extreme anti-sla-

very views are wholly untinetered.

The Albany Argus of Monday last, under the head of 'Starving Fugitive Slaves in Canada,' publishes the following :

We have received a circular, calling attention to the condition of fugitive slaves in Canada. It

comes from colored people, we presume, and is signed J. J. Rice, Amherstburg.

It states that they are in great want and destitution, and in need of bedding, flannels, and clothing generally suited to the climate; food, medicines, and assistance in every shape. Rice states that he has lived in Canada thirteen years, 'on incidental donations, and sometimes on scant fare.' He denies that the government does anything for the fugitives, and appeals to American abolitionists for early aid on behalf of his suffering fellows, reminding them that ' to furnish bedding, &c., to a destitute family just from slavery, is what slave-holders, who work the colonization enterprise, do

Rice, we fear, appeals to deaf ears and close shut purses. Negrophily prefers mass conventions, po-litical action, and double tracks for underground itical action, and double tracks for underground railroads, to caring for the passengers after they have reached their uncomfortable destination. It the following will be the words:— The property have reached their uncomfortable destination. It the following will be the words:— The property of no citizen of any State shall be endangered or forfeited whilst being occupied in, or transported through any other State. The idea is, that while the property of the than in large collections. It thinks to be 'heard for its much speaking.' So that the poor negroes across the borders may perish with cold and starvation in the fierce Canadian winter if opponents of the 'Nebraska iniquity' be only returned to -Detroit Free Press.

INTEMPERANCE AND SLAVERY. We clip the following from the Lexington (Ky. Star, as an indication of the tone of the chivalry. In mentioning the Massachusetts State Temperance

convention, the editor says :

But Mr. White and Mr. Hoar were not the only shining lights of the occasion. There were others who gave vent to the brilliancy of their eloquence and the fervor of their zeal in the cause.— in this Red nosed shepherds' and 'reverend Chadbands -ministers of hell, dressed in the livery of heaven, who, in the name of the Almighty, had impiously protested against the Nebraska bill, and preached gainst the Fugitive Slave Law, were there, in oundance, denouncing the principles and the ractices of their rum-selling and slave-trading incestors. Dr. Dwight, once the venerable President of Yale College, revered by all who knew him, for his piety, his learning, and his benevolence, sent a barrel of rum, by a slave-trader, to Africa, buy a negro. The ancestors of the three rever-nd Beechers who attended this convention, we oubt not did the same, as the exchange of rum for slaves, in that day, constituted a most imporant branch of New England commerce, and but or the depravity of heart which these men exhibit, might excite surprise that they should seek to fix upon their fathers, crimes which, as they inter-pret the Bible, must sink them to a place where he hand of resurrection can never reach them.'

From the Washington Star. IMPROMPTU LINES,

Written on hearing of the burning of the Constitution and tolling of the bells by the abolitionists on the 4th of July, 1854, by one whose ancestors did signal service in the war of the revolution.

TO THE PRIENDS OF LIBERTY AND THE CONSTITUTION. Desecrated has been our great natal day! on boldly stalks forth in arrogant sway Treason boldly stalks forth in arrogant sway!
Stop that death-sounding knell, it grates on my ears—
Liberty's not dead! but is sobbing in tears.
See the phalanx appreach, with 'blue lights' in har
To apply the torch at the word of command!
Liberty's chart they now commit to the flames!
With its long list of purest patriot names! Now our Constitution in effigy burns! Come to the rescue!—put its ashes in urns. Beware in whose hands our banner you trust-Beware in whose hands our camer you are Rally! freemen, rally! it trails in the dust!
Run up to the breeze our flag as of old;
Spread still wider each stripe, each star, and each fol Remember the blood of our noblest of sires; Then light up again their holiest fires; Invoke their spirits from the depths of the grave, To vouchasts again the great charter they gave— Dictated by virtue, on wisdom's best plan dictated by virtue, on wit The greatest of boons ever given to man.

Those ignoble sons, who would their sires degrade,

Are unworthy the home their fathers have made.

CHARLES SUMNER

We see it stated that Charles Sumner, the infamous abolition traitor, who disgraces Massa-chusetts as one of the United States Senators, has been elected one of the United States Senatore, has been elected one of the Vice Presidents of Harvard University. For the honor of that venerable, and time-honored, and heretofore highly conservative institution, we hope this may be a mistake.—

Memphis Eagle.

From the Chicago Democrat. LETTER PROM THE HON. MR. WEN-WORTH, M. C., PROM ILLINOIS.

SELECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, August 10, 1854. The Homestead bill was defeated in the Senate. for the same reason that the Missouri compromise law was repealed. Indeed, the passage of the Homestead bill would have been practically a repeal of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, so far as slavery is concerned. It would have afforded so strong an inducement for free labor to have gone to these Territories, that slavery would effectually have been shot out. As it is, there is now no way to keep slavery out of Kansas, but to urge, by all possible means, the friends of free labor to go there. And slavery has got such a foothold there now, that it is to be feared that free labor can never

now, there is but one hope of excluding

The news of Col. Benton's defeat has just reached here, and I never saw as much joy manifested as there is by the slaveholding interest. It has given them great courage, and I would not be sur-prised if they should bring on their two great measures next winter. The South cares nothing for the repeal of the fugitive slave law, or the slavery part of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. It knows that it cannot be done, and so fears nothing. It has two great measures still behind. These measures Colonel Benton, and every man opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise law, will oppose. Colonel Benton is the only opponent who has submitted his name to the people. He has fallen. The cry is, let all other democrats who opposed the repeal share his fate, and the star of slavery extension will be in the ascendant. The

ming measures are :-1st. The formation of a new slave State from the south of California.

2d. The nationalization of the institution of sla-

very. Slavery is now sectional, and the man who takes his slave into a free State does so at the peril of his slave. A very few words incorporated into no citizen of Illinois can hold slaves under our Illinois laws, a citizen of another State may occupy a farm in Illinois with his slaves, and transport them backwards and forwards without danger or for-

feiture. Thus, whilst we are looking to remedy the past. the South has two great measures for the future. And if a man will go right in these two measures, the South would take him for Congress, though he introduce a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, to repeal the fugitive slave law, and to repeal the Kansas and Nebraska bill, as soon as he took his sent. Our Senate being the bulwark of slavery, and being elected only once in six years, the South can never lose an advantage that it once

The South is practical and the North impractical in this matter.

From the Boston Atlas. BASENESS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

If any evidence were wanting to show the baseness of the administration, in violating its own pledges, and breaking solemn compacts, we have it in the fact, that the presses in its pay find them-selves compelled to defend the cause of the administration, by gross misrepresentation. This clearly shows that they regard their course as unjustifiable.

and indefensible, except by a perversion of facts. But the cry of abolition, coming from such quar ters, does neither surprise nor alarm us. If resisting the base acts of the administration be abolitionism, set us down as an abolitionist. If an atinviolate, and to prevent unnecessary and unpro fitable excitement, be abolitionism, we glory in the appellation. If a determination to resist the enoachments of the Slave Power, and to expose the conduct of Pierce and Douglas, subjects us to the charge of being in league with abolitioniste, we have already earned that honor, and hope to continue in the same line of conduct. If to resist op-pression and to advocate freedom—if to expose corruption and to strip the veil from those who attempt to raise themselves to power by imposing upon the people, be a crime in this Republic, we are willing to rest under the charge of doing wrong.

But has it come to this, that we must advocate

the extension of slavery, the acquisition of further territory, cursed with that institution, and even the revival of the African slave trade, in order to escape the censure of the presses devoted to the administration which feeds them! Must we bow administration which feeds them? Must we bow down and worship the man who has violated all his own pledges, and impaired the honor of the nation in the estimation of three-fourths of the people, or be subjected to misrepresentation and abuse from the many presses which ten months ago gloried in the belief that President Pierce would frown upon any attempt to make the agriculture. frown upon any attempt to revive the agitation of slavery! If we are to be assailed for taking an open, manly course against the machinations of ambitious slaveholders at the South, and their miserable, degraded tools at the North, we will bear the attacks as better many but shall an about the strategy are to be seen as a second of the strategy are to be seen as a second of the strategy are to be seen as a second of the strategy are to be seen as a second of the strategy are to be seen as a second of the strategy are to be seen as a second of the attacks, as best we may; but shall not relax at all in our efforts. We will do what we believe to all in our efforts. We will do what we believe to be our duty, come what may. But we have no fears on this subject. The people are right, and their voice will be heard. Let them speak out in their folness, and Pierce and Douglas, and those who re-flect their feeble light, or rather their darkness, will soon retire from the public gaze, and hide their di-minished heads among the things that were.

Yes, O purblind editor of the Allas, "it has come to this '-the slightest opposition to the extension and perpetuity of slavery is to be as sternly dealt with by the South as 'ultra abolitionism.' The least sign of disaffection toward the 'peculiar institution' will surely be visited with condign punishment.—Ed. Lib.

slavery spirit, working through its favorite the

churches. The Slave Power knows that then

in this country and does not come to be freemasonry. If a man does not come to be

freemasonry. If a man meet the come to be credited from some ecclesiastical ledge, he has chance of getting assistance from the crack to chance of getting assistance and attention.

can use the secret signs and utter the passes

can use the secret signs order, whatever his character or the oliver it is

sion, he is sure of a welcome as a brother.

sion, he is sure of a welcome as a crotter to bad a striking instance of the inconsistent of a

had a striking in this respect in the treatment

anti-slavery association, the Cincinnati Belevi

ively received by Mr. Vincent, as represent

in this country and America, a kind of decay

142 adenate fitto nainti all even this, such as I dare not mention here. I can-not go through the details of the scene. It would take up too much time; but I can never forget take up too much time; but I can never forget that scene,—all the incidents are so vividly impressed on my memory, as though they had only occurred yesterday. In going away from that auction room to another in Frankland street, Messrs. Dickinson and Brothers, I saw more, which I can equally well recollect. There I saw sitting down, on two or three forms, lines of women and girls, all dressed in new bright shining pink and blue dresses, most of them blue, with ribbons round their arms and necks, just as horses and other animals are decked out when they are led to a fair in this country. And the dealers went along those mals are decked out when they are led to a fair in this country. And the dealers went along those rows, looking into the mouths of those pour women, and frequently forcing the mouths open with their fingers, and treating them with other indignities which I cannot mention. But there was a peculiarity in the auction room, which I must mention in the most general way: there was a screen in the room, and we were invited to go behind the screen, and three men were examined there; their clothing was all taken off, and the examination conducted in the most abominable way: and I noconducted in the most abominable way; and I no-ticed that each one of them bore the marks of the case with all the others whom I saw examined in the same way. I afterwards saw a woman, a mother with her child in her arms, taken behind the screen, and served in the same horrible manner. the screen, and served in the same normole manner. These are things taking place in the capital of Vifginia; and yet we are told that Englishmen may know of such things being done, and not speak of them, out of some false and contemptible notion of what courtesy requires towards our breth-ren in America! I will not dwell upon these auc-Mons, though I could speak of other instances; but there is one I will refer to. I had read in sev-Chancery of the State of Virginia; and it announced that, on the following Thursday, there was to be, at such an hour, a slave of the name of 'Mason' sold by decree of the highest court of the State, in order to pay the debts of the owner. I determined, if possible, to witness that sale. I I determined, if possible, to witness that sale. I accordingly was present on the spot; and what was my astonishment when this poor woman was led out, to see that she was a poor, trembling, emaciated creature, about 25 years of age; her arms, which were exposed, all shrunken away! She clasped a staff to support herself. She had the support of two men in addition, in order to enable her to see the state of the support of two men in addition, in order to enable her to see the state of the support of two men in addition, in order to enable her to see the state of the support of two men in addition, in order to enable her to see the see that the support of two men in addition, in order to enable her to see the second er to get to the auction stand ; and it was with the greatest difficulty she was placed on that stand. She seemed to be just trembling on the verge of the grave; and to be a subject requiring the ten-derest attention of the nurse, rather than to be brutally drawn out in the way I have described; and to be knocked down by auction at that sale. (Shame!) No wonder that our friends cry 'shame;' but such was not the feeling called forth in the assembly of which I formed a part at that time. Her trembling, emaciated looks only excited ridicule, and they jeered and laughed at what appeared to them to be the mockery of offering such a value-less article to pay the debts of the owner. They as worth less piece of property, which, by the decree of the Court of Chancery, was thus brought out to be sold to pay the debts of the owner; and one of those brutes in human form jeeringly bid for the poor creature one dollar, but the auctioneer said he could not take a less bidding than five dollars. Five dollars were then bid, and ultimately the poor creature was knocked down for fifteen do lars. You may imagine from that fact, a your You may imagine from that fact, a young woman 25 years of age to sell for fifteen dollars, what must have been her condition, when the other young woman whom I have previously spoken of, sold for between 800 and 900 dollars. I had the greatest difficulty, while I was there, to suppress my emotion, and keep silence; and when I left this auction room, it seemed to me a most melan-choly thing in this beautiful city, to notice the number of church spires pointing, as if in silent mockery, to Heaven. I wanted to give utterance somewhere to my feelings, and as I hastened through the main street, I saw a shop, which was the bool depository of one of our leading religious commu-nities. I need not mention which, and I went in saying to myself, 'At all events, here, without running the risk of a ducking in James's River, or a coat of tar, I can express my feelings, if I canno hope to call forth any response of sympathy.' I saw in that office the secretary and another gentleman, who appeared like a clergyman. I told them who I was, and what I had seen; and I suppose I apoke in an agitated way, and the gentleman whom I took to be a minister very coolly said to me, You are a stranger, sir. When you have been here longer with us, you will understand these things better, and be less agitated.' Oh. God forbid!' I said, 'that I should ever be reduced to such a condition as to be able to look without agitation upon such atrocious things.' A long conversation followed between us, and they made me a present of a book, which I suppose was to calm my agitated feelings; and they tried many plausible and sophistical statements, such as the connected with slavery know years we how to employ, and with very great skill; but came away with my feelings of horror at the sys tem quite unabated, and only deepened by having thus seen how very callous and insensible wickedness of the system, men, who had otherwise good features in their character, appeared to have become. Now, we are often told that the matter should be left to work its own cure. Would that we could rely upon that! One of the resolution speaks of that detestable slave trade,—the interna slave trade of America,—a trade far more horribl than the slave trade of the coast of Africa, with a the cruelties of the middle passage. In the State of Virginia, mentioned in one of the resolutions. there were more slaves than in any other slave State in America, although there is comparatively little demand for their labor. Why is this! Because it is a great slave raising State; and as I went through that State, I saw groups of little children here and there, gambolling and enjoying their childish sports; and I knew that the dealers were prowling about, and presently would come upon those children and take them away from their why, for the farmers of Virginia, the most important stock is this human stock! They look with interest, of course, upon their maize and tobacco, and other crops, but it is the breeding of slaves which forms their chief business; and which forms their chief business; and hence we see it is a fact that there are more slaves in Virginia, than in any other State of the American Union. After referring to statistics of the number of slaves in America, Mr. Bishop said be felt, nev ertheless, quite assured that a system like that must speedily come to an end. The very worst kind of infidelity was that which would lead them to suppose that such a system of iniquity could, by lity, continue; for truth was stronger tha possibility, continue; for truth was stronger than error, righteousness was stronger than iniquity and this abomination of slavery must inevitably cease,—but what way it should cease, and what should be its end, was left for the Americans themselves to decide. Especially, it was left for the American church to decide; for he did believe that never had a more solemn truth been uttered than that which had been uttered by Dr. Albert Barnes some years ago.—that, if the churches would but speak out faithfully on this subject of slavery, it could not last another week. He would now say but this, that in the work of the anti-slavery plat form, men must forget their denominational sym-pathies, and their denominational antipathies. This was the platform of humanity, and it would be doing a dishonor to the cause, and it would show that they had not arrived at the true point, from which they could work with effect in belaboring this terrible mass of iniquity, if they sought in any way, directly or indirectly, to make that platform less broad or less universal. (Cheers.) The system of American slavery, as be had said, must come to an end; but whether its termination should be accompanied by rejoicings, blessings, or prayers, or whether it should go down amidst curses, conflicts confusion and blood, would depend mainly upor the faith, and justice, and humanity of the Amer-ican people. Might God grant, then, that they

already been referred to, to-day—one who, after long life, had been recently called from among us,-Let Manumon hold, while Mammon can,
The blood and bones of living man;
Let despots scorn, while despots dare,
The shricks and writhings of despair;
The end will come, it will not wait,—
Bonds, yokes, and shackles, have their date;
Slavery itself shall pass away.
And be a tale of yesterday.

ican people. Might God grant, then, that they might have wisdom—to choose the wiser and the better part! and in the words of a poet who had already been referred to, to-day—one who, after a

EDUCATION A CRIMINAL OFFENCE. EDUCATIONAL LAWS OF VIRGINIA. The Personal Narrative of Mrs. MARGARET DOUGLASS, a Southern Woman, who was imprisoned for one month in the Common Jail of Norfolk, under the Laws of Virginia, for the CRIME of teaching Free Colored Children to read. Boston : Published by John P. Jewett & Co. 1854.

circumstances rendered it necessary or practicable, I might be such again. With the abstract question of slavery I have nothing to do in this book.

the interests of the South and the welfare of hu-manity. In doing so, I have no rancor or malice Southern sisters a truth, which, however they may have learned it by sad experience, has probably never been thus presented to them before. In this truth is to be found the grand secret of the opposition to the instruction of the colored race. It therefore becomes important in connection with my narrative. In this truth also lies the grand secret of the dis-content and rebellion among the slaves. Knowing this, it is easy to perceive why such strenuous efforts are made to keep the colored population in darkness and ignorance. As it is, nature herself often rebels against what instinct teaches even the most degraded negro to be inhuman and devilish, and if to this were added the light of intelligence afforded by even the commonest instruction, we to the darling system of this offspring of the institution of slavery. This subject demands the atten-tion, not only of the religious population, but of statesmen and law-makers. It is the one great evil hanging over the Southern slave States, destroying domestic happiness and the peace of thou-sands. It is summed up in the single word—analgamation. This, and this only, causes the vast extent of ignorance, degradation, and crime that lies like a black cloud over the whole South. And the practice is more general than even the South-erners are willing to allow. While even the Northern libertine usually revolts from the intimate soern libertine usually revolts from the intimate so-ciety of those in whose veins courses a drop of black blood, the Southern gentleman takes them to his very bosom and revels in their fancied charms, until satiety disgusts him, when he deliberately sells them into a lower degradation as he would a

disabled horse.

It is impossible to deny that this unnatural custom prevails to a fearful extent throughout the South. The testimony is of too positive and personal a character to be overcome. Neither is it to be found only in the lower order of the white population. It pervades the entire society. Its followers are to be found among all ranks, occupations, and professions. The white mothers and daughters of the South have suffered under it for years—have seen their dearest affections trampled and their future lives embittered even to agony, by those who should be all in all to them as husbands, sons, and brothers. I cannot use toostrong language in reference to this subject, for I know that it will meet with a heartfelt response from every Southern woman. I would deal delicately with them if I bleed under its knowledge, however they may have attempted to conceal their discoveries. Southern wives know that their husbands come to them recking with pollution from the arms of their tawny mistresses. Father and son seek the same sources of excitement, and alike gratify their inhuman propensities, scarcely blushing when detected, recklessly defying every command of God and every tie of morality and human affection. They have not even the paltry excuse that ordinary libertines sometimes make, that their love is real, though illicit—the whole practice is plainly, unequivocally, shamelessly beastly. Is there any wonder, then, that people addicted to these habits are rapidly reto a state of semi-barbarism !

Is it to be supposed that the ordinary teachings of nature do not tell the sable sons and daughters of the South that this custom is inhuman and ungodly! Is not chastity a natural instinct, even among the most savage nations of the earth! Will not faithful voice can no more be heard among us and while declaring our high respect for his many with them a matter of force! The female slave, however fair she may have become, by the various comminglings of her progenitors, or whatever her mental and moral acquirements, knows that she is a slave and as such, powerless beneath the whims or fan cies of her master. If he casts upon hera desiring eye, she knows that she must submit. There is no way of escape, and her only thought is, that the more gracefully she yields, the stronger and longer hold she may, perchance, retain upon the brutal appetite of her master. Still, she feels her degradation, and so do others with whom she is connected. She has parents, brothers and sisters, a lover perhaps, all of whom suffer through and with her, and in whose hearts spring roots of bitterness which are destined to grow into trees whose branches will sooner or later overshadow the whole land.

How important, then, for these Southern sultant that the objects of their criminal passions should be ects of their criminal passions should be kept in utter ignorance and degradation. They must not read the Bible, because that teaches them of the sin of their masters. They must not wor ship God, for the effect thereof w them with a deeper horror of this great wickedness. They must not read and write, for every mental and moral improvement only tends to bring out and improve those feelings and emotions that already repel this gross system of sensuality and licentiousness. Were the negroes instructed in their duties to themselves and to each other, their obligations of their masters and their God, and were these instructions exemplified by the consistent lives of their masters, with the patural religious tendential friends of freedom here, and to listen of the respect to the masters are the South would be reported friends of freedom here, and to listen of the respect to their masters.

cies of the negro race, the South would become the to his voice in advocacy of common principles very garden of the Lord. Instead of becoming discontented and rebellious, the very reverse would be And we think that those who have heretofore felt contented and rebellious, the very reverse would be the case. There would be no fear of insurrections, for there would be no inducement. But when a man, black though he be, knows that, at any moment, he is compelled to hand over his wife, his sister, or his daughter, to the loathsome embraces of the man whose chains he wears, how can it be which marks the thorough man, of great and inexpected that he will submit without the feelings domitable purpose.

of hatrod and revenge taking possession of his Mr. John I. Gaines, of Cincinnati, was a we

I have no desire to pursue this subject farther, at present. I give it, as the cause of the discontent and rebellion among the Southern slaves, and also as the cause of the creation of that disgraceful law, which now stands like a great black blot on law, which now stands like a great black blot on the code of Virginia, and under whose unjust application I have been made to suffer. The subject is one that will not be suffered to rest, for I know my Southern sisters well enough to believe that they will not much longer rest tamely under the influences of this danning curse. I have told them plainly of the evil—the remedy is in their own hands.

Ilisted as the advocate of the freedom of his race, and of universal man.

Mr. Leonard Griffing, of Connecticut, came for ward like a true man, and earnestly identified himmach his case most singular is, that he is still in form, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. But with Mr. Griffing, evidently humanity is more than theology.

From the Ohio A. S. Bugle. AN APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES. CASE OF EMANCIPATION.

During the last session of the great Anti-Slavery Meeting in this place, it was announced that a dispatch had been received from Allegheny, stating that a slave girl was on the express train which would arrive at six o'clock. Subsequent information confirmed the fact, and between five and six, the

Boston: Pablished by John F. Jewett & Co. 1854.

The case of Mrs. Doucass is somewhat familiar to our readers. Her Narrative ought to be read and pondered by every American citizen. At the commence, ment of it, she makes the following frank declaration:

It is necessary also that I refer to myself, in order to do away with any impressions that I was or am an Abolitionist, as that term is usually undersood at the South; for I am aware that a strong effort will be made to induce this belief on the part of the community, in order to weaken the effect which I hope my book is destined to produce. I deem it proper, then, to state at the outset, that such is not the case, and that I was not contending against any of the Southern institutions, but only against a particular law of the State of Virginia, and of, as I believe, some of the neighboring States. Against the operations of this law, a large portion of even the inhabitants of Virginia are beginning to robel, as contrary, not only to good morals, but to the spirit of our country's institutions. This law, although connected with slavery as a Southern minitution, has not necessarily anything to do with the abstract question of slavery itself. It is one that might exist in a free State, though, happily, it does not.

I repeat, therefore, most emphatically, that I was not an Abolitionist, and that no person or persons had anything to do with the course I pursued, in even the most indirect manner. I san a Southern woman by birth, education, and principles. I have been a slaveholder myself, and, if circumstances rendered it necessary or practicable, I might be such again. With the abstract question of slavery I have nothing to do in this book. I write it as a Southern woman not more presented and mong strangers. A lady present suggested, that these broken hearts might be mended by his sending the mother to Ohio to live in freedom with her daughter, and was remissible for her traveling expenses. He I might be such again. With the abstract question of slavery I have nothing to do in this book. I write it as a Southern woman to the people of the South. I am and always have been one of them, and still possess the same attachment for them and their institutions, that was first instilled into me in my childhood, and which has grown stronger during my whole life among them.

Mrs. Douglass concludes her remarkable Narrative with the following revelation of the all-prevailing licentiousness which is engendered by the slave system at the South. Her appeal is solemnly admonitory.

I now approach a subject vitally connected with the interests of the South and the welfare of humanity. In doing so, I have no rancor or malice.

daughter, and we assured him of our willingness to become responsible for her traveling expenses. He declined this very favorable offer, though still to convince us he had no lack of affection, he assured this very favorable offer, though still to convince us he had no lack of affection, he assured him of our willingness to become responsible for her traveling expenses. He declined this very favorable offer, though still to convince us he had no lack of affection, he assured him of our willingness to become responsible for her traveling expenses. He declined this very favorable offer, though still to convince us he had no lack of affection, he assured him of our willingness to become responsible for her traveling expenses. He declined this very favorable offer, though still to convince us he had no lack of affection, he assured him of our willingness to become responsible for her traveling expenses. He declined this very favorable offer, though still to convince us he had no lack of affection, he assured him of our willingness to become responsible for her traveling expenses. He declined this very favorable offer, though still to convince us he had no lack of affection, he assured him of our willingness to become responsible for her traveling expenses. daughter, and we assured him of our willingness to

ard Griffing, C. C. Burleigh, Henry Ambler, M. R. Robinson, Abram Brooke, and Benjamin Bown. Mr. Blackwell said that as the child was no lenger a slave, it was proper she should have a name like other girls. That she might have a genume Christian name, and no mistake, he would christen her Abby Kelley. And in commemoration of the place of her deliverance, he would give her the name of Salve. name of SALEM. The christening was completed not by the sprinkling of water, but by the outpour ed applause of the assembly, and a collection of between \$40 and \$50 was taken up for her benefit and placed in the hands of a committee to procure for her a home, and provide for her education and support.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That in tendering our thanks to those our friends who were actively engaged in this day's rescue of a living soul from the fate of a chattel, Salem sends greeting to her elder sister cities, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Boston, inviting them to 'go and do like-

Such was the conclusion of the meeting. The people connected with it, and indeed almost all the inhabitants of Salem, seem determined there shall be no slavery among us. They show a proper respect for our constitution and our State. if men will come here in defiance of law, Constitu-tion and justice, claiming to hold children as cat-tle, they will learn before long that the people here tle, they will learn before long that the people here obey the higher law, and will transform things to persons, and give freedom to the slaves. When such a resolution shall possess the majority of the people of Ohio, Slavery will cease to be even sectional, and emancipation will soon greet the bond-

PERSONAL TRIBUTES.

At the recent anniversary of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, the following merited tributes were paid to the individuals whose names are recorded below :-

On motion, the following was, by a unanimous rote, directed to be incorporated with the minutes of the Society :-

In this, the twelfth annual meeting of the Western A. S. Society, surrounded as we are by the multiplying evidences of the progress of our cause, and cheered and encouraged by the presence and counsel of many of the friends of freedom, our thoughts revert to the labors and sacrifices by which our course in the past is marked : and we rememour burden lighter and our path smoother; and to none does our memory turn with more kindly regard, than to our friend PARKER PILLSBURY, now sent in a foreign land, seeking to restore his impaired health; and from this our annual gathering we send him these words of remembrance, and th expression of our carnest wishes for his speedy rescration to health, and his return to his family and

On motion, the following resolutions were unan-

Whereas, since our last annual meeting, James W. WALKER, formerly an Agent of this Societ has gone from the scenes of his earthly labors

another and a higher life; therefore,
Resolved, That we appreciate highly his able
and carnest efforts as a public advocate in the cause of the slave, feel deep regret that his eloquent and character and Christian heroid character and Christian heroism, we would also carnestly express our sympathy for his bereaved son from a beloved companion and parent.

Resolved, That in the decease of our friend, and the friend of the slave, Asa Davis, we feel that an old and faithful abolitionist, a self-sacrificing man, untiring in his labors, 'with a hand open as day to melting charity,' and so quiet and retiring as to be hardly known, except as his good deeds led men to ask the source from whence they came. has gone from among us, as we trust, to the reward that awaits the good.

Resolved, That notwitstanding the late SAMUEL Laws differed from us in his views of political du-ty, we would not therefore withhold an expression of deep sorrow for his death, believing that Freedom has in him lost one of its ablest advocates, and Christianity and true statesmanship one of their purest exemplars, and of whom it may be truly said, 'his works do follow him.'

Of this anniversary, the Bugle speaks in gratifying erms. The best spirit prevailed, the most radical ground was assumed, and an excellent series of resc lutions adopted. The Bugle says-

come speaker to the audience. Mr. Gaines has talents which eminently qualify him for the public advocacy of any cause. Evidently, to all who se him, he owes none of those to Angio-Saxon origin We hope to see Mr. Gaines more prominently en listed as the advocate of the freedom of his race and of universal man.

Mr. Leonard Griffing, of Connecticut, came for the control of the control o

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 8, 1854.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

In accordance with a vote passed at the annual meeting of the American A. S. Society in New York, in May last, its Executive Committee hereby give notice that a world tice that a special meeting of the Society will be held in SYRACUSE, N. Y., on PRIDAY and SATURDAY, (commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.,) to which all who deplore the existence of slavery in our country are cordially invited, whatever may be their views as to the best modes of effecting the overthrow of this terrible system of wrong and outrage. Our platform is free to all who choose to stand upon it—to slaveholders and their apologists, as well as to those who are for the immediate liberation of all in bondage—as we believe our cause to be holy and invincible, our principles eternal and immutable, and our measures wise and effective Wherein we err, either in sentiment or action, we de sire to be enlightened; hence, ' free discussion ' is our motto. To the true and uncompromising friends of liberty, we need not make any urgent appeal, to secure their cheering presence and valuable counsel, as far as practicable, at the approaching meeting. They know what the crisis demands, will remember their obligations, and be prompt in the discharge of their duties. But we strongly solicit the attendance of such as are yet only partially interested in the subject, or have yet to learn what connection the North sustains with the South in relation to slavery, or imagine that, individually, they have no responsibility whatever for the continuance of that 'sum of all villanies' in our otherwise favored land. The struggle in which we are engaged is neither sectional nor complexional, but broad as the whole country, relating to MAN as distinguished from the BRUTE, and seeking the liberty and happine of all classes. Distinguished speakers from various parts of the

country will be present; and the proverbial hospital-ity of the liberty-loving citizens of Syracuse will be extended, to the extent of their ability, to such as may come from a distance. In behalf of the Executive Committee of the Ameri-

can Anti-Slavery Society, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Secretaries.

THE MEETING AT SYRACUSE. The notice of the special meeting of the American

Anti-Slavery Society, to be held at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 29th and 30th inst., ought to have had a somecasions is one of the most effective methods of encouropponents, and of doing up the work before us in the fatal poison, the odium theologicum-looking at all might, making mockery of sects and parties, of states- been rather an anti-slavery ovation than a fierce theoor using them as the pliant tools to accomplish its infernal purposes, and utterly quench the light of freedom? able to exclaim, with reference to whatever religious Have we not lost our own liberties, by a law of Divine prejudice may have existed, "Veni, vici," The retribution, in destroying those of our victims? Are impression he produced at Manchester was most power there not three millions of immortal souls in our country, who are prohibited, by terrible penalties, from nestness and the depth of his pathos. But even in learning to read the gospel of Jesus Christ, from knowing the will of God as made known in the Bible, and those who were not privileged to listen to them. Th from receiving any other instruction, except such as British Banner speaks of him, not merely with com their heaven-daring 'owners' shall orally choose to allow placency, but decided approval. 'Mr. Pillsbury,' says them? Is not this immense population living in a state Dr. Campbell, 'most worthily distinguished himself of extreme, absolute and continual pollution, in conse- on the occasion. Notwithstanding his intense love of quence of the abolition of the marriage institution, and country and affection for his fellow-republicans, he is so a parallel is found to the scenes witnessed in Sodom yet deeply alive to the crime and horrors of slavery. and Gomorrah? Are there not one hundred thousand In my last letter, I informed you that he delivered an new victims added to their number annually, by birth- anti-slavery address at a chapel on Thursday se'nnight, equal in ten years to the population of Massachusetts- with great acceptance. On Sunday last, he preached in thirty years, to the entire population of New England? Is it not the avowed purpose of the South to extend Lancashire, of which church the Rev. Franklin How slavery wherever the flag of the country is carried, arth is pastor. The topic of his discourse was the difand to annex fresh territory ad infinitum, wherever it ference between a religion of faith and forms, and a recan be bought or stolen, to perpetuate its reign? And ligion of the life. In the evening, he delivered an adis not every evidence of regard for liberty branded as dress from the same pulpit on the moral and religious nothing better than 'treason,' and punished by the condition of the American slaves. He made an earnes station under it?

Surely, the time past for division here at the North should suffice! Surely, the hour has come when we should sink all other considerations in one united effort to vindicate LIBERTY as the first object of reverence, and the RIGHTS OF MAN as more sacred than bloodstained compacts and sinful compromises! Syracuse is 'all hallowed ground '-let the feet of a great multitude press upon its soil, and let their voices be heard in thunder tones against the existence of slavery in any of America; from the Orthodox remonstrances of variportion of the republic, at the contemplated meeting of ous churches and ecclesiastical bodies to their co-relithe American Anti-Slavery Society. Our cause is oneour object one; then, for A UNION OF HEARTS AND HANDS, and all to the rescue!

THE SOUTH IN DANGER.

particularly the feelings of its victims in regard to their favors, to which our readers will doubtless add their taking immediate measures for raising contributions to mions, presided over by the anti-slavery Earl of Salvery wn. Occasionally, there is an air of levity exhibited the Bazzar, and to the general objects of the American by him in his descriptions, somewhat calculated to dinish the moral force of his testimony; but the general effect cannot fail to excite fresh interest in the cause

are really authentic, describing incidents and recording slavery meetings on Sunday. Mr. Thompson completely facts just as they occurred; but it is necessary to suppress the name of the writer, lest their publication might since been backed by emphatic practical protest against endanger his life, if at any time hereafter he should be the reverend gentleman's Judaical notions of the obserso unfortunate as to be identified at the South. Such is vance of the Sabbath by members of the York Street the liberty of speech and travel enjoyed by an American Baptist Church, belonging to a religious denomination

correspondent confidentially interrogated the slaves with tleman in his condemnation of the American Abol whom he conversed, no matter whether in Virginia or ists. The members of this Baptist church have invited in Carolina, as to their desire to be free, they always Mr. Pillsbury to attend an anti-slavery meeting, and had but one answer-freedom forever! And they are deliver an address upon American slavery, on the afthinking more and more about it—and their burdens ternoon of Sunday next, at the close of which, a collecare growing more and more insupportable—and the tion will be made to assist slaves in their escape to Canprobabilities of a bloody insurrection, on a vast scale, ada, are hourly increasing. No doubt of it! Why should it not be so? Light is spreading—in a thousand ways Cincinnati, agent for the Reform American Tract Socithe slaves are learning that they were never made to be ety, preached in the Presbyterian Church of the Rev. tyrannical masters, like Pharaoh of old, are only hardening their hearts, and waxing worse and worse in their oppression, instead of hearkening to the voice of God,
Let the oppressed go free —they know that, at the North, they have many sympathizing and unyielding friends-then, why should they not raise the revolutionary cry of the Virginia patriot, 'Lineary, or DEATH!' Heaven knows that we desire to see no blood shed, but that liberty and peace may rule throughout the land; but we cannot withhold the expression of our conviction, that to this nation is presented the alternative that cannot be evaded—either to proclaim emancipation, or ere long be prepared for a servile war!

MORE ABOUT THE GREAT ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE AT MANCHESTER. MANCHESTER, (Eng.) Aug. 10, 1854.

You have now received so full an account of the pr seedings of the Manchester Conference and Publi Meeting in celebration of the second decade of the abo lition of British colonial slavery, that nothing furthe need be added respecting the meetings themselves Nothing is left for me to do, but to gather up the frag ments that remain, that nothing be lost from this ant slavery feast. If you regard it, as we do, as one of th catest revivals we have had for many years in this untry in connection with the cause of abolitionism you will desire to be informed, from time to time, of the effects produced by it. If the seal aroused be as per anent as it was fervent, two important results wil have been achieved by it : the negative good of render ing it impracticable for British churches and ecclesias ical organizations much longer to fraternize with pro lavery divines, either in their individual capacity of their official character as deputations, and the positive benefit of substantial contributions to the Bazaar and the general funds of the Society. Notwithstanding the emporary suspension of harmony occasioned by the Barker controversy, the proceedings in the main, in their most essential features, were of a truly catholic character. It would have been something to get to gether a company of earnest professors of the same aith from Manchester and the surrounding districts in some cases from nearly two hundred miles distance to promote the cause of humanity, irrespective of sectarian interests, in a far-off land ; but it is much more to assemble a body of men and women professing various creeds, and furnishing to the world a most valuable lesson which it sadly needs to learn, that the most intimate unity of spirit may exist without the slightest uniformunity of spirit may exist without the slightest uniformity of theological doctrine. The first of August meetings presented the spectacle of Calvinias and Arminians, Baptists and Independents, Presbyterians and Methodists, Swedenborgians and Unitarians, believers and unbelievers, all hearing in their own respective tongues the truths of an anti-slavery gospel. The extent to which this catholicity of spirit has been carried may be judged from the following extract from Dr. Ni-

'The spirit which this eminent man breathes towards the American abolitionists is excellent. Conceiving that errors may have mingled with their proceedings, arising from the imperfections which cleave to humanity, he yet demands for them an unconditional confidence in their discretion. The Conference is described in the same article, no

the British Banner of yesterday :-

as a mere Manchester gathering, but as a 'tolerably fair representation of the British isles." One of the most gratifying features of the Conference

to my mind, was the warm reception extended by mer of all shades of theological opinion to Mr. PARKER PILLS what earlier insertion ; yet we trust it is in season to BURY. Looking at the extent to which he has violated procure a large attendance of the friends of the anti- their educational and religious prejudices by his fierce slavery cause, of every shade of opinion, (seeing that -but not more fierce than just-attacks upon Amerithe invitation is cordially extended to them all,) at the ican churches in fellowship with our leading sects; retime and place designated. To be present on such ocness with which sectarians have attacked his character. aging one another, of getting nearer and nearer together in sympathy and opinion, of indicating a vital for their inability to defeat him in open combat by deinterest in our glorious movement, of discouraging our stroying his character through that most subtle and most comprehensive manner. O, for the zeal, the cour-age, the self-sacrificing spirit of '76! Better far than he would have had to encounter a host of prejudices, that-O, for the disinterested benevolence and invinci- which, if it did not utterly destroy, would have greatly ble determination of the apostolic age! Is not our land impaired his usefulness in this country. We have gory with blood? Does not the awful sway of the however, been agreeably disappointed. Up to this pe-Slave Power extend from sea to sea, with irresistible riod, his progress, whether in public or private, has men and politicians, of divines and religious professors, logical contest. He has now been six months in this

print, his speeches have excited great interest among at one of the regular services in the Free Church, Bury existing national government as a forfeiture of official appeal to the people of England to assist in the over throw of slavery. He reminded his audience of the solemn duty imposed upon them in this matter, arising from the moral influence which the opinion of this country, unquestionably exercised upon the people of the United States. He spoke of the value of anti-slavery testimony from every class of the community here, from the aristocratic Duchess of Sutherland and the ladies of Stafford House, down to the more stern addresses of the Democrats of England to the Democrats gionists in America, to the heterodox appeals of secularists who opposed slavery upon merely economical grounds. He contrasted the strong and consistent de nunciations of slavery by such men as Daniel O'Connell, with the cowardly silence upon, and the unprinci-We conclude, in our present number, the series of pled palliation or disgraceful justification of, slavery in Letters sent to us from the South by 'The Wandering the United States, by some of our loud talking Demo-Gentile, respecting some of the aspects of slavery, and crats of the Mitchel school. On the following morning, Mr. Pillsbury met at breakfast Mr. Howarth and ondage. The author will accept our thanks for his two other ministers, who expressed their intention of

Anti-Slavery Society.

In my first letter upon the proceedings of the Conference, I noticed a censure cast upon the American Antisuch as are appointed to destruction' in our guilty Slavery Society by Mr. Guest, a Congregational minister of Leeds-a gentleman well affected, notwithstand-These letters, though under a queer nomme de guerre, ing, to the anti-slavery cause—because they hold anti-It will be seen that in every instance in which our fessor Scott, who joined the first-named reverend genin the same orthodox standing as Mr. Guest and Pro-

Last Sunday morning, the Rev. James Vincent, of William McKerrow, D.D., Mount street, Manchester personal experience, against the sins of the American churches and nation generally, but more especially with reference to the mutilation of religious literature by the American Tract and Book societies. On the evening of sive and thoroughly anti-slavery discourse from the text, 'The bodies and the souls of men.' The high ecolesiastical and literary position of this gentleman renders this deliverance upon the subject of slavery most

In the metropolis, we have recently had a further manifestation of the restlessness and cunning of the pro-

Society, and the representative, whoever being Society, and the representative, wheever he as a country, at the present time, of the America he country, at the present time, of the America he country, at the present time, of the America he country has been a country as a country of the country has been a country of the co a recent meeting, under the auspices of one if a influential members, the Rev. George Smith of h Mr. Vincent explained the object of his minute Mr. Vincent capitality and ; he was received with the utmet habe courtesy, and an unequivocal approval of the sign courtesy, and an unique was unaniment; the Reform Tract Society was unaniment; the He was naturally emboldened, from this transfer approval, to ask for something more useful to approval, to ask the his country than mere well pathy with the cause be represented. He also resolution of the Union, recommending the same that cause to the Congregational churche h La and Wales. This would have procured to be substantial aid of which his anti-slavery some in need, and the obtainment of which was the his visit to this country. This request wu, he refused, on the ground that there was no produ giving any such resolution to the representative cieties over which the Union had no control by they should be most happy to render assistant they should be most mappy to render another cause in their individual capacity. The grant refusal appearing reasonable, Mr. Vincenter and action therewith, and resumed his sea and tator of the proceedings of the Union. Befor, he the sitting of the day was over, the subject of the ish mission, in connection with the America he Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was introdu the shape of a specific resolution, giving to be sanction or recommendation of the Union to the to chol's letter, quoted approvingly by Dr. Campbell, in the very thing which had just been refuel; American Reform Tract Society, upon the grant it was inconsistent with precedent in the promis the Union. The mover of the resolution also pro-slavery action which had been taken by fir is ican Board of Commissioners, but thought the dering by the Congregationalist or Independent this kingdom the material aid asked by this pools body might induce it to take anti-slavery action! is to say, that having sold Christ, in the penal slave, for certain pieces of Southern silver, then now be disposed to give the devil a turn, and all also for a pecuniary consideration, to be applied purpose of converting Mohammedans and Grain Protestant Christians. The Rev. S. R. Waring the resolution, curiously enough, advising the last give what was asked, but at the same time tops an opinion that the notion of the Board of Comme ers abandoning their pro-slavery position from urconsideration was simply ridiculous. Of ours, would expect that such a resolution would, for the reason as Mr. Vincent's application was referring met with a negative. By no means; it receive unanimous approval of the assembly. After by ral diffusion of anti-slavery information of lasts this country, more especially upon the pro-size tion of the American churches and religious em tions, it is impossible to suppose that the Course al Union were ignorant of the fact that the lan Board had sold itself to the Slave Power, bolyain but yet, with the knowledge of its criminally in matter, it is received into fellowship, while fer slavery Reform Tract Society is only to be rem outside the Union, in the individual capacy members. The one is received as a child of Ala entitled to the full privileges of the covenint to as a sort of proselyte of the gate, who is near ted to enter the inner court of the sanctur. pro-slavery representative is invited to parties the banquet ; the representative of anti-slavers be content with the crumbs that fall from the u But yet, there is not one of these ministers when venture to return to his congregation, and most the fact of the reception of a pro-slavery some fellowship, and the rejection of an anti-slavery m from communion, by the Congregational Union Is member of this body must preserve an anti-det reputation in the pulpit and upon the platforn; anti-slavery is non-essential in the eccle cil. Anti-slavery is powerful-very-in publicit in the library of the Union, it has no chance with nominational fraternity, although 'the brethm's resented are notoriously steeped to the lips in the of slavery. The members of Christian churchs as own age and country are still much in need d's warning which Christ addressed to the Jews-'les of the leaven of the Pharisees ! ' The ease with the the American Board has effected its object, show need of an efficient anti-elavery organization astonishment and indignation have recently best pressed in this country at the circumstance of the dimir, Russian war steamer, having been pers through the negligence of our blockading squales approach the mouth of the Bosphorus, destrey Turkish vessels, and capture others. The anti-tiworld should be as astonished and indignant at the that notwithstanding the extensive circulation of Key to Uncle Tom and other works, giving information upon the pro-slavery position of the American organizations, this Board of Commissioners should stratagem have taken from the representative of lie lish churches, a resolution virtually endorsing the a Christian body, to be received into full communication and that the walls of the British metropolis should be been posted with announcements of a meeting at East Hall to promote the Turkish mission, in connection the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign bury, and that no word of caution should have be sounded in the ears of the Christian public aguing fraud, for it amounts to no less, which is about a perpetrated upon them. On Monday last, the monthly meeting of the is endent Ministers of Manchester and its richity held in the Library of Dr. Halley's church, Carel street, Manchester. The meeting, which was press

over by the Rev. Dr. Clunie, was attended by a lar number of ministers from various parts of Lancada and Cheshire. Dr. Halley has just returned from East. At the request of the meeting, he gard interesting account of his travels there. He spoke " profound regret of the existence of a slave marist the very capital of that empire, for the preserve of whose liberties against Russian aggression we at the present time fighting. He stated that und Lloyd's steamers was employed in the transport of sixt to Constantinople, an employment of an English res which he believed to be contrary to law, and street repugnant to the feelings of the people of this county This announcement elicited universally strong espec

Rev. W. PARKES (one of the honorary Secretarist the late Conference) having been appointed to introdu a subject for the consideration of the meeting, proper the question-Does the Bible sanction slavery! apology for the introduction of such a subject in as sembly of evangelical ministers in England, Mr. Paris called their attention to the fact, that the afficiality that proposition was almost universally held by Assert can divines, and that it was the perversion of pass feeling, by this doctrine, that mainly sustained slam in the United States. As a proof of the extent of st ruption that prevailed in the American churches on the oot, he would refer to a work, which he held is hand, of Mr. Parker Pillsbury, one of the leading at litionists of the United States, then in Manchester.

Revere bury's church as had cent A were i bishop bers, as necessi pressio bodies tion, to provin any the individe the attraction and the province of the column and the colum oftheA countr librarie The fa weight as an i Dr. favor Moses contin

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Rev. fessor (lege,) agains nounce tended out a tem, b wherev A co very S were u ever, t upon i conten dispen was ad peculia endeav casion; bring t them p

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form a Bible. Mr. whethe their b ty, the nction meeting convers Dr. 1 his spe and for ed for t We are into the tisementing two chapels man fr and the Willi morrow

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Reverend gentleman then read extracts from Mr. Pillsbary's work, illustrative of the guilty position on the churches in relation to American slavery. It was a fact, as had been stated in one of the resolutions of the rege Bad occurrence in Manchester, that there vere in the United States 600,000 slaves, held by bishops, ministers, deacons, elders and church members, some of which belonged to the same denomination as themselves. Mr. Parkes having thus shown the necessity of an expression of opinion,—and a strong expression of epinion,—on the subject by the religious tales in this country, took the negative of the proposition, to sustain which he went into a Biblical argument, proving that neither the Old nor the New Testament at any time sanctioned the permanent enslavement of any any time same and the same system of bondage possessi the stroctous features of American slavery.

A Reserved gentleman expressed his surprise that it should have been deemed necessary in Manchester, in the present day, to vindicate the New Testament from the charge of sanctioning slavery; an undertaking which he regarded as a work of supererogation.

Mr. P. replied, that it was not so, so long as the works of the American commentators, who propounded this question, such as Moses Stuart and others, were received in this tion, such as of high authority, and found a place in the hraries, probably, of nearly every gentleman present. The fact of these divines being received in this country The met of these distinct commentators upon the Bible, gave seight in America to their dictum concerning slavery as an institution sanctioned by the Scriptures.

Dr. HALLEY denied the soundness of the argument in favor of slavery drawn from the fact of its existence among the Jews in the early portions of their history, Moset found the system existing, and permitted it continue for a time under certain restrictions, intended to ameliorate the condition of the slave, and ultimately abolish slavery altogether. Ecclesiastical history proved that those restrictions had had the desired effect, for. after the Babylonish captivity, slavery was utterly extirpated among the Jews.

Rev. ROBERT VAUGHAN, D. D., (President and Professor of Theology of the Lancashire Independent Collere.) then took up the objection urged by sceptics against the New Testament, namely, that it did not denounce slavery, as a sin, in specific terms. He contended that the plan of Christianity was not to draw out a catalogue of sins, and to denounce them seriatem, but to lay down great and broad principles, which should cover the whole ground of morality, and which, wherever received and acted upon, would put an end to every form of oppression and evil.

A conversation then arose respecting the America Abolitionists, and particularly the American Auti-Slavery Society, whose services to the cause of humanity sere unanimously recognized. An exception was, however, taken to Mr. Joseph Barker being allowed to stand upon its platform, and in the most irrelevant manner to arraign the Bible as the Magna Charta of slavery, and to contend that the destruction of its influence was an indispensable pre-requisite to the abolition of slavery. It was admitted that Mr. Barker had a right to his own peculiar theological views, which he might legitimately endeavor to defend and propagate upon every fitting occasion; but it was contended that he had no right to bring them upon the anti-slavery platform, or to make them part and parcel of the cause of abolition. That was not doing what he asked of others-subordinating our own sectarian views to the interests of the anti-slavery cause. While Mr. Barker was permitted by the American Anti-Slavery Society to introduce such irmicrant and offensive matter upon its platform, that Society could not expect to receive aid from those who held the divine inspiration of the Scriptures, and looked upon the Bible as the great charter of human liberty.

Mr. PARKES replied, that while sincerely anxious to aid the American abolitionists by every means in our power, he still was bound to admit the force of the obection which had been urged against the course adopted by Mr. Barker, and tolerated by the American Anti-Slavery Society upon its platform. But, at the same time, he was also aware that the alleged infidelity of certain American abilitionists was used by Christian ministers and professors, not merely as an excuse for not joining the American Anti-Slavery Society, but as a pretext for not exposing themselves to unpopularity in the United States for not taking any anti-slavery action whatever. He trusted that that would not be the use made of Mr. Barker's infidelity by the ministerial

The meeting, in strong terms, reprobated any such tently, aid a Society established even for so high and hely a purpose as the abolition of slavery, whose platform and machinery were used for the overthrow of the

Mr. Parkes, in conclusion, appealed to the meeting, whether as the objection which had been urged prevented their becoming auxiliaries to the American A. S. Society, they were prepared to take whatever anti-slavery action they could, independently of that Society? The meeting unanimously replied in the affirmative. The conversation then dropped.

Dr. Beand has been somewhat warmly attacked for his speech at the Town Hall, in the matter of Kossuth, and for his doctrines of equality of right which he claim

The besetting sin of the Americans is colorphobia We are in danger of falling, on this side of the water, into the opposite weakness of coloromania. An adverthement has recently appeared in the Times, announce ing two sermons to be preached in one of the largest chipels in London, by the Rev. S. R. Ward, a clergyman from Canada-but that was not attraction enough. and therefore the managers superadded the further announcement- 'as black as ebony.'

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William Wells Brown sails for the United States to

I have now finished all I have to say in reference the Anti-Slavery Conference, and public meeting, at Manchester, August 1st, 1851. There was only one emission in the management of the proceedings, and that was a vote of thanks to Mr. Parkes and Mr. Chesson, for their valuable services as Secretaries, to which we are mainly indebted for the very successful issue of the

I am, my dear sir, y dear sir, Yours, most truly, W. FARMER. W. L. Garrison.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

Extract of a letter from Rev. S. A. STEINTHAL, to Sam ad May, Jr., Corresponding Secretary of the Massachasetts Anti-Slavery Society, dated

BRIDGWATER, (Eng.) Aug. 17, 1854. Our Conference in Manchester went off very well, one untoward circumstance. Joseph Barker rished to speak, but was not permitted, from what appears to me to be a wrong view of a point of order on the part of several of our friends, and from religious goiry on the part of many ministers who were present at the meeting. No one who knows George Thompson, Chesson, or Dr. Beard, will accuse them of pander ing to prejudice; they were conscientiously of opinion that Joseph Barker was out of order. I thought them mistaken, and publicly stated this. If I had not known t an opportunity of doing so would be afforded to me, I should have felt myself obliged to leave the Connce. The meeting has, however, been very useful. It has diffused much information, and has brought the American Anti-Slavery Society before the public. Parker Pillabury was truly eloquent; and some passage of his speeches were alike memorable from the deep, assioned feeling they displayed, and the noble man her in which he expressed himself. From one who has bered so earnestly and so devotedly as he has, aditems like those he delivered on the first of August time with peculiar force and propriety. George apson's morning speech on the West India quee ton was perhaps the most useful oration he ever delivtrai, to fall of facts to prove that emancipation has

been even a greater blessing to the West Indies than various portions of the Cape, till they numbered its most sanguine friends could have expected. You will not be surprised to hear that his facts were clothed in language well calculated to warm the heart with

the table. He had the greatest hopes that important the land.

ameliorations would soon be made in the laws of the Mrs. For the position of its colored population, or to lessen the istry mainly accountable for it. severity of its laws towards strangers. How, notwithstanding these facts, patent to every eye, Lord John can make such assertions, I am fairly at a loss to say; but the Hon: A. Kinnaird was satisfied. The same S. S. Foster, in a speech such as he only can mak gentleman was, at a later period of the session, again The way in which he came down upon the political par would rather not! According to our Parliamentary politician who might have been present. When he unciquette, the subject is one which the member for Perth dertook to comment upon the conduct of Gov. Washcan alone bring forward, as he has once moved in it, burn, in connection with the surrender of Anthony and it is regarded as his question, in consequence. So Burns to the Slave Power, there was heard, from some we are in a fix. If we had one good sterling abolition of the more sensitive Whigs in the assembly, an exist in the House of Commons, perhaps parliamentary pression of disapprobation. These who thus attempted etiquette could be got over. The government is not to disturb the meeting were requested to desist, while what it should be. Lord John Russell and Lord Palelave trade on the coast of Africa; but they have not shown themselves alive to their duties towards our colored seamen. They have submitted to what I cannot there was a riot, the Whigs would be responsible for but look upon as a great degradation. They have per- it,) and break up the meeting. An officer present at mitted the ministry, of which they are such prominent tempted to arrest one of the rioters, who, with his and influential members, to appoint the Right Hon. Sir sympathizers, made resistance, and, for a time, is John Young, the member for the county of Cavan, as seemed as though our meeting was to be entirely broken secretary for Ireland. It is a notorious fact that this up, and the good people of Cape Cod to bear the stigman is a slaveholder. What can we expect from men ma of tolerating a mob. In the affray, several person who can make such a selection for a post of high influence? I am unable to say how bitterly this aroused torn, but no one was seriously injured. Women and our anti-slavery feeling, and how injurious this is to children were seen leaving the ground in the greatest any vigorous measures on the part of the powers that consternation, and fleeing to distant parts of the forest be. It is a proof of the want of true anti-slavery for safety. We will not attempt a particular descrip feeling in the country, that this insult to the nation is tion of the scenes of that tumultuous half hour, which passed by unnoticed. We have more to do here in we were grateful to survive, without witnessing the awakening a true abolition movement than some people shedding of blood or the sacrifice of life. After about imagine; they mistake the natural sentiment of ha- half an hour, the spirit of misrule yielded to the wishe tred of oppression for active and enlightened abo-litionism. It is not yet fully seen that England's duty

BARNSTABLE CO. A. S. CONVENTION.

The annual meeting of this Convention was held in the Grove, near Union Hall, in Harwich, on the 25th, 26th and 27th ult. On the first day, the number in attendance being small, an informal meeting was held,

On Saturday morning, the Convention was organized by the choice of Dr. W. FELCH, of Harwich Port, President, and RICHARD THAYER, of Braintree, Secretary.

A Business Committee of three was chosen, consisting of Prince Crowell, Zabina H. Small, Andrew T. Foss. Also, a Financial Committee, consisting of Joshua H. Robbins, Elkanah Nickerson, Abby Kelley Foster,

After a song by the Secretary, the meeting was addressed by him upon the importance, in the work of human redemption, of the free use of thought, tongue for the Massachusetts A. S. Society. cowardly feeling; but said that they could not, consis- and pen. Each individual was urged to work in his and her own peculiar mode to aid in the overthrow of whatever oppresses and degrades humanity, and to cooperate in every effort having a tendency to elevate and improve the condition of the race. Assembled in God's own temple, and his spirit being with us, all were ex- Ford, Joshua H. Robbins, and Gilbert Smith. horted to give free utterance to any thought which they might wish to express.

Lewis Ford next addressed the meeting upon the pow er of reform, and the certain ultimate triumph of truth over whatever might oppose its progress. He encour aged the friends of the slave to have faith in the fina success of their labors, though they might endure much and struggle long before they should obtain the victory

Mrs. Fosten followed in a pathetic speech, occupying some thirty minutes. She spoke of the gigantic stride which the accursed Slave Power has made in the nation during the past ten years, and the consequent necessit; for our laboring with greater zeal than ever for its over throw. She encouraged us not to despair of final success, though the circumstances by which we are surrounded may seem to assume a forbidding aspect. The meeting adjourned till 14 o'clock, P. M.

The clouds betokening rain, the Convention as bled in the afternoon in the Hall, which was filled to its But we regret that it did not precede, rather than fol utmost capacity. The services were opened by a Song; low, the demonstrations made by the 'men of property after which, the Secretary addressed the meeting upon and standing 'against that great iniquity. the position and character of the American Church in general, and the clergy in particular.

S. S. Foster next addressed the Convention in masterly speech, occupying the remainder of the ses- month of July last, to consider what action they, as sion. He went into an analysis of the policy adopted by the Free Soil party, and made it as palpable as the sun in the beavens in a cloudless day, that, though its that they are sadly wanting in that moral courage and avowed object is the overthrow of slavery in this na- devotion to principle, which are essential elements in tion, it is, in principle, an ally of the Slave Power. He avowed the most profound respect for many of the members of that party, and cheerfully accorded to them a great deal of sincerity and honesty of purpose but could not consent to cooperate with them, so long as they conceded to any man the right to enslave any portion of their fellow-men. He was listened to with great interest, and we think all must have been convinced that his position was correct, and that of the

Free Soil party wholly indefensible. The meeting was adjourned till 7 o'clock.

In the evening, convened in the Hall. After Song, the meeting was addressed by A. T. Foss, who spoke to us words of encouragement to cheer us in our terrible conflict with the leagured powers of sin He assured us that our trials, if patiently endured, would not only aid in striking off the shackles from the limbs of the poor slave, but would help to emancipate our own spirits from those more subtle chains which enthralled them.

The meeting was next addressed by R. Thayer, show ing the want of moral power in the Church to attack existing systems of evil, and to rebuke, successfully,

the sinners of this age.

Liguis Ford followed, with a speech in which h dwelt upon the hostility of the churches to the humane movements of the day, and to their self-sacrificing advocates, and ventured to express the opinion that they are not the churches of Christ, inasmuch as they are entirely destitute of his spirit.

Meeting adjourned to Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock. On Sunday morning, as the hour of meeting drew

near, the people began to assemble in the Grove from set up close by the railway station.

The concluding paragraph of your recent letter re-Nature's great temple in which we were permitted to ferred to the case of our colored seamen arriving in South Carolina ports, and you very justly ask whether we have done our duty. It is a source of shame to us that we must say, no. Our government has shameful.

ANDREW T. Foss followed in an effective speech, in

ly neglected the rights of its subjects. We have not, as a people, taken steps to compel the government to do its duty, and must therefore, in this respect, bear the reprosch your question so justly implied. This is one of the few questions which the British and Foreign A. Society have taken up. They have tried to be a statement of the American Church and S. Society have taken up. They have tried to be a statement of the American Church and S. Society have taken up. They have tried to bring the clergy for their wicked participation in the 'vilest sysmatter before the House, and have succeeded so far as to persuade the Hon. A. F. Kinnaird, the member for Perth, to ask the government for papers to be laid before the House. Lord John Russell in reply said, that to ween in sympathy with the victims of that terrible the negotiations were proceeding so very favorably that system of wrong, to perpetuate which the churches are thought it would be imprudent to lay the papers on doing more than any other body of men and women in

Mrs. Foster next addressed the meeting in a speed States alluded to. What Lord John Russell meant, I characterised by great power and pathos. She made cannot tell; on what he founded his hopes, I cannot some capital and merited hits at the pro-slavery Church guess. Your countrymen have passed the Fugitive and clergy, and was listened to with great interest to Slave Law, have passed the Nebraska Bill, have fre- the close. She charged the clergy with having made quently put the Fugitive Slave Law into practice; the people, to a very great extent, what they are, and South Carolina seems to be in no wise likely to improve if they are not what they ought to be, she held the min-

Adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M.

In the afternoon, the Convention was addressed by requested to bring the matter forward, but said that as ties in general, and upon the Whig party in particula it would be very inconvenient to the government, he must have been a terrible infliction to any profligate merston have both been active in the suppression of the the malcontents seemed unwilling that Mr. F. should was not completely fulfilled when we emancipated our ter. A gentleman present, who avowed himself own slaves. Our Manchester Conference was useful this Whig, (we were informed that it was ALFRED KENDRICK,

way; I hope the London Conference may do more. You Esq., of Orleans,) arose, and made some excellent rewill have noticed that the Manchester Conference appointed a strong deputation to be present at that in might differ in sentiment from the speaker, all would be willing to hear him through quietly. The speech of this gentleman exerted a soothing and happy influence upon the meeting, and Mr. Foster was listened to till the conclusion of his masterly speech with the most pro found attention. The moral atmosphere seemed pure for the tempest through which we had just passed.

which was addressed by Andrew T. Foss and Lewis had closed, that those who had disturbed it were encoun We were not surprised to learn, after the meetin aged to do so by certain Whigs, who did not wish to b known as actors in the scene, -a class of men whom w regard as much more mean and cowardly than thos whom they used as tools to accomplish their diabolica purpose. As 'murder will out,' we are glad that thes men are known in the community where they reside and will be held responsible by the friends of good order there for the riotous proceedings of which w have spoken.

During the afternoon, the financial committee colleced, in money and pledges, about one hundred dollars,

A good number of friends assembled in the Hall i the evening, where short and interesting speeches were made by the President, S. S. Foster, A. T. Foss, Lewis

At the close of the meeting, the following Resolu tions, which were presented to the Convention in the afternoon, were read and adonted :-

By ANDREW T. Foss :

Resolved, That truth is the agency which God ha ordained for the reformation of the world, and there fore its faithful inculcation in reference to the wrong and abuses which exist in our own time is the Godgiven work of every reformer.

Resolved, That we are constrained to denounce th Native American Party,' known as the 'Know Nothings,' as selfish and diabolical, inasmuch as it ignore the condition of the American slave, and is willing t strike hands with his oppressors in their unpardonabl outrage of all his rights

Resolved. That the Remonstrance of the three thou sand clergy of New England against the passage of the ' Nebraska Bill,' is a marked sign of the progress anti-slavery sentiment, and as such, we hail it with joy.

Resolved, That the receding of those clergymen from their purpose, publicly announced, to hold a meeting of the clergy of New England, in Providence, R. I., in the ministers, ought to take in relation to the alarming encroachments of the Slave Power, presents new proc true Christian character.

By R. THAYER:

Resolved, That as the system of slavery involved every wrong which man is capable of perpetrating, so a onsistent opposition to it involves a practical recognition of every human right, and a disposition to hail with joy, and to labor untiringly to advance, every movement which is designed to remove those evils whether physical or moral, which enthral any portion

of the human family.

In closing this meagre sketch of the doings of one of the most interesting meetings which I have ever had the pleasure to attend, I wish, for myself and my asso ciates in labor who were present, to tender an expression of our gratitude to the many kind friends who with their characteristic hospitality, made the mos ample provision for our comfort while we were permitted to remain among them.

W. FELCH, President. R. THAYER, Secretary.

THE OHIO BIG TENT.

SALEM, (Ohio,) Sunday, Aug. 27, 1854. I am on the platform under the Anti-Slavery Tent of

Ohio. Before me is an assembly of 2000, gathered from all parts of this State, and from Connecticut, Massa chusetts, Pennsylvania and Indiana, to attend the an-niversary of the Western A. S. Society. On the platform around me are many tried and noble spirits, and before me are men and women, who for twenty years have stood like towers of strength in defence of humansion. The meeting began yesterday, in the Friends' executed and profusely illustrated Story Books, in

the meeting. I have often heard him on the anti-sla-ty-loving parents will take special pleasure in putting very platform, but never did I hear him speak with them into the hands of their beloved children. 'Jus shallow arguments in support of the practice of defend-ing this slaveholding Confederacy, and swearing to ex-slavery to 'a perpetual end.' ecute its laws and Constitution, in order to get power to abolish the very slavery which they mean to support till Rev. LEONARD GRIFFING, of Connecticut, is no

speaking, to show that many ministers and churches are the deadliest enemies of the anti-slavery move ment. He is bearing a noble testimony against a re ligion of abstractions, ceremonies and observances, and in favor of a religion of justice and humanity. His words search pro-slavery churches, priests and politi cians. He is free. His sense of obedience to, and reverence for, a priesthood and sectarian church, and an arbitrary religion, has ceased to blight and crush his soul. Oppressed and outraged humanity can receive no help from them. Their business is to take care of the honor of their sectarian God. To feed the hungry to clothe the naked, to house the houseless, and to edu-cate and elevate the ignorant and the degraded, is no business of theirs. They are willing to be helpers of their Gods, but not willing to be their brothers' keep-

A fugitive slave has just come among us, and is now standing near me on the platform. He is a fine looking man, just from the Old Dominion-a passenger on the underground railroad to the kingdom of Victoria, the land of the free. A great sensation is in the assembly. Every heart is moved-every eye is fixed on this helpless victim of the American Union. The poor man is flying from the kidnapper, who is on the watch and in not pursuit, and is pledged to eatch the man, and again place him in the condition of a brute. Who is that kidnapper? The American Union. Let that Godaccursed Union be dissolved, and no man will flee from American slavery to British liberty, from American brutality to British humanity. Our object is to urge men to escape from this slaveholding Confederacy. But there are those present who plead strongly with us to induce us to join this Confederacy, and become members of this kidnapping Union, in order to be able to act more efficiently against kidnapping! It is a strange and fatal delusion, which many, who are now zealous in their efforts to sustain this brotherhood of slavecatchers cherish so strongly, but for which they will one day be deeply humbled. It is affecting and deeply humiliating to look on this defenceless man, thus appealing to us to protect him against his inhuman enenies, and we are powerless to save him. He must leave us, and go on his way to other lands, to save him from the clutches of the kidnapper. God help us! Dear Garrison, what shall we do? It is very hard to be compelled to witness such cruelty, and to feel that we can do so little to save the victim. The curse of God is on this republic. It must go down in blood. Would that to-morrow's sun might rise on its ruins.

But the meeting goes on. The tent spreads its shadow over 2000 men, women and children, as they sit in solemn deliberation over our nation's destiny-for it is nothing less. This government stands or falls according as this question of slavery is settled. It would do you good to look out upon these earnest, determined faces. I know many of them personally. They live an anti-slavery life. They are the men and women of Ohio who will not turn back in the day when the battle waxes

The Anti-Slavery Society is free from debt. The Bugle is now one of the best anti-slavery papers in the world, and bids fair to stand in its high, manly, and truly uncompromising position firmly, and to the end of the struggle. Marius Robinson has shown himself a truly wise, firm, and noble editor, and seems to have come into the position for which his talents qualify him. But, a gloom hangs over this region, which more or ing heat. Over ten or twelve counties of the Reserve, their abundance to help the poor wandering fugitive and in Columbians, Stark and Carroll counties, the po- we send kind greetings. The 'certain few,' who (if tato crop is nearly destroyed. Many were planted in do not mistake his meaning) are the Garrisonian abolithe spring, and they sprouted and grew ; but no moist- tionists, have ever treasured with a miser's care all the ure has reached the roots, and few potatoes are found, good things that come out of Nazareth. and these few not larger than robin's eggs. The corn crop is nearly destroyed, and many are cutting up the

the anti-slavery character of the Constitution. The readers of THE LIBERATOR are familiar with their aruments. I will not repeat them. Funds have been raised, yesterday and to-day, to sustain the Bugle and the general operations of the Society. Conventions are to be held in various places. C. C. BURLEIGH is to hold meetings in a number of places. There is to be a stirring campaign during the autumnal months, and the Eastern friends may rest assured that in no part of the anti-slavery field are money and labor so well bestowed

But I must stop, and send this off. The Convention is to adjourn this evening. All will go home with stronger and more hopeful hearts.

HENRY C. WRIGHT

neeting held in Chicago on the evening of the 3d inst. to hear Senator Douglas speak on the Nebraska bill, was attended by a large concourse of people, and held in the open air. As soon as Judge Douglas ascended the stand, a tremendous noise was made, which entirey drowned his voice. His friends made an earnest attempt to restore quiet, but in vain. After several ineffeetual efforts to obtain a hearing, at about half past ten, Douglas was compelled to leave the stand. Mucl excitement existed, but no other disturbance occurreda large majority of those present being opposed to his speaking. He was followed to the hotel by the crowd, which then quietly dispersed. This is a dish of 'popular sovereignty,' for which the traitor has no appetite During the day, the flags of the shipping in the harbo were displayed at half-mast, expressive of indignation at his opposition to the River and Harbor Bill, and the bells were tolled all the afternoon.

tian Register and the New York Christian Inquirer many more. The boat immediately sank in six of sendle their readers to peruse the affecting and thr. II.

By a collision of trains on the Sandusky, Maing speech made by the Rev. Francis Bishop, of Liverpool, at the Manchester Anti-Slavery Conference?

By a collision of trains on the Sandusky, Maing speech made by the Rev. Francis Bishop, of Liverpool, at the Manchester Anti-Slavery Conference?

STORY BOOKS. John P. Jewett & Co., 117 Washing meeting-house. The Friends wanted their house to new form, on excellent paper and large type. Among worship God in to-day, so we had to set up the tent to them are— The Edinburgh Doll, and other Tales for plead the cause of humanity, bought and sold in the Children, by Aunt Mary '- Minnie May, with other persons of three millions of slaves.

Children, by Aunt Mary '- Minnie May, with other persons of three millions of slaves. Rhymes and Stories, by Kate Barclay '-' Uncle Tom' EDMUSD QUINCY, whose presence here cheers the hearts of all the tried and true friends of the oppressed, has rendered most efficient and welcome aid to excite sympathy for the poor, oppressed slave, all liber more freedom and power. He is now demolishing the as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.' To the rising

> TALES FOR CHILDREN. E. Gay, Hopedale, (Milord.) is publishing an entirely New Series of Moral Instructive and Amusing Tales for Children; such as Lida's Tales of Rural Home '-' The Two Sisters, or the Child's Vision '- Helen, or the Power of Love '-Little Ida, or the Strawberry Girl'-&c. &c. Also The Infant Speller and New Illustrated Primer'-'The Little Companion, or Pleasant Rhymes for Chil-dren.' These are all well adapted to children, and inculcate excellent sentiments.

CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, for September, 1854. The ollowing are the contents of the present number :-

I. Polemics and Irenics. By Rev. James F. Clarke II. Miss Sewelt's Novels. By E. Foxton. III. The Plurality of Worlds. By Rev. Thomas Hill IV. Prospects of American Slavery. By Rev. J. H. V. Bartlett's Personal Narrative. By C. C. Smith

VI. Our Book Movement. By Rev. Rufus Ellis. Notices of Recent Publications - Religious Intelli-

ence-Obituaries. Crosby, Nichols & Co., 111 Washington street, pub

LECTURE BY MISS F. E. WATKINS. A large an intelligent audience greeted Miss Watkins in Belknap Street Church last Monday, and listened with great in terest and satisfaction to a lecture on 'Christianity, and an original poem, which Miss W. recited from her recently-published volume.

A few words of encouragement were offered by Rev Messrs. Cole and Grimes, and Wm. C. Nell, and the audience separated, all highly pleased with the exercises of the evening.

We are happy to learn that Miss Watkins dispos of a large number of her 'Poems' on this occasion Although never a slave, her native city (Baltimore has afforded scenes sufficient to move her heart to deep est sympathy and holiest indignation, to which she gives fitting utterance in her poems.

HONORS CONFERRED ON COLORED MEN.

Dr. James McCune Smith, a member of the New York Geographical Society, recently submitted to that body an interesting and valuable paper on the South Sea Islands, which was received with special approval. Boston, also, has reason to be gratified in view of the initiation of Dr. John V. De Grasse to the Massachusetts Medical Society-the first colored member of that institution. His ardent and persevering 'pursuit of knowledge under difficulties' fully entitles him to this distinction. After a term passed in the Oneida Institute, he spent four years in the office of Dr. Samuel B. Child, of New York city. Graduating there, he spent some time at Bowdoin College, Me. ; he then occupied two years in the different hospitals of Paris and London, made several voyages to Havre, as surgeon o the packet ship Samuel Fox, Captain Ainsworth, and then returned home and settled in this city, where he is now winning his way to a patronage which, it is hoped, will prove substantial. He has numerous letter of recommendation, including one from J. V. C. Smith

Mayor of Boston. Let colored Americans continue hopeful and perse vering. Nil desperandum!

'CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT IS DIE! STONEHAM, Sept. 4, 1854. Mr. Garrison,—The readers of The Liberator have less affects all minds. In some two months, the ground had their erroneous impressions with regard to Mr. has not been once moistened to the depth of an inch or Whitcomb's anti-slavery ministry corrected. His ideas two by rain. Scarce a fall of rain has visited this re- of duty, judging from his communication, are as comgion during the summer. The sun, the cloudless sun, prehensive as we could wish. To him, and to the noble has poured its scorching rays upon the earth, without men and women of his church and society, who have

crop is nearly-destroyed, and many are cutting up the stalks, to feed them out to the cattle, the pastures being dried up, till it is feared the grass roots are dead. The trees, whose roots do not strike deep into the earth, but or un more on the surface, are casting their foliage, as if blighted by the frosts of autumn. For ten days in succession, since I have been in Ohio, the mercury has risen above one hundred. The heat has been intense and long continued, till the earth is baked, and every green thing withered. The prospect for the fall and long the frosts of the support of the cattle of the support of the support of the cattle of the support of the support of the cattle of the support of the su winter seems very gloomy, as to the support of the cattle and horses, and as to the means of the farmers raising money to meet the payment of debts and taxes. The wheat crop, also, in this region, is not equal to past years, by more than one half. Wheat is here \$1.75 per bushel, and flour from ten to twelve dollars a barrel. An oppressive heat crushes and withers all animal per bushel, and flour from ten to twelve dollars a parrel. An oppressive heat crushes and withers all animal
and vegetable life. But, amid it all, a large number
have come from far and near to consider their duty in
relation to slavery.

Monday, 12 M. We are still going on with our Conmonday, 12 M. We are still going on with our Conmonday.

The venerable man, whose case is stated in the above article, informs us that he was emancipated or condition of his going to Liberia. He has suc in redeeming his wife, and two of his ten children For the eight remaining in slavery, five thousand dollars are to be exacted, (said to be less than their market value)-of which sum he has raised about \$2300 Every such case makes the shame and depravity of our land 'palpable as a mountain,' and awfully appalling

CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHIA. In accordance with a vote passed at the adjourn

nent of the Woman's RIGHTS Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, October, 1858-the fifth annual National Convention will be held in Philadelphia, comnencing on the 18th of October, and continuing through RECEPTION OF THE TRAITOR IN HIS OWN CITY !- The the two succeeding days. The subjects which will come under discus

Convention, as in the preceding ones, will be the Equal RIGHTS OF WOMAN to all the advantages of Education Literary, Scientific and Artistic; to full equality in all usiness avocations and industrial pursuits, commerc and professional; briefly, all the RIGHTS which may pertain to her as a citizen, religious, civil and political The wide range of subjects for discussion can scarcely all of awakening the attention of all classes to ou

aims and objects; hence we invite all persons, irrespe tive of sex, to take part in the deliberations of the Conrention, and thus contribute to the progress of truth and the redemption of humanity. Signed on behalf of the Central Committee

PAULINA W. DAVIS, President. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, Sec'y.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENTS. The steamer Timour, Capi Dix, exploded her boilers near Jefferson City, Missouri a few days since, killing twesty persons, and scaldin many more. The boat immediately sank in six or eigh

THE SIXTH WORCESTER ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR

Will be held in BRINLEY HALL, CATTLE SHOW

Will be held in BRINLEY HALL, CATTLE SHOW WEEK, September, 1854.

The mere announcement of Anti-Slavery work to be done will doubtless be sufficient to suggest at once, to those familiar with such labors, the most efficient modes of help. To any who are now, for the first time, awakened to the duty of bearing their part in the contest with Oppression and Injustice, we would say, that we are grateful for sympathy and co-operation, however manifested; by donations of money, by personal presence, or by service. All saleable articles are desirable, in every department of utility and ornament; and the various Sewing Circles throughout the County can render substantial aid by sending useful articles of their own manufacture—while for the Refreshment Tables, which form an important source of profit, we depend confidently upon our friends in this city, and the neighboring towns.

Sarah H. Earle, Emily Sargent, Lucy Chase, Adeline M. Howland, Olive Loveland, Abby W. Wyman, Sarah L. Butman, Hannah Rice, Eliza N. Stowell, Hannah M. Rogers, and Mary Chauning Higginson, of Worcester.

The Seventh Annual Term will commence Nov. 1, 1854, and continue four months. Propressons.—Wm. M. Cornell, M. D., Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Stephen Tracy, M. D., John K. Palmer, M. D., Henry M. Cobb, M. D., Wm. S. Brown, Chemist. Fress—To each Professor, \$10; Practical Anatomy, \$5; Graduation Fee, \$20.

The Massachusetts Legislature having appropriated funds to pay the tuition of forty pupils annually for five years, from the different counties of the State, according to the number of Senators, applications can be made, personally or by letter, and particulars be learned, at the College, 274 Washington street, Boston.

41 SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The recently-appointed meeting at this place having failed through the illhealth of one of the speakers,—notice is hereby given, that an Anti-Slavery meeting will be held in Manchester, at the City Hall, on Sunday next, Sept. 10th, at the usual hours of meeting.
CHARLES L. REMOND of Salem, and Rev. A. T. Foss, will attend the meeting.

NATHANIEL H. WHITING and LEWIS FORD. Agents of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings in PLYMOUTH, on Sunday, Sept. 10th, and at SOUTH SCITUATE, on Sunday, Sept. 17th.

WANTED—A colored woman as Housekeeper in a Water-Cure Establishment. Apply, immediately, to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

WANTED-A good place for two colored children, one a boy seven years old, and the other a girl of five years—until they become of age.

Apply at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill.

A competent person wishes a situation as porter a a store, or to travel with a gentleman.

Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

SITUATION WANTED, for writing or collectg, by a young man of fine attainments.

MARRIED-In Ashland, Mass., Aug. 31, by Rev. Mr. Thayer, R. B. PHILLIPS to KATE ROTCHFORT. In Andover, August 30, by George Foster, Esq., Mr. VILLIAM O. WOODBRIDGE to Miss LUCY ANN MASON,

DIED-In this city, August 21, Mrs. MARY REVEN-ASON, aged 71.

Astounding Disclosures! AMERICAN LAWS AMERICAN COURTS. IN THE YEAR 1854.

WE have just published a work which must astonish the civilized world. It is the PERSONAL NARRATIVE

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A SOUTHERN WOMAN, Who was imprisoned one month in the common jail in Norfolk, under the laws of Virginia, for the CRIME OF TEACHING PREE COLORED CHIL-DREN TO READ !!!

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WITH THIS GREAT END IN VIEW, we are isuing a series of elegant

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THE EDINBURGH DOLL, AND OTHER TALES; GRANDMOTHER'S STORIES FOR LITTLE CHIL-

MINNIE MAY, AND OTHER RHYMES. The Books are ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED, and are sold at retail for 124 cents, and at ONE DOLLAR per dozen. Anti-Slavery parents will see the importance of circulating such books.

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OLIVER DITSON, MUSIC PUBLISHER, 115 Washington Street.

Despotism in America. BY RICHARD HILDRETH, ESQ.

IF any man doubts the fact, that the most grinding tyranny upon which the sun shines, exists in the unitted STATES OF AMERICA, let him read this

A FRESH SUPPLY.

THE BIBLE DISCUSSION. POR male at the Liberator Office, 21 Cornhill, and by Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin street, the 'Great Discus-sion on the Origin, Character and Tendency of the Bible, between Rev. J. F. Berg, D. D., of Philadel-phia, and Joseph Barker, of Ohlo, in January last.' Price, 31 ets. single—\$1.00 for 4 copies.

THE HONEST LABORER The hardy son of toil, The worker in the clattering mills, The delver in the soil ; The ones whose brawny hands have torn From earth her hoarded wealth, Whose sole return for ceaseless toil Is nature's boon-sweet health.

Bless him who wields the ponderous sledge, Clad in his leathern mail, That, safe as warrior's panoply, Guards from the scathing hail, That gushes from beneath each stroke, Each mighty crushing blow, Who seeks to lighten labor's toil, Where ruddy fires glow.

Bless him who turns the matted soil, Who with the early dawn Hastens to gather nature's store-Hastes to the yellow corn ! Who plants in nature's bosom wide The fruitful golden grain, And gives it to her guardian care, The sunshine and the rain.

Bless him who lays the massive keel, Who bends the trusty sail, That bids the ocean wanderer Safe battle with the gale; Who rears the tall and slender mast. Whence floats to every breeze The stars and stripes of liberty, (11)

A rainbow o'er the seas.

Bless him whose ribbéd palace rests Upon the heaving sea, Who scorns the danger of the flood The breaker-guarded lea: Who in the ocean-gradle sleeps Calmly in storm-fraught hour, Unfearing that his bark will quail Before the tempest's power.

Bless him who gives each beauteous thought A resting-place-a name-And twines its ancient glories With the fadeless wreath of fame; Who sends it forth on every breeze. And bids it live to bless, While ceaseless clinks the slender type, And groans the printing press

Bless all who toil ! God's blessing rest On them with double power, Whose honest brow the sweat-drops deck In every day-light hour; Bless them, though poor, and may they win What wealth can never gain, Contentment with their lot on earth, A balm for every pain.

Bless them ! and may the Workman's hand, Who framed the giant earth, That bade each star in glory shine, That gave the seas their birth, Reserve on high a resting-place, Within the realms of light, For every honest-son of toil, When passed death's darksome pight.

> From the Boston Courier. TO MAUD.

Come, sit with me, my child, awhile, Thou of the sunny hair! And from my weary heart beguile The sadness resting there: For ever as I gaze on thee, Thou sweet, fair child of mine ! Another's face I think I see, Soft shadowed forth in thine. When, stealing silently to me, Thou standest by my side, Another form, thou dost not see, Between us seems to glide. When, with the smile I seek to win, Thy soft blue eyes meet mine-Dark hazel tints seem shaded in The sapphire light of thine. As from thy sister's forehead fair,

I see, upon thy golden hair, The shadows of the brown; So in thy presence we anew And, in our saddened hearts, review The memories they enfold

Sweet little maid! thy 'evening prayer,' Still nightly chanting, say ! Still heavenward keep, beneath its care, Thy 'calm, unruffled way!'
Loved angel spirits near thee float, On life's unquiet wave; And safely guide the little boat Its troubled waters lave,

From the Dublin Nation.

WERE I BUT HIS OWN WIFE. Were I but his own wife, to guard and to guide him, 'Tis little of sorrow should fall on my dear; I'd chant my low love-verses, stealing beside him So faint and so tender, his heart would but hear; I'd pull the wild blossoms from valley and highland, And there at his feet I would lay them all down : I'd sing him the songs of our poor stricken Island, Till his heart was on fire with a love like my own. There's a rose by his dwelling-I'd tend the lone treas

That he might have flowers when the summer would

There's a harp in his hall-I would wake its sweet

For he must have music to brighten his home. Were I but his own wife to guide and to guard him,

'Tis little of sorrow should fall on my dear; For every kind glance my whole life would award him In sickness I'd soothe, and in sadness I'd cheer. My heart is a fount welling upward forever-When I think of my true-love, by night or by day;

That heart keeps its faith like a fast-flowing river. Which gushes forever, and sings on its way; I have thoughts full of peace for his soul to repose in Were I but his own wife to win and to woo Oh! sweet if the night of misfortune were closing, To rise like the morning star, darling, on you

MILLARD PILLMORE.

Other Presidents may be forgotten; but the name signed to the Fugitive Slave Bill can never be forgotten. There are depths of infamy, as there are heights of fame. I regret to say what I must; but truth compels me. Better far for him had he never been born. Better far for his memory, and the good name of his children, had he never been President! "—CHARLES SURNER.

O, most accurst, pernicious height of pow'r! How dost thou fall a blight upon the soul, Which yields its honor to thy soft control, Truth's endless day for one poor flatt'ring hour ! Such, O unhappy mortal! is thy dower; And if th' angelic bands, who constant keep Watch by the gate of Heaven, do ever weep, Well might their tears descend, a mournful show'r, To mark the sacrifice which thou hast made;

To see a man, erect and conscience-free, Cast off the crown of his integrity, The robe of honor which him erst array'd; And, grovelling in the very face of I Renounce the nature which his God had given !

THE LIBERATOR.

A JOURNEY TO CHARLESTON. No. IV. BY THE WANDERING GENTILE.

Talks with the Slaves in South Carolina-the Sugar

CHARLESTON HOTEL, S. C., April 10. FELLOW-GENTILES-I arrived in this, the chosen lan of the chivalry of the South, on last Tuesday morning, in the steamer Gladiator, from Wilmington, which made her last trip ' on this occasion only'; and, by doing so, caused the regular line of steamships between that port and this city to make its exit, with great colat, from that vast theatre of which the celebrated and venerable Mr. Neptune is the able stage manager. The Gladiator padthe steamer of the same line, which started from the same port on the same hour that we did. Alas ! like other faithful servants of the public, Away Down South, she is to be sold 'by auction, (for cash.) to the

Charleston is a pleasant city; its streets, if not spa cious, are well paved and clean; its public buildings are numerous and massive, and many of its private 'palacemansions.' like Jacob's loved Rachel, are very good for the eyes to look upon. Its theatre is much superior, as an edifice, to either the National, Barnum's, Burton's, or Wallack's, of New York.

The Irish have a splendid building here—the Hiber

The jail is an old brick building of the Scotch Pres

Close beside it is a building resembling a British castle of the feudal ages in its external form-resembling the French Bastile or the Spanish Inquisition in its internal management-a building that is destined yet to be levelled to the earth amid the savage yells of insurgent negroes, and the shricks of widowed ladies whose husbands have been massacred by wholesale; or else amid the cheers of the true chivalry of the age, -the assailants of slavery and friends of the bondman,-and the applause of the fair daughters of the Southern States. God grant that the beautiful women of the South may be the first to demand the demolition of this execrable edifice. God grant that they may be spared the misery of seeing their husbands and their male children slaughtered by their slaves; but may the SUGAR HOUSE of Charleston be speedily levelled to the dust, at any cost. The first of man's natural rights is the right to live without liberty, there is no life, but existence only. If a man deprived me of my liberty, it would, I conceive be a crime to permit him to live and be my lord, if I had the power to kill him; and such,-let the howling Mr. Brooks, the Representative of South Carolina, and the Northern sycophants of the human flesh traders of the South, say what they will, -such are the sentiments of the majority of the slaves of the city of Charleston. At Richmond and at Wilmington, I found the slaves dis-Charleston, I find them morose, and savagely brooding information.' over their wrongs. They know and they dread the slave-master's power: they are afraid to assail it with out first effecting a combination among their colored brethren, which the stern ordinances of the city and the fear of a 'black Douglas'-I mean of a Judas-among them prevents them from forming. But if the guards who at present keep watch over the city every night were to be otherwise employed-if a hostile army's and did not lift it up again-for the very first sentences a Northern fleet was to be seen sailing up the bay of House, that I forgot the writer in the man. Charleston-then, as surely as God lives, would the sewers of the city be instantly filled with the blood of better person, sir, than myself. I have been twice

negroes, and the fear of them, are here to cement the Union, or to offer up the secessionists at her shrine.
The Sugar House of Charleston is a building erected for the purpose of punishing and selling slaves in. I paddle's a piece of board about that (three fingers) whipping-posts, a work-yard, putrid privies, and a brine and twenty the last. They put a kind of drawer with

when I say, that they are already ripe for a Rebellion,

of States. Her only hope of safety from wholesale

slaughter is the United States. Laugh the Secessionists

to scorn, ye Union-loving sons of the North-for the

What, think you, is the mode of conducting this peculiar institution?

If a planter arrives in the city with a ' lot' of slaves for sale, he repairs to the Sugar House, and places them there; and there they are kept until disposed of, by auction, (for cash,) to the highest bidder.'

If any slaveholder, from any or from no cause, de termines to punish his human property, he takes it to the Sugar House, and simply orders how he wishes it to be punished-and, without any trial, without any questions asked or explanations given, the command is obey ed by the officers of the institution. A small sum is paid for the board of the incarcerated.

If any colored person is found out of doors after 10 o'clock, without a ticket of leave from the owner, he or she is taken to the Sugar House, and kept there all night. In the morning, the master is informed of the circumstance, and, if he pays one dollar fine, the slave is liberated. If he refuses to do so, the slave is tied hand and foot, (ashed, and then liberated,

STATEMENT OF A SLAVE.

The concluding portion of the following narrative, related to me by a slave, whose answers I took down in short-hand as he gave them, will serve to show how the name of the Sugar House has become a word of terror to the colored race in South Carolina and the adjoining States. I first heard of it and its horrors at Richmond. Of course, I alter the real names of the different parties mentioned in the statement. I omit the questions, also, as the reader can guess them from the so good, and laughing so merrily, as the pit roare

My name is Peter Roberts. I was born in Newberry South Carolina, I'm about thirty years old now. (Don't you know the exact age?) No-let me see-I'll tell you exactly how old I'm now. I've been two years here-not quite two years till next month-and I know Nicholas Smith-I seen him only the other day-he says I'm exactly the same age as he is. I'm exactly thirty-two years old. Yes, sir, he's a free man. He was raised where I growed. Oh! yes, he's a white man, he's not a colored man at all ; be knows every thing-more than I do-he can read and write, and all that sort of thing, you know. I have a sister and mother in Carolina, about 130 miles on the cars, as I'm told. I was raised by Mr. Kenog. He has been dead for years : I wish I was with him now. That was the first man that raised me. (Did you ever know your father or mother?) O years before I came to Columbus-I've been here two years-four and two's six, an't it, sir? (Yes.) Well, the's been dead about that time. It may not be quite to long, though. (Who's Kenog, sir?) He was a farmer in Newberry. No, my father did not belong to coat on, whom I mentioned in my description of the him. Yes, he was a slave. No, sir, my mother neber slave shambles of Richmond. I read it in his indighim. Yes, he was a slave. No, sir, my mother neber was sold, she was raised there and died there. I can't nant eye. say 'xactly; let me count just how many she had. Look, sir, and I'll count; [he commencing with his thumb to count the number of his mother's children on his fingers.] Maria, that's my sister that I got a letter away from his prison-farm to nature's liberty, would from home, the other day; Alice, she's dead, that's two; have knit his brows, and openly or secretly anathe-Lea, I never seen her—she's dead, that's three. Have matized and loathed him. A humorist would have had three sisters. (Have you any brothers?) Yes, there's Wash, that's one; Hannibal, that's two; Major and Jackson, that's-let me see-an't it four, sir ? an evil. I adopted the latter mode of procedure. This

andle. [This conversation occurred in a house, occu ied partly by colored people, during candle-light.)
hat's how I came to be called Roberts; he took her ame. After I left Roberts, I belonged to Richardson I was about six years old when I went to Mr. Richard son. Miss Roberts was married to Mr. Richardson, and I was a gift from Roberts to him: that's how I came to beong to him. I staid with him till about two years since not quite two years, it's not two years till May. Then I was sold to dis old man, my boss now. [It is unnece sary, perhaps, to say, that ' dis old man, my boss now, was not present at this nocturnal meeting of Southern colored and Northern uncolored woolly-heads!] He's

de meanest old scamp goin. 'Are the colored people of your acquaintance all discontented with being in bondage?' I asked.

'Yes, sir, all on 'em: I knows lots and lots of 'em since I came here, and I's a stranger in the city: I's dled well her part, and arrived two hours earlier than not been quite two years yet-not two years till next month, sir-and all that I does know wants to be free very bad, I tell you, and may be will fight before long anest country in the world. No, sir, I never has been out of it, but I knows that nothin' could be worse. I's een knocked about five or six years now very bad but I won't stand it much longer; I'll run away the very first chance I gets. Massa, is a colored man safe in New York?

I replied that I believed it would now be impossible without a desperate and bloody contest between the municipal authorities and people of the city of New York, for a slaveholder to pluck a slave 'as a brand into the ourning, after he had once trod the soil of Manhattan Island, and that no attempt would ever again be made to execute the Fugitive Slave Law in our commercial netropolis. I said that perhaps a slaveholder might have succeeded in catching his ' property,' as late as a year ago, but that he certainly could not do so since Uncle Tom,' Purdy, and Nebraska Bill, and the Bowery (stage) Boys, and 'Eva' Howard, and 'Topsy' Dawes, and the dramatic Aitkens, and Stevens, and the scenic artist Rogers, and Free Soil Phineas, with his compromised 'Cabin,' had commenced their antislavery campaign.

He spoke of one John Bouldon, an intimate friend his, who had been legally kidnapped from New York, after effecting his escape from bondage.

'They brought him back,' he said, 'but he looked brave and game; O, he looked well, sir. They wouldn't let us talk to him-we only saw him through the grating of the jail. They took him away one morninge came with the sheriff of New York-and I heard tell of somebody having raised \$1500 or \$15,000 to buy him-yes, I believe it was \$1500-but it wasn't a high price, sir, he was a first rate tailor."

Do you know anything,' I asked, 'about the Sugar House here? A colored man at Richmond advised m to go and see it. I've been there, but the officer who showed me round seemed to think that my absence would be as much for the good of the house as my company. He showed me all the cells, because he contented, but despondingly resigned to their fate. At couldn't well help himself, but he didn't give me any

> very hot,-I was almost suffocated by my first inhalation of its atmosphere. The odor arising from the privies (which were in close proximity to the treadmill,) rendered the air insufferably corrupt. There were eight men on the mill.] I dropped my pencil as I gave my description of it

cannons were to be heard near, approaching the city, or he uttered filled me with such horror of the Sugar He said, in substance : You could not have asked

the slave-masters. I have had long and confidential there. The first time that I was there, I was put in by conversations with great numbers of the slaves here, my master for playing at cards. He came up one night who trusted me because I talked with and acted toward and caught us-a few boys and myself-playing in a them as an equal and a friend-and I speak advisedly room 'I don't want my boys to do that,' he said, and the and that South Carolina DARES NOT, -even if the North

he went down stairs. Three days passed, and I thought were willing to permit her,—to secode from this Union it was all over. But it wasn't. He came into my be room before I got up, and put a pair of handcuffs of me, and took me to the Sugar House. I was kept dare, in a dark cell-the only light I had came through five gimlet holes-for four days, and I was paddled twice.

'Paddled?' I repeated, 'what do you mean?' 'Oh, massa,' he replied, 'they whip us with a paddle. A visited it. It is simply a prison, with a tread-mill, wide, and half an inch deep. I got twenty the first day barrel attached. There are, I think, three corridors; hominy—nothing else—in it, into the cell once a day, and that's our food. I couldn't taste any the first day

What was your second offence.' I asked.

'Nothin', massa, at all. I got leave to go to the races, and I met some friends there, and when I came back, I was about half an hour too late. He put me to the Sugar House again; I was kept dare two days, and got twenty-five lashes."

'How many at each time?' I asked.

' Fifteen, massa, both times.'

'Two fifteens make thirty, not twenty-five,' I sug

Does it, massa? So it does. Well, I got thirty Den, after dey paddle them, you know, DEY WASH THE BACK WITH SALT WATER-Oh! massa, he shuddered,

I astonished my colored friend by starting from the chair in which I had been lounging.

'Great God!' I exclaimed. 'You don't mean

say that in earnest ? Massa,' he said slowly and solemnly, 'it am as true

as I'm sitting here.'

Will you swear that? ' I asked.

'Massa,' he repeated, 'it am God's truth-I'll swear it, whenever you like; there's hundreds beside m

who would do so, if you asked them. The colored peo ple here know it too well, sir.' I had just returned from the Theatre, where I had seen at least one hundred lovely ladies-many of them models of womanly beauty-looking all so happy and

loudly at the comic gestures of Gabriel Ravel and hi troupe of dancers, that a misanthrope in gazing at then would undoubtedly have felt the spirit of old Simon go ing out of him. For the ladies of Charleston, although they have a rather haughty look, are a noble race o An alarm of fire gave me an opportunity of sudden

ly leaving my colored companions. I went out to walk

. How is it, I asked myself, that this infernal institu tion exists, when surrounded by so much nobility of nature? At Wilmington, a philanthropic lady told me. mildly, that Northern abolitionists had no idea how many and how friendly the bonds were that united the slave to his master. As she said so, I felt inclined to reply, that perhaps Southern slaveholders had no idea of how many and how revolutionary the reasons are that are daily tending to array them one against the other. I did not say so, however, for the lady was a slaveholder, and I was in her house.

I obtained. I think, a correct solution of this question in the conduct of the little stout man with the white

A Puritanical mind, on seeing a man engrily con laughed at the comicality of such conduct. But a phi osepher would have tried to trace the source of suc (Yes.) Then I've three sisters and four brothers—
that's, that's—a. [He didn't finish the sentence.] Yes,
sometimes slaves have got two names, and sometimes
only one. My father belonged to a widow woman named
Lucy Roberts. I knowed him as well as I know that the supposes to be a criminal. If the man was a real in-

tion would be just. But as the runaway was merely breaker of Southern society's laws, and not a violator of Nature's, the error of his master consisted in regard- Europe is ? '

Thus, although I say that I wish to see slavery abolished at any cost, even at the cost of a black social St. Bartholomew's night, I do not say that even the majority of the slaveholders are deprayed men. But the negroes have a right to that liberty to which their masers, who deprive them of it, have pone : and if their owners resolutely refuse to set them free, then-let them, without murmuring, endure the approaching massacre. Men of Carolina ! that event, if you continue to oppress the poor as you have hitherto done, is much nearer at hand than you ever imagined.

An owner, who is a St. Clair to his slaves, lately said to me that his negroes could not be discontented, beto them as it was possible for any master to be.

What right have you to be kind (as you call it) to the slaves? I asked. "Sir!" he ejaculated, with an expression of surprise.

'That's my title,' I replied. 'My dear sir, you on't see that you speak of your kindness as of a posession you had a right to dispense or retain at pleasure. You forget at the outset that the pegro is a man -your equal. Now, would n't you be very apt to call me out if I were to go about and say, in a condescending tone, that I had always been very kind to you?" 'I don't forget-I deny that the negro is my equal,

aid the Southron; and thus the conversation dropped But I have forgotten, I see, that I intended to write a letter descriptive of effects, and not to investigate their

As my letter is long enough already, I must be brief. have spent six days now in conversing with colored people here, and I have never yet met one who pro sed to be even contented with, far less to prefer, slavery to freedom. Many, many have I met, who are panting for liberty; and several who are prepared to risk the chance of failure in an insurrection. I will conclude by transcribing a few miscellaneous

I. THE GINGER GIRL. very in particular. She was a finely-formed, Saxonfaced girl, with a sparkling, roguish-looking eye; her fore she was a slave.

'My dear,' said some one, 'why have you never tried to escape ?" She answered indistinctly-

Oh! you did; in Virginia, eh? Do you come from that State? ' asked a certain gentile.

'No, sir, I did n't say that,' said the yellow-girl, with a peculiar glance and a merry laugh, 'I said I never tried ; 'cause they would catch me agin, and then I'd get ginger!' From the manner in which she uttered the dissylla-

ble ginger, I inferred that she did not relish that arti-After a few further remarks, during the course of

which she hinted that her mistress might be induced to sell her, and that she would have no objection-in point of fact, rather the reverse—to become my property, I bade the pretty, lively female slave farewell

(Honi soit que mal y' pense : there was a third par ty present. Shame on you, oh reader !) II. THE OLD COUPLE.

I was leaning on the outside of the fence of a garden, few miles from Charleston, in which an old man of color was working :-'Then you've had-how many masters in all?

' Five, massa, al'thegether,' said the slave, touching

his cap, as he had done at least a dozen times during the previous five minutes. ' Never mind touching your hat,' quoth the wander

ng Gentile ; ' how many children have you had?' I'se had eight by my first wife, and five by de sec

He pointed to a negress, who had just entered the garden. Her wool was grey, but she appeared to be at that their fear of discussion, and their evasion of least twenty years her husband's junior. I saluted her, and immediately commenced a categorical attack on her. 'You ever been married more than once?'

'Oh yes, massa,' said the silver-grey woolly-headed 'Had any children ? '

'Yes, massa, I's had five by dis ole man, and sever

by the last un. You are both Christians?' I remarked.

'Yes, massa, we goes to the church ; we's not members of de church, 'cause we's colored people, and they 'That's not a great misfortune,' I remarked, as I re-

'That's not a great misfortune,' I remarked, as I respecimen of the harmony that prevailed on the oc
called to my recollection a long editorial article I had casion. One of the speakers was Mr. Remelin:lately rend in the North Carolina Baptist Recorder. entitled ' Fanaticism of the New England Clergy,' which was written by a professed minister of the Gospel of Love, for the purpose of proving that Jesus, the Friend of oppressed Humanity, was a Southern Rights Man; and that God, the Father of our Race, whose name is Love, had 'revealed' that it was Heaven's will that the ment, such that we could not hear distinctly every Negro should be a bondsman; and, consequently, that word. But we understood Mr. R. to charge the Sugar Houses, and treadmills, and blood-hounds, and Millard Fillmores, and John Mitchels, and Judas Douglases, should exist to keep them so.

'Is it not, massa?' asked the woman laughing, 'well I spose we can be Christians widout being members ob -de church.

'If you keep all the commandments as well as you have kept the first,' I answered, 'you are Christians of the A., No. 1, sect. Eight and five are thirteen, thirteen and five make eighteen,-you've had eighteen children, old man, haven't you?

'Yes, massa,' said the old slave grinning. · Eight and five are twelve-that's the old woman's hare ; you've done very well between you. I declare,'

remarked the inquisitively impudent young Gentile. The colored Peplenishers roared with laughter, which as interrupted by-a question : * How long has your first husband been dead

'He isn't dead, massa,' said the mother of a dozen darkies, ' he's living yet. I didn't like him, and I neber did-so I tooks up wid my ole man.' 'And you like him, do you ?' 'Oh, yes, massa; ha! ha! ha! ha! I's a great and left.

eal younger than he is, but I wouldn't change again." Rather flattering that, to you, old boy, I said, broken, and was shoved off by the rush of the saddressing the male article of traffic, 'do you return crowd, which made towards him in a solid mass. the compliment? Yes, 'deed, massa, she's a nice ole gal,' rejoined the

chattel, 'I's knowed her since she was dat high'-he levelled his hand to within two feet of the earth- and I knows dat she's a good un. Chuckles expressive of gratification followed from the

good un, which was succeeded by a history of the ole man's life, spoken in such broken English that the wandering Gentile, although he had drunk enough of lager bier in German cellars to have drowned Governor Seymour and all his hosts, and had dined at 'down-town Taylor's,' and consequently spoken with the loquacious waiters there often enough to have enabled him to talk with ' the finest peasantry in the world,' without the aid of an interpreter-notwithstanding all this, his famili arity with incorrect pronounciation he could make abso lutely nothing of the old man's history.

'You say you were owned by an Englishman'-I'r ented, and that you lived at St. Helena. Was St Helena an island? 'Yes, massa,' said the slave politely touching his hat

'The Island that Napolean Bonaparte lived at?' 'Napoleon Bonaparte?' repeated the slave.
'Did you never hear of Napoleon Bonaparte?'

It is the name of a gentleman who did a thing or two in Europe,' I replied. 'But do you know what

'No, massa,' said the slave, 'I never heard on him. I explained that Europe was a State annexable to the

United States ; and, therefore, destined to be one of 'em in the good time coming, boys.

'Were you married to your present wife by a minis

ter?' I continued. ' No, massa : de neber does the like of dat with colored people.' (He was mistaken : slaves are often cleri-

'Then you just live together until you quarrel, and

"Not allus, massa,' replied the wife, ' we's often quar rels in de day, and makes it all up at night." (Thus is the system of slavery a practical defiance the Christian doctrine of marriage and divorce.)

'Are you content with being in bondage?' 'No, no, massa, indeed, ' said the old man, ' but we can't help ourselves; I never expects to be free on this

I turned to the good un :-The slave-masters,' I said, ' when they go up North say you are all contented, and don't want to be free-in

'Oh, J s, xo,' she exclaimed with an energy tha both amused and amazed me.

IV. WITH BOYS. I have had con. cons. with four colored mulatto boy

in different parts of the city. All of them were very dis contented, and said that all the boys they knew were dis contented also.

I asked one boy-a free boy : 'Do you think that any boys who are slaves are con

'There may be two or three,' he answered, 'but they haven't got any sense.'

I rode several miles in the wagon of a free man of col or, and conversed with him all the time. At the age o thirteen, he was liberated by his owner, a Quaker gen tleman, who sold his estate and manumitted all his slave before going to the North. He had six children by his One morning, in walking up Calhoun street, I saw a first wife, but she was a slave-her surviving children pretty colored girl standing at a garden gate, and of therefore, were born into bondage, also. He said that he course went over and had a long con. con. (confidential had done well, in a pecuniary sense, but that before conversation) with her, on things in general, and sla- three years were over, himself and all his children would sail for Liberia. 'No, sir,' he answered a question proposed, 'I wouldn't leave a child of mine in a coun hair was black and glossy, and all her features were try where they would be sold into slavery for a time, Caucassian -- but her complexion was yellow, and there- even if they are free, if they couldn't pay their taxesyes, sir, they does that here.' Hold ! Enough !

LETTER PROM JOSEPH BARKER.

JOHN BALL, JR.

In the London Reasoner, of August 13th, we find the following letter to the editor of that pa-

. MR. BARKER'S RENEWED OFFER OF DISCUSSION. My Dear Friend,-Mr. Grant declines my offer of discussion on the bible, on the ground that now he has eight months' engagements on hand, with addi-tions every week, and that the discussion with In-fidels has the very least claim on his attention. 'I am now at liberty to devote what time I may

some other minister in the confidence of some lead-ing orthodox denomination should offer discussion,

ing orthodox denomination should offer discussion, and of this I see no likelihood.

'I had large meetings at Halifax. The large Odd-Fellows' Hall was crowded every night. We had, too, full meetings at Northampton. I am now at Middleboro'. On Sunday, I commenced a course of six lectures at Sheffield. My next engagements are at Leeds, Massley, and Liverpool. Then comes Glasgow, Oldham, Staleybridge, Devonport, Northampton again: —then Bradford. Todmorden. ampton again: — then Bradford, Todmorden, Queenshead, &c. My time is all bespoken up to November next, and I shall proceed to arrange my tour in the course of next week, if the clergy do

not accept my challenge.
'I am glad to find free thought and liberal views extending. The change which has taken place among the people during the last ten years is truly glorious. The power of the priesthood is crumbled to pieces. Their confidence has departed. They are against to find that their boasted evidences, ex-

result from a consciousness that they have nothing satisfactory to allege for their belief.

As I cannot get a discussion, I have thought get time to write it. Yours, very respectfully,

DEMOCRATIC PRATERNITY.

A Democratic Convention was held in Carthage, Hamilton County, Ohio, on the 13th ult. All the divisions and subdivisions, factions, sects and cliques of the party were 'in.' Below, we give a

And how is it—enquired Mr. R.—with the paper you have in your ranks—the clique organ— Enquirer!

[The precise point made by Mr. Remelin against the Enquirer as regards its course on the Know-Nothing question, we did not clearly understand, as there arose at this time a muffled roar of excite-Know Nothing movement to corrupt politicians of the Enquirer stamp; and a statement of the Enqui-rer regarding the origin of the native American party, he did say was a 'falsehood.'] And now

When Mr. Remelin uttered the word falsehood when hir. Remeiin uttered the word falsehood, applying it to the Enquirer, Mr. Robinson, editor of that paper, said—'I pronounce you a liar!' Mr. Remelin's rejoinder was lost in a fire by delegations of hard words, variously applied. A loud voice was heard saying—'Let him alone, for everybody knows he is a d—d liar!' Here the delegates sprang to their feet upon the seats, which, being of pine, went down with a shrill crash, and a tumult of voices was raised, uttering all kinds of oaths, curses, savage epithets and angry ejaculations. We could distinguish cries of 'down with the d—d Dutchman,' 'move him, move him,' 'put him out,' 'he shall speak, by G—d,' 'go it, Remelin,' 'hurra for Green township,' 'let's hear him out,' 'shut his d—d mouth,' etc., etc. Joe Cooper, his face glaring like a comet, made a mad bull rush at Receiville mouth,' comet, made a mad bull rush at Remelin, swearing in tremenduous tones that he would have his Dutch brains out. A number of men opposed his progress, but he flung them aside and charged right on, dashing delegates right Remelin was standing on one of the seats not

He retreated, making very good time, and for some forty yards Cooper was close behind, struggling to free himself from some half dozen stout men, who stuck to him.' Remelin certainly thought that a bloodthirsty mob was after him, and fled, looking bloodthirsty mob was after him, and led, looking back, his face of a ghostly whiteness. The uproar was stunning. Everybody was dealing out windy damnation to those about him, and clenched hands were elevated in all directions. We did not observe any weapons drawn, but were informed that several revolvers were in the pockets of Remelin's friends, and that Cooper would have had the bene-fit of them, if it had not been for the dense crowd about him. Remelin having left the crowd entirely, Coope

relinquished the pursuit, and called loudly-reign of the d-d Dutch is over, by G-d!

The Whigs of Massachusetts have set up weak ticket on a very strong platform. Their resoltions are full of the spirit of freedom, but their candate is tainted with subservience to slavery. His feel and pusillanimous course on the occasion of the Buraffair, renders his election impossible. It is to be hop that he may decline, and a better man nominated in I place.—N. Y. Tribune.

A collision recently occurred on the South Eastern and Brighton Railway, in England, by which two or three persons were killed, and over one hundred bat ly injured.

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THE fall term of this new Medical School for Ladm will commence on the first Monday in Octobe, 1854, and continue four months.

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Ladies desiring a thoroughly scientific Medical Encation, or any part particularly interesting to them have facilities here nowhere else to be found.

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Boston, May 13. WORCESTER

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Terms, more favorable than at most establishment of the kind.

New Ipswich, June 9.

DISCOURSES

Rendition of Anthony Burns. THE following publications on this atrocious out rage on the rights of man and the law of God as for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornbill :-

'The New Crime against Humanity'-A sermon by The Rendition of Anthony Burns. Its Causes and Consequences. A discourse by James Freeman Clarke. Price 10 cents.

The Crisis of Freedom.' A sermon preached in Lyan 'The Bad Friday.' A sermon preached in West Bot-bury, by Edmund B. Willson. Price 121 cts. Massachusetts in Mourning.' A sermon preached in Worcester, by T. W. Higginson. Price 10 cts. 'God Greater than Man.' A Sermon preached at But-lingion, Vt., by Joshua Young. Price 124 cts.

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H. H. CLARE.

South Adams, Mass. May 16, 1854. Pamphlets of Information, respecting this new sethod of Cure, for sale at the office of this paper, and sent by mail, free, for one dime, prepaid.

June 9.

MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE: or, the Reproduction and happiness. By Henry C. Wright. The Pretent is the Child of the Past, and the Parent of the Isture. Price, 50 cents. Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 15 Franklin street.

April 14.

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